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U. S. Marks Campaign For Supremacy in Air; Fish Peace Plan Indorsed

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 19, 1939

Aviation Day Marks U. S. Drive for Supremacy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Behind the scenes of a quiet celebration today of the Nation's first Aviation Day, military and civil officials are starting a program designed to give the United States pre-eminence in the air.

A War Department program calls for an increase in Air Corps strength from 2,000 to 5,500 planes in two years. The corps will increase its enlisted personnel from 20,000 to about 45,000. The Navy hopes to add 1,000 planes to its current total of about 2,000 in five years, with 700 contemplated for this year. The Civil Aeronautics Authority has been authorized to train 95,000 nonmilitary pilots in the next few years.

Oslo Conclave Indorses Fish Peace Plan

OSLO, Norway (AP)—The Interparliamentary Union Congress agreed unanimously today to the revised resolution or Representative Hamilton Fish of New York that Europe try peacefully to settle its disputes "in a spirit of justice and good will."

Illinois Fliers Seek World Endurance Record

FOX LAKE, Ill. (AP)—Two fliers, hoping to set a world record for light planes, took off today in a tiny monoplane and planned to stay aloft until Sept. 2. The aviators, William Solberg and Homer Seavey, introduced a new wrinkle in endurance flying by arranging to refuel from a motorboat skimming over Fox Lake at a 40-mile clip. Contact will be established by means of a light cable dangled from the plane.

The present record is 343 hours and 46 minutes, established at Springfield, Ill., less than two weeks ago by Hunter and Humphrey Moody.

Japan Maps New Move Against British

PEIPING (AP)—The Japanese-sponsored Provisional Government gave the anti-British Picket Corps authority today to require Chinese to obey their orders.

The action would enable the Corps to force Chinese to carry out anti-British movements. The latest thrust appears to be the sending of threatening letters to Chinese employees of Britons.

Ottawa Welcomes Eire Commissioner

OTTAWA (CP)—Ottawa yesterday welcomed an addition to the growing diplomatic circle in the person of John J. Hearne, first High Commissioner to Canada from Eire. It is expected Canada will send a High Commissioner to Dublin and possibly to South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

Typographical Union Suspended by A. F. of L.

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—An old controversy over autonomy of the International Typographical Union was thrown wide open again today as the printers were suspended by the American Federation of Labor on the eve of their annual convention.

William Green, A. F. of L. President, announced at Atlantic City, N. J., that the A. F. of L. Executive Council "automatically suspended" the I. T. U. for failure to pay about $16,000 in special assessments for organization drives. The assessment of one cent a member a month was levied by the 1937 A. F. of L. convention when rivalry with the Committee for Industrial Organization was high.

U. S. and Canada Sign Notes To Govern Aircraft of Each

OTTAWA, Aug. 19 (CP)—By an exchange of notes here, the Canadian and United States Governments Aug. 18 made effective a schedule of basic principles which will govern air transport services between the two countries.

The notes were signed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Daniel C. Roper, United States Minister to Canada.

The reciprocal arrangement was drafted last week by a civil aviation conference here representing the two governments. Details of the application of the principles laid down will be the "subject of amicable adjustment between the competent aeronautical authorities" of the two countries.

Reciprocal Privileges

The arrangement provides for complete exchange of commercial flying privileges on a reciprocal basis. It will remain in force two years or longer, until terminated on six months notice.

Each country agrees not to impose any restrictions likely to be disadvantageous to the air carriers of the other country. Each agrees to use its best efforts to prevent the imposition of limitations as to airports or connections with other transportation services.

The setting up of uniform safety standards is envisaged in a provision that the aeronautical authorities of the two countries "may communicate" for that purpose.

The privileges set out are to be available only to air carrier enterprises "bona fide owned and controlled by nations of the respective parties."

Each country agrees to permit air carriers of the other country to operate nonstop services through the air space over its territory. Inland nonstop service between the United States and Alaska, however, is to be the subject of a separate understanding.

Rights on Air Carriers

Each also agrees to grant operating rights to air carriers of the other country for international services between a place in one country and a place in the other country—on a basis of reciprocity.

Air carriers of each country will be required to qualify under the applicable laws and regulations of the other before being permitted to engage in operations covered by the agreement.

The arrangement stipulates that aircraft operated by United States concerns shall conform with airworthiness requirements prescribed by the United States Aeronautical authorities. Canadian aircraft will conform to Canadian requirements. Whenever the need for uniform safety standards appears, the parties may enter into an agreement prescribing such standards.

Rediscovering America
By R. H. Markham
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Federal Quotas Threatened In U.S. Oil Chaos

Iron-clad control law would be boomerang to companies taking advantage of states.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Once again, the question of compulsory national conservation of oil resources confronts the Federal Government by a breakdown in the inadequate machinery of the states.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and oil experts in the Interior Department knew the present chaos in the price of crude oil and the resulting protest shutdown in the Nation's chief oil fields as likely to prove a boomerang to the oil interests which began it. An iron-clad Federal production control law is the last thing that these companies want; but it is freely warned that this is what they will get, unless the situation takes a turn for the better.

In brief, the situation is this: The oil companies were caught between a lowering price of gasoline and a moderate, though not high price for crude oil. The Sinclair interests in particular were running heavily into the red. They tried, therefore to push up the price of gasoline to the consuming public; but the other companies failed to follow suit. A higher gasoline price means less gasoline consumption and this is an unpalatable prospect for the big refiners who make their profit on volume. Therefore the Sinclair effort failed, and the company then decided as an alternative to break the price of crude—to take it out on the basic oil producer.

Wave of Retaliation

Technically, it is always easier for a minority group to force raw material prices down, than to drive finished prices up. Moreover, the price of crude was very vulnerable to downward pressure because of continuous over-production. The Federal conservation law and the interstate compact in force were weak; in Louisiana, politics had made it possible for much more than the proper quotas to be taken out of the ground; and Illinois was pumping up oil in such rapidly mounting amounts—refusing meanwhile to come under any proration agreement. Hence the Sinclair group found it easy to break the price of crude.

The inevitable result has now occurred: a mounting wave of retaliation from the broad interests benefiting from the crude oil production industry and state reprisals against the big refiners in the form of enforced shutdowns—virtually a strike of the oil fields men for better prices.

The big oil companies are now, as earlier, being widely attacked as deliberately responsible for this

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

The Camera Views the News

FIRST DAY COVER
SEA FLOOR
AUG 16 1939
Bahamas
AIR
RUSH
Looking into a Nassau, Bahamas marine garden from the Williamson Photosphere where the first undersea Post Office in history was established today.
Posted in W... Photosphere at Bottom of Sea, Near Nassau, in the Bahamas.

Wide World

Mail From the Floor of the Ocean of the Bahamas

Above is the first day cover from the post office which started operations in the ocean depths in the underwater photosphere where John Ernest Williamson, explorer, has been making motion pictures and observations for a quarter of a century.

Acting Governor Jarrett opened the unique 'Sea Floor, Bahamas' post office, and posted letters to King George VI and President Roosevelt. Postal clerks worked until midnight the first day stamping the rush mail to fill the great demand of philatelists.

Wide World

Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow

who has been appointed Acting President of Smith College to succeed Dr. William Allan Neilson, who is retiring Aug. 31. Mrs. Morrow will serve until the trustees name a permanent president of the women's college at Northampton, Mass.

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When Navy and Army Men on War Resources Board Join in a Huddle

Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, left, and Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, right, confer before attending first meeting of the War Resources Board, the civilian agent, newly formed, for peacetime preparation and wartime management of the United States' huge industrial machine. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, is Chairman of the War Board, which is cataloguing industry for emergency mobilization.

Mrs. Morrow Heads Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, mother of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and widow of the former Ambassador to Mexico, has been appointed Acting President of Smith College, her alma mater.

Her appointment to succeed Dr. William Allan Neilson, who is retiring Aug. 31 after being President of the Northampton (Mass.) women's school 22 years, was confirmed last night by Dr. Kendall Emerson, a trustee.

Intimate Message from Washington

Will the President Become an Isolationist? He Did Once When the Occasion Suited and May Do So Again—If, As and When

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Suppose President Roosevelt should go isolationist. Distantly the idea suggested itself this week, after the President gave out his Hyde Park interview on waging neutrality and then put out to sea. It is a fantastic interpretation of what the President said—doubtless an aberration caused by the summer heat. But it is possible at least in a degree. Once before, Mr. Roosevelt jettisoned a growing internationalist movement, on that occasion in the field of economics—at the London Economic Conference. If it suited his purposes, he could do so again.

There are important reasons for exploring such an unexpected bypath at this time, however incredible it may seem to the internationalists, for Mr. Roosevelt stands at a point in domestic politics where he drastically needs new impetus for himself and his New Deal. The hard and gem-like flame has glimmered somewhat, the President may well be reflecting up in the blue reaches of iceberg-cooled waters. No single crusade of a magnitude to propel the New Deal out of its present stalled condition is yet in sight. It is not unlikely that the President will mull over many an untried plan.

There is profit therefore in examining the following circumstances which, however, improbably might lead Mr. Roosevelt to moderate his waxing internationalism of the past two years, even in modest degree.

1. The President has comparatively little kinship with the Chamberlain or Daladier conservatism or with the cabinets and parliamentary groups which these statesmen represent.

Not Much Success

2. Each time that Mr. Roosevelt has advanced to any great length into European affairs, it might be contended that the results were but little encouraging to him. He thought, and still thinks, that he helped stop a war last September. But the result of his plea to continue negotiations was the Munich Settlement—hardly to his liking. Last April again, the plea to Hitler and Mussolini was thrown down at least by the former in such terms as to make it possible for one side to argue that the episode looks rather futile in retrospect—unless one presumes that its only object was to fix potential war blame on the Axis, or to appeal to the common peoples.

3. Consider American public opinion. Slowly, and with agonizing delays from the point of view of the sincere internationalist, the country has been swinging toward looking with favor on war prevention activities if they are not pushed too far. But only under the most persistent exhorting from Secretary Hull and the President combined. It has been an up-hill fight, politically, all the way. If the President should represent himself, now, as one who had repeatedly tried to help Europe and found that it only served the purposes of groups contrary to his liberal sympathies, conceivably he might readily swing the doubtful center of American opinion back toward greater aloofness. Conceivably he might convert a political resistance into a favorable momentum.

4. There is historical food for the argument. It was Jefferson, the President's political patron, who said almost brutally: "I have ever deemed it fundamental for the United States never to take active part in the quarrels of Europe. Their mutual jealousies, their balance of power, their complicated alliances, their forms and principles of government are all foreign to us."

Isolationist to Suit Occasion

5. The New Deal was essentially domestic in its inception. To bring about national recovery, the President didn't hesitate to cut adrift from the ties of the old world at the London Conference, when he thought those ties were binding his program. Since then, he has listened more to his internationalist advisers. But if he should come to accept the arguments of the opposite faction again, to the effect that his pattern of democracy was necessary to preserve for humanity by keeping it sufficiently apart from a world steadily constricted by a war economy, he might once again turn back toward consolidating the American system.

6. The President hears at least some advisers argue that history will deal better with a President who remains fairly well aloof, and who seeks to influence the making of a better peace, than it will deal with a man who plunges into a war after objectives which may burn to ash under the heat of war furies.

These lines of argument might credibly be turned the other way. For each of them, possibly two or three counter arguments could be brought to bear. It probably is true that even now the President is not nearly as much of an interventionist as many think him to be. Nevertheless, Mr. Roosevelt did express his preference at Hyde Park for the William Jennings Bryan strategy over that of Woodrow Wilson in the days when neutrality broke down, and Bryan's way was essentially that of the non-interventionist.

It is frequently misleading but rarely barren to pursue a hint from the President as to what may be revolving in his mind.

Saville R. Davis

It Isn't the Heat, It's the Phraseology

NEW YORK (AP)—The weather man is going to break down and tell people what it's all about.

James Osmun, the Government's night meteorologist here, confessed coyly he and fellow hocus-pocusers have suspected all along their pronouncements were baffling many people—and they've resolved to reform.

They've spent six months investigating "strained" relations between the weather man and John Citizen, and concluded it's not the humidity, but the terminology—words that mean one thing to the weather man and something else to the man in the street.

"For instance," he said, "we may predict: 'Tomorrow: Fair and warmer' and we'll be right, because the temperature will rise, but the average person will feel cooler because other factors change."

The layman's weather is made up of three elements, Mr. Osmun said—temperature, humidity and air motion—and these have to be interpreted in terms of the individual locality—with the same set of conditions, statistically, you might feel warm in New York, but cold in Denver.

People complain a lot about humidity, but the researchers discovered incidentally high humidity usually goes with a low death rate. They don't know why.

Wide World

Anglo-American Conference

William W. Aldrich (left) Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, gives some confidential advice to Earl Baldwin of Bewdley when they met at the closing session of the Congress on Education for Democracy at Carnegie Hall, New York.

Hitler to decide, Baldwin says: Page 4.

Wide World

King Leopold (right) at Golf Matches

King Leopold of the Belgians was named by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York as one of three proposed arbiters to officiate in his plan for world settlement by negotiation. With the King is the Vicomte du Parc.

Reich Denies Reported Coup In Slovakia

Radio message telling of 'military occupation' of small Republic raises tension.

Tension in Central Europe was aggravated last night by a mysterious radio announcement from Bratislava, the Slovakian Capital, to the effect that "owing to the existing situation" Germany had taken military possession of the country.

Apart from this message, given out in English, there was little visible sign of a change except for reports that German troops were active along a 100-mile stretch of the Polish-Slovak frontier.

Bratislava pursued its normal course. Berlin merely gave out that there was no German military activity in Slovakia apart from the presence of a military mission and apart from a zone of occupation agreed upon last March.

A defense agreement, which was ratified yesterday, is regarded, however, as giving the Reich considerable control over the little Republic's armed forces.

Opinion in London seemed to view any strategic moves by Germany in Slovakia as something that was only to be expected.

Meanwhile there is general interest in the movement of Foreign Minister Count Csaky of Hungary who, after a flying visit to the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribebntrop, has gone by air to Rome for a week end of conferences with Premier Mussolini, in the absence of Foreign Minister Ciano, who is on a visit to Albania. The greatest significance is attached to Count Csaky's activities, although nothing has been divulged as to their actual purpose.

Slovakia 'Protected'

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, Aug. 19 (AP)—The German Army was reported to have tightened its "protective" grip on Slovakia today with measures described by a Bratislava radio announcement last night as "military possession."

German troops were deployed along the Polish-Slovak frontiers for at least 100 miles—a greater zone than that fixed by treaty last March when Germany guaranteed Slovakia's independence for 25 years.

However, Bratislava, the capital at the southwest tip of Slovakia, apparently exhibited no signs of any change of control.

Slovak radio listeners were astounded last night when an English speaking voice announced from the Bratislava station:

"Owing to the existing situation, Germany has taken military possession of Slovakia."

This action was taken for Slovakia's "protection," the announcer added.

Bratislava was full of disquieting reports.

A "defense agreement" which was ratified yesterday between Slovakia and Germany was described in some quarters as placing this little Republic's armed forces under outright German domination.

Berlin Minimizes Move

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (AP)—Competent quarters in Berlin today maintained German military activity in Slovakia was limited to the presence in Bratislava of a military mission and to the occupation by German troops of a zone agreed upon last March.

The military mission, headed by General Barthausen, was described as the same as it has been for months.

German soldiers were said to be confined to the agreed strip lying west of the eastern border of Slovakia and east of the Little Carpathians, the White Carpathians, and the Javornik Mountains.

The army of Slovakia was described as independent of Germany, but it was observed that Slovakia could call upon Germany as its protector any time for military aid.

Visits Only 'Informative'

PARIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that France had received official assurances from Budapest that the friendship between Hungary and Poland had not been altered in any respect by Foreign Minister Csaky's trips to Berlin and Rome.

The French Minister to Hungary, Pierre Guerlet, called on Hungarian Premier Count Paul Teleky yesterday. The Envoy received formal assurances that Count Csaky's visits to Berlin and Rome were "purely informative," it was said.

Alabamans Flee Flood

SELMA, Ala. (AP)—Hundreds of families, driven from their homes by rising streams, were under care of relief agencies Aug. 18 but hope was expressed in official quarters that central Alabama's flood crisis had been passed.

The Week in Focus: Danzig Key to Fourth Shift in Europe's Post-War Drama

Berlin Press Renews Drive; Reich Takes Over Slovakia

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Profound secrecy muffles the impact of events in a Europe dimly conscious that its destiny is being shaped toward unpredictable ends.

Danzig and Slovakia focus attention, yet these are mere incidents in the powerful drama slowly unfolding on Europe's stage.

Certain it seems that the Munich era, with its British-French sacrifice of Czecho-Slovakia to the Third Reich, is not likely to be repeated in full, if at all. Although neither London nor Paris broke their vacation interludes this week, both would have to eat their own words before they could sacrifice Poland. They are committed not to permit a German seizure of Danzig by direct or indirect force.

Even so, Germany on Aug. 18 is reported to have taken military possession of Slovakia, wiping out its slender hold on autonomy.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, completed a week-end of conversations with German Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop in Salzburg. They motored to nearby Berchtesgaden on its Alpine promontory for conferences with Reichsführer Hitler.

What they discussed remains locked in official secrecy.

Yet the German press—papers not daring to breathe without orders from Berlin—burst forth with diatribes against Poland and Britain. Two new notes were struck in the propaganda: Demand for a "German" solution in the Polish Corridor as well as in Danzig; and demand for Polish economic concessions in Upper Silesia.

The German press campaign resembled that preceding the Munich dismemberment of Czechoslovakia last September. But does the Reich mean to carry through . . . ?

Professor Burckhardt

Through this week of mysterious goings and of speculation, moved a new figure of international prominence, the scholarly Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner for Danzig. Europe learned belatedly that he had journeyed to Berchtesgaden and conferred with Herr Hitler by invitation.

The Swiss professor, an authority on Germanic civilization, issued a curt communiqué after his visit had loosened the tongues of rumor. He wrote:

"I was not in Geneva. I have not had a meeting with the General Secretary of the League of Nations and I shall not go to London. I have had in Germany a short conversation about internal Danzig questions."

London reports that Professor Burckhardt sent word of his Hitler meeting to the British representative on the League's Committee of Three for Danzig. Poland also was advised.

Other diplomatic exchanges lent substance to Europe's questionings. Regent Horthy of Hungary left hurriedly for Berlin, just before Germany took over their mutual neighbor, Slovakia. Foreign Minister Csaky of Hungary conferred with the Reich's Interior Minister. Hungary is being courted by Germany as a member of the Axis military alliance.

Four-Power Conference?

Germany's renewed belligerence toward Poland and Slovakia, coupled with the statement in Völkischer Beobachter that a Danzig settlement is expected soon, opened two outlooks: A flash and explosion, or some way short of war.

Rome let it be known through unofficial sources that Italy and Germany were agreeable to a conference with Britain and France for settlement of Danzig and other outstanding questions. Berlin promptly restated its opposition to conferences. Italy is known to resist running the risk of war over Danzig. The Pope was reported about to renew his appeal for a five-power Danzig conference.

Maryan Chodacki, Polish Commissioner General at Danzig, and Arthur Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate, opened talks Aug. 16 on the Free City's threat to drive out Polish customs officials.

Danzig dedicated Aug. 19 a pontoon bridge to East Prussia. More than 1,000 members of the German Labor Service Corps arrived.

Germany closed the Silesian border opposite Polish district of Rybnik. In Warsaw, Poland and the Reich fixed new trade quotas for three months.

Through Europe's confusion moved Hamilton Fish Jr. (R) from New York, in a way to startle the State Department. He proposed a three-months truce. France demurred, among others from posible clogging of negotiations with Russia on joining the British-French front.

With August war games at a peak, Germany has about 2,000,000 under arms, and Europe as a whole is approaching 8,000,000.

Lacroix; Wide World; © International; Keystone; Centropress

Collective Security: After 1918, Europe sought order in the League of Nations. Aristide Briand of France (inset) was largely responsible for Germany's admission in 1926. Te Reich decided in 1933 to resign. Background Geneva.

Three-Power Conference: At Stresa on Lake Maggiore (background) Benito Mussolini played host in April, 1935, to Ramsay MacDonald of Britain (inset) and Pierre Etienne Flandin of France, seeking to curb Hitler's National Socialist Germany.

Appeasement: By 1936, Europe had altered profoundly. Italy, piqued at Britain and France for opposing its Ethiopian conquest, turned to Germany. In September, 1938, Czechoslovakia was sacrificed. Inset, Eduard Beneš, former Czech President. Background, Prague.

Polish Uncertainties: Today Britain is committed to defense of Polish freedom, and rules out a forceful solution by Germany in Danzig. Europe enters an era undefined. Inset, Prof. Carl J. Burckhardt, League Commissioner for Danzig. Background, the Free City.

British 'No' to Japan

In Asia as in Europe, Britain bears the brunt of resistance to the world's ambitious new empire builders. London, after yielding to Japanese demands on the local aspects of the Tientsin dispute, has refused to discuss currency and economic questions unless other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty take part.

This stand is interpreted in London as evidence that Paris and Washington have responded favorably to British requests about how far they will go in resisting Japan economically. America's notice three weeks ago of intention to end the Japanese trade treaty fits into this picture.

Troops of the Rising Sun occupied the borders of Hong Kong, British island near Canton in South China.

Japan rejected a British protest against sinking of two British merchant ships near Ichang Aug. 6. Fire from "some other cause" than the bombardment of Ichang is assumed by Tokyo to be the culprit. The British Consulate in Chefoo, Shantung Province, was attacked Aug. 14.

The United States has protested to Japan over the detention and face-slapping of an American woman, Mrs. Mary Frances Richard, by a Japanese sentry. In Peiping, a Japanese Army spokesman said Americans were safe at Kaifeng, but Americans could not contact them.

Moscow announced Aug. 11 that Russian oil workers and Japanese concessionaires had signed a collective agreement in Northern Sakhalin Island, ending a bitter dispute.

Rebuke in Palestine

As if troubles in Europe and Asia were not enough, Albion endured a rebuke in Palestine from the League of Nations Mandates Commission. The British White Paper proposing establishment of an Arab-dominated State is ruled to be "not in accordance" with interpretations placed by the Commission on the Holy Land Mandate.

Britain in its reply pointed out that the Commission itself was divided on certain points. League criticism centered on three proposals in the White Paper:

1. Making Jewish immigration dependent on Arab good will after five years;
2. Giving the High Commissioner power to prohibit and regulate land transfers; and
3. Subordination of the Jewish Home (promised in the wartime Balfour Declaration of Nov. 2, 1917) under a Constitution giving Arabs control of the new State.

Britain replied to each criticism in detail. The gist of the replies indicates that London wants to shift its base away from the Balfour Declaration, while giving all possible safeguards to the Jewish minority.

In Geneva, the World's Zionist Congress, sponsor of a Jewish Home in Palestine, continued its attack on Britain's plan. Sessions were curtailed from two weeks to 10 days in view of the uncertain European outlook.

Alaska for Refugees?

Secretary of Interior Ickes disclosed Aug. 17 that Congress will be asked to remove immigration restrictions on Alaska. Refugees would be able to come for temporary asylum, waiting their turn to enter the United States.

Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Premier, is organizing the new private agency for settlement of refugees.

Nearly 2,000 Jewish refugees from Czecho-Slovakia launched forth toward Palestine Aug. 11 in Greek steamers, with no guarantee of a landing.

Shanghai has closed its doors to Jewish refugees, after the annual total reached 30,000.

Voices for Democracy

Education for Democracy is the theme of the Congress that brought to New York Earl Baldwin, former British Prime Minister, the New England novelist Dorothy Canfield Fisher, and leaders from several nations.

Christianity significantly emerged as the recognized foundation of democracy, with its teaching of the individual's responsibility and freedom as a son of God.

Page the Founding Elders!

Never unduly bound by tradition, President Roosevelt went a bit too far for at least 13 States when he proposed moving Thanksgiving Day ahead a week, from Nov. 30 to Nov. 23. Favorable responses came from a majority of States. Reason: To lengthen the shopping period between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Thin British Press Services Affect Relations With U. S.

In view of the growing demand voiced in Britain for more serious coverage of American news in the British press as a step toward closer understanding between the two countries, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has investigated the whole subject of American news in the British press, metropolitan and provincial, and presents the results in two articles, of which this is the first.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — There is today not only a growing sense of the need of a closer understanding between the people of Great Britain and the United States, but also of the necessary help of the press in bringing this about. With this feeling comes an increasing readiness to admit the inadequacy of the existing press services.

Compared with the situation a few years ago, there is unquestionably more news about America in the British press. More British newspapers have correspondents of their own in the United States and more complete and comprehensive services are being supplied by bigger British news agencies to an ever larger number of papers in the British Isles.

Slender Foundations

Nevertheless, American news in the British press remains admittedly inadequate. This is apparent today to many editors in Fleet Street itself as well as to American observers in Britain and to informed British newspaper readers. In fact, some of the more progressive editors in Fleet Street were behind a recent survey on the subject of "News From America" by P. E. P. (Political and Economic Planning).

"The peace and prosperity of the world in this country may well depend on the success or otherwise of understanding between the British and American democracies," this survey says, and concludes: "It is alarming to find upon what slender foundations this understanding still rests."

While defending the British press against exaggerated charges of alleged gross omissions and frequent distortions of American news, the P. E. P. survey came to the conclusion that although "within its accepted limits each newspaper may be doing the job reasonably well," it could not be denied that "there is a disturbing thinness both of quantity and quality about the presentation of American news to the ordinary British reader."

In defense of British newspaperdom, the survey declared that this "disturbing thinness" is "not a matter for which any one class of newspapers or newspapermen can fairly be blamed. It is rather that, for reasons which have only very recently emerged, a particularly high standard of American news has lately become desirable and that existing services although adequate enough for less exacting times, do not really meet the temporary needs."

These conclusions, pointed as they are, are felt by many to be an understatement of the shortcomings of British handling of news from the United States.

A similar report issued last year by the same organization, stated more directly:

"The inadequacy of reporting news from the United States is particularly conspicuous. . . . Some part of Anglo-American misunderstandings must be attributed to the inadequacy of the press mechanism in informing British readers of what America is thinking and doing. It is quite impossible for a handful of New York correspondents to cope with the flood of available material and at the same time to follow trends, to keep up contacts, and to get about the country and see what is going on. Of the American news printed, a good deal is simply trivial and is valueless for keeping touch with events."

Even the authors of P. E. P. have since acknowledged that their findings, based on a thorough survey of seven leading London newspapers, were, perhaps, not fundamental enough to reveal the full seriousness of the situation.

Findings Analyzed

Just what were the main findings of the recent P. E. P. survey?

Analyzing all the news on America in The Times, Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, the Manchester Guardian, News Chronicle, Daily Herald, Daily Express, and Daily Mail during one week (Jan. 9-14, 1939) the survey found that excluding Wall Street financial tables, and photographs, the space devoted to news from the United States by these seven principal national dailies, varied from an average of 41 column inches per day in the Daily Mail, to 12½ inches in the Daily Herald; the other five all averaging 25 to 30 inches daily. The actual number of American news items in each paper during that particular week ranged from 41 in the Daily Telegraph and 34 in The Times, to only 16 in the Manchester Guardian; four more "popular" papers each totalling between 20 and 30 items. The survey significantly points out that these totals compare with a total of 63 items sent out by Reuters (principal British news agency) during the week, and 10 items broadcast in BBC news bulletins.

In an effort to obtain at least a partial check on the value of this system, a similar analysis made by The Christian Science Monitor Bureau in London of a sample week (June 20-26, 1939) confirmed in a general way the average number of inches of newspaper column space devoted weekly to items of American news (between 20 and 30 inches) by the seven principal London dailies named above. But it showed, by the inclusion of seven of the principal provincial papers, that far less news from America reached the great mass of newspaper-reading public outside London Provincial papers analyzed included the Irish Press, Irish Times, Scotsman, Glasgow Herald, the Western Mail, Yorkshire Post, and Birmingham Post. (The Manchester Guardian was included as a London paper, as its London edition is among its most important). With the exception of the Yorkshire Post, and to a lesser extent the Birmingham Post, the other provincial papers carried during the entire week less American news than the average London daily carried in a single day!

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Roosevelt and Horner: Pleas for a Third Term

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Pleas for third terms for President Roosevelt and Gov. Henry Horner furnished the theme for Democratic Day at the Illinois State Fair. No Democratic Governor has ever been elected thrice in Illinois.

Two of the principal speakers at the rally—Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago, one-time political foe of Governor Horner, and Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson—suggested another Roosevelt-Horner ticket next year.

Childs Proposes Board To Expose Propaganda

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A Princeton University professor suggested to the Commonwealth Club Aug. 18 that the Federal Government establish a commission to expose propaganda practices.

Prof. H. L. Childs, visiting professor at Stanford University, proposed as the commission's chief duties the definition of unfair propaganda methods, auditing, and analyzing current propaganda and "helping citizens reach logical decisions on matters of public policy."

All Roads Opened To Lincoln Tunnel

WEEHAWKEN, N. J. (AP)—The Port of New York Authority threw open to the public Aug. 18 all roadway and highway connections to the New Jersey approach to the Lincoln Tunnel.

The modern nonstop highway across the palisades from the Weehawken Plaza to the main State highways west of the Palisades near Secaucus, opened publicly June 30 and today the important connection between the depressed highway and the Hudson County Boulevard west was put into use.

A three-level interchange or compressed "clover leaf" has been constructed at the depressed highway-boulevard intersection. Also to be opened is the Highland Avenue connection in North Bergen affording access to the Paterson Plank Road through the New Jersey approach to the tunnel.

The extensive approach system to the Lincoln Tunnel cost $20,500,000.

Americana

BEDFORD, Pa. (AP)—Dr. R. Birch Hoyle of London, England, laughed when he saw some Pennsylvanians eating corn on the cob at a corn roast.

"The people of America surely play funny games," he said.

Memorandum From Europe

World's Diplomatic History of 1939 May Hinge on Acceptance of Lasting Firmness by the Democracies

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

If a certain confidential letter—the sort of thing that statesmen write to statesmen—finds its place among the memoirs of the present day, a single sentence which it contains will reveal the atmosphere and feeling of the Europe of August, 1939.

The sentence is disarmingly simple. It does not attempt to reveal whether there will, or will not, be a war. But it does point out one of the largest single factors for stability in this perplexed world. And it reveals a major problem in converting that momentary stability into peace.

This is the sentence:

"The democracies are at last standing firm, but the question is whether anyone beside the democracies is yet convinced of it."

* * *

The letter was written by an author necessarily anonymous, in London just a few days ago. There is no question but that the "firmness"—reflecting the policies of Britain and France—is real. And the effort is being made to clothe that determination in tangible form.

Thus balloon barrages in the London skies. Thus loans in millions of sterling to Poland, Rumania, Greece, and Turkey. Thus khaki-clad youths as the unaccustomed evidence of British conscription. Thus France with its rearmament and its finance under unprecedented decree administration.

These things have a dual meaning. They play their part in the preparation that is going forward in the democracies of Europe to meet whatever eventualities may arise. They also play a part in the effort to convince the aggressors that the voice of the democracies can have the ring of authority.

And the latter purpose seems the harder part of the problem. It is phrased in the question: "Yes, but does Hitler know?" For it is no secret that Germany was surprised when Britain introduced conscription; some of Berlin's best advisers had been convinced that such a step would never be taken. Nor has an acute understanding of the springs of English action been the particular talent of the Wilhelmstrasse. So if the Reich is not swift to appreciate the immense change in British thinking that has taken place since March 15, that omission is hardly without historical precedent.

* * *

On the score of France, it may be contended that the German view is more perspicacious. This is partly because the French policy at the moment is less than the decisive factor. It is partly because the French imponderable is one of "weight rather than direction"—the Germans have been relatively sure of the opposition of France and the vital question is the exact capacity of the French to implement that opposition.

But with both Britain and France a part of the difficulty of "convincing the aggressors that we mean it" lies in the problem of drawing the exact lines which the democracies propose to defend.

Certainly the guarantees to Poland, Greece, Rumania, and Turkey fixed definite boundaries. But the current negotiations over Danzig illustrate the need for interpretation of any guarantee. The British Government has made it completely clear that it will not permit the seizure of Danzig by force or subterfuge. Nor will it permit a situation in Danzig which threatens Polish independence. But there is nothing to prevent the achievement of a "formula" for the practical Germanization of Danzig together with admonitions to the Poles not to overestimate their requirements for independence.

The problem of showing convincingly where the democracies will draw the line, is not confined to the potential aggressors. It also affects the nations of southeastern Europe—both those comprising and those still without, the scope of the Anglo-French "front."

* * *

Naturally, these smaller nations walk warily. In recent weeks their steps are being strengthened by French military advice as well as British pounds. Yet sterling is not sown with a profligate gesture, as witness the delay in granting a portion of the loan desired by Poland. Nor is the discontinuance of support of the Chinese currency a move which is unobserved in Danubian capitals. Moreover the "wide-eyed procrastination" of Southeast Europe awaits conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement—an agreement in which precise definition of what really constitutes aggression will go a long way to interpret the quality of "firmness."

Yet from the standpoint of the nonaggressors, there are embarrassments in hard and fast outlines. They must seek to make their position clear without giving potential mischief-makers a map of "safeguarded areas" beyond which anyone is free to plunder.

So the problem remains of convincing more than one chancellery of the fact of that firmness which emerges as perhaps the most important "intangible" in the situation today. The diplomatic history of the next few weeks may be written in terms of how much that firmness is understood.

Charles E. Gratke

Plan Commissions Revised To Meet Demands of Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Current interest in city rebuilding, including the rehabilitation of blighted areas, is bringing about the overhauling of some old plan commissions and the establishment of new ones, it is reported by the American Society of Planning Officials here.

Chicago and Baltimore recently reorganized their Commissions. New York set up its first official planning agency under its new charter the first of the year. Los Angeles recently received a strong appeal from its Mayor for modernization of its Commission. Every American city with more than 500,000 population now has its official planning agency, according to the Society.

Changes in Chicago

Chicago was dissatisfied with its 30-year-old Planning Commission because it was large and unwieldy and of uncertain legal status. A new ordinance makes the Commission a regular department of local government, and requires it to hold monthly meetings, but does little to reduce its size. It will have 22 members, 12 ex officio, 10 appointed by the Mayor.

The ordinance charges the Commission with the duty of making a new master plan for Chicago, and with making a special study of the rehabilitation of blighted areas in co-operation with the Chicago Housing Authority.

Much of the first Chicago Plan, adopted in 1909, has been carried out. Chicago got its widened streets, its lake-front development, its forest preserves in the outskirts, its made beaches, and other improvements recommended unofficially by the farsighted early planners, Daniel H. Burnham and others. But 30 years is a long time, and new needs have arisen. The city has become aware that it is not enough to plan for public improvements, but that there must be planning also for the wiser use of private property. Programs for the reclamation of blighted areas and for the elimination of slums need to be worked out by the experts and incorporated in the new plan. This, it is hoped, is what the new commission will do.

While the ordinance itself leaves much to be desired, leaders in planning and housing activities here have hopes that it will be made to function through the appointment of qualified persons to the new Commission. They are making recommendations to Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

Los Angeles is considering reorganization of its planning body. Mayor Fletcher Bowron, in his budget message to the Council, made a warm appeal for an increased appropriation for what he called "one of the most important departments of City Government." But he took occasion to recommend also a new orientation for the Commission. It has, in the past, been spending too much time on the immediate problems of zoning, too little on working out a master plan, he said. The Commission should be an agency for assembling factual material for all departments of government, in his opinion.

Baltimore's new planning agency is charged not only with the usual function of making a master plan, controlling subdivision platting and the like, but must investigate all proposals for construction of public improvements in the city and make recommendations to the Board of Estimate. Nine members make up the Board. In addition to the ex officio members, Mayor, City Engineer, and an alderman, there are six members chosen for their knowledge of city planning.

Flood in Alabama

SELMA, Ala. (AP) — Muddy floodwaters of Southern Alabama rivers spread over thousands upon thousands of acres of fertile farm lands today as a large fleet of rescue boats sought out additional homeless, already listed at more than 4,500. The Alabama River, which already has caused crop damages estimated at millions, topped 53.9 feet overnight and inched steadily upward. It passed the danger stage at the 47-foot level.

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Washington Sideglances

Holiday time in Washington—The Hatch Law plays some strange tricks on local government around the Nation's Capital—The Congressional Record covers a great variety of things.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Holiday: Washington officials are away on their holidays from President Roosevelt down through most of the Cabinet positions. It's a good time to be out of Washington with Congress gone, the Supreme Court gone, the President gone and the 11th day this month with temperature over 90. However, this is one of the year's biggest seasons for sightseers who come in from all parts of the country in the holidays, as the Government officials move out. They enjoy the buildings, the magnificent vistas, and now the Dies Committee is supplying a free hearing which gives them a taste of Government. The other day a check-up revealed that the "Acting Head of the Government" was Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. All the regular Cabinet heads were out of town. Mr. Edison is the son of the great inventor.

Hatch Law: The Hatch law is having one unexpected effect in near-by small suburbs around Washington where Federal workers compose most of the population. Heretofore they have dominated local Town Councils under a civil service rule which permitted Government officials to participate in politics to this extent. The Hatch law carries no such exemption, however, and many Mayors, Council members, Town Managers and other officials who have served for some years are now resigning. In several instances Mayors who have served without pay are being forced to resign under the terms of the law. The Hatch law, it should be recalled, does not put any job holders under civil service. Outside of the relief army, most Federal officials affected are still patronage appointees. The Hatch law provides that the patronage appointee may not pay back his political debt by political activity. Senator Hatch personally favored continuing the civil service exemption permitting Government workers around Washington to take part in local self-government as officials, but the exception was knocked out when the bill was passed. One incongruity of the situation is that residents of the capital already are deprived of a vote, whether they work for the Government, or not. Under the Hatch law, unless it is amended, Federal officials within the District will continue without a vote, while those living in the suburbs will be debarred from holding office in the communities' self-government.

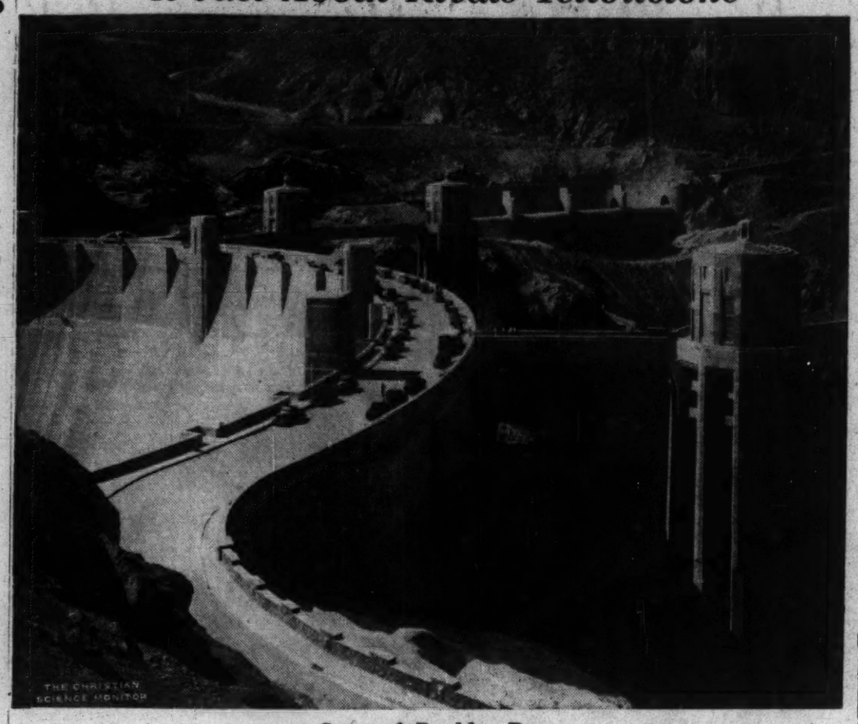
Congressional Record: Congress quit some time ago but the appendix of the Congressional Record has been coming out regularly with last-minute thoughts of departing Congressmen. Now however, unless there are any more documents, the session seems to be closed from the record's viewpoint. No issue of the appendix has appeared since last Tuesday which is a good sign. The last page of the latest record is numbered 15,883. The volume is 84, the number is 162, and the Congress is the 76th, first session. The pages are in very fine type and contain thoughts on nearly every subject you can think of. Here for instance, in the latest appendix is a poem to the late Will Rogers inserted by Representative Claude V. Parsons of Illinois, a comment by Representative George H. Bender of Ohio on "Soviet Russia at the World's Fair" (he thinks they're too lavish) and a general review by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee on the ambitious subject—"the economic situation." If one had the time and a good magnifying glass one could probably find out all about the economic situation from that title.

In the money: One Washington restaurantgoer has been trying to figure out just what connection there is about government payday and a scarcity of waitresses. Most Washington eating places are understaffed these dog days, but on complaining to a Manager about slow service this person was told, "I'm sorry, but a number of our waitresses are off, and it's government payday, you know, and all that." Does this mean that at the twice-a-month intervals when Treasury checks are passed out the family celebrates by dining out and so throws an extra burden on the restaurants? Or does it mean that Hazel and Janice and other waitresses ask for that evening off because their boy friends are then able to take them to a dance or a movie? Or what is your guess?

Current History? President Roosevelt, the story is now told, invaded the Division of International Communications in the huge State and War Department building on a poaching expedition, shortly before leaving on his vacation. He wanted office space for his new assistants.

"How about these files?" he said, pointing to the inevitable cabinets. They were current files, he was assured. "Open a drawer and let me see a sample." One sample had to do with some remote subject back in 1918 or thereabouts. Another dealt with matters still back in the dark ages before the Roosevelt regime began. A merciful curtain is drawn by the narrator over the red faces or humor which may have resulted.

It Just About Rivals Yellowstone



Crest of Boulder Dam

This view of the crest with its motor highway and sightseeing stations is taken looking toward the Nevada wall of Black Canyon

Boulder Dam Embodies Noblest U. S. Traits

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rediscovering America
Seventeenth of 27 Articles

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—The distance from Bakersfield to Boulder Dam is a little over 300 miles—an easy day's drive, on excellent roads, through arid, picturesque country. In August the temperature is usually very high, especially in the vicinity of California's Death Valley, which is one of the hottest places in America.

On arriving at Boulder Dam, the observer is cheered, for this is a magnificent illustration of service by the people for the people. Boulder Dam is a vindication of our faith in democracy, of our form of government based on neighborliness, of our attempts to love one another. Boulder Dam is better than a poem or song, for it is an embodiment of the noblest sentiments in our songs.

Agricultural California consists chiefly of a long "Central Valley," about the size of Vermont and New Hampshire, between mountain ranges. What the Californians have developed in this valley with water, sun, soil, and fog passes belief. For example, on one acre of ground they have grown 1,156 bushels of potatoes, which is 10 times more than the average American yield. But at the same time some counties in California burn half their potatoes.

The government is spending millions a year in California on research in order to teach Californians how to produce more and is paying farmers millions to produce less. California farmers raise 120 per cent more produce from the same area than 25 years ago, but they leave much of it in the orchards because they can't sell it. So marvelous is the skill of California's farmers that 608,000 of them can furnish half the fruit for all America, but a third of these 608,000 are almost destitute. This is a monumental lack of co-ordination. Boulder Dam, in contrast, is a monumental demonstration of co-ordination.

Represents America

On arriving at the dam you see a high, stately flag pole with an impressive winged figure on each side, symbolic of America. This seems to me beautifully appropriate. What could more perfectly represent America than a stupendous, perfectly executed project through which Americans help one another.

As one passes from the flag pole on to the top of the dam, across which runs a splendid road, he sees bronze tablets. Two are in commemoration of the workers who were killed on the dam. It is fitting that the scores of millions of Americans who will visit this dam during coming decades be reminded that the basis of every such creation is the faithful toil of brave and daring workers. Americans have not yet forgotten that it is noble to work.

Another tablet states that this dam is due to the efforts of four Presidents, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, and Roosevelt. This grand achievement is not Democrat nor Republican, but American. We all brought it to pass, through the leaders we elected to power. This greatest construction of its kind yet completed by human beings, was made by free men and women in voluntary co-operation without the slightest coercion from any source. No emperor, despot, or dictator has built such a dam as the American people, through their elected leaders. The majestic silence of Boulder Dam is an eloquent refutal of the dictators who say there is no permanency or continuity in democratic governments. Not only is there continuity from Harding through Franklin Roosevelt, but this prodigious construction was built more rapidly than any similar thing in human history. It took just two years to raise the bulk of this gigantic pile of masonry.

Planned 17 Years Ago

To carry out this project, seven sovereign American states had to co-operate with the Federal Government. They had to vote on the project separately and give their official consent. The dam itself lies in two states, Nevada and Arizona. It gathers much of its waters from a third Colorado, and will chiefly benefit a fourth, California.

The project was really initiated 17 years ago, when representatives of seven States met in the capital of an eighth, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and worked out a plan for distributing the waters of the Colorado River. Eleven years ago a law was passed providing for the building of the dam and eight years ago work was started. Could one find a more inspiring example of constructive, political co-operation? It has been worked out to the minutest detail and with complete accord exactly how the water is to be used, and how the stupendous project is to be paid for. Within 50 years all costs will be covered. Nobody is giving anybody anything. The enterprise is self-supporting—even money making.

And the economic co-ordination or co-operation is as striking as the political. The Federal Government is boss and proprietor, but it works through private companies. Most of the work was done by six construction companies from widely separated parts of the United States. They were paid according to units and fulfilled their contracts with great rapidity and skill. Many other companies contributed in special contracts and in furnishing machinery. Material came from all over the country. The whole United States worked in unison on this dam.

And they built something not only very useful but surprisingly beautiful. We Americans make many horribly ugly things. Some foreign observers think we have no aesthetic taste. That is an unfair judgment. Among the profuse abundance of our hideous creations are many beautiful ones. Not far from the best of them is Boulder Dam. As you stand downstream at its base and look 700 feet upward at this white, graceful concave fan or shell, between black precipices, with fleecy white clouds floating in a blue sky about it, you will see one of the most beautiful monuments on earth. This gigantic, though slender and delicate-appearing wedge fits perfectly into a grim, gnarled, desert canyon.

Why was the dam built here? Incidentally, to create power, but mainly to impound water for irrigating 1,900,000 acres of fertile desert land. Nineteen hundred thousand acres in northern Canada or western Kansas wouldn't mean much, but that much land along the Nile would be worth more than a gold mine. California's soil is as good as the Nile's. The almost unmeasured quantities of California's fruit is now produced on much fewer than nineteen hundred thousand acres. During some years California has a greater income from agriculture than any other state, but its fields cover only a little more than three times the area that Boulder Dam will help irrigate.

Oranges for World

California's chief crop is oranges but it produces them all on an area barely one-ninth as large as the country Boulder Dam will serve. If all the waters impounded by this dam were used in orange orchards, enough of this fruit would be raised to supply the needs of the whole western world. The produce taken from the fields, orchards, and gardens served by Boulder Dam may be worth as much as the entire agricultural income of the State of New York. In California lie 1,175,000 acres of this land, in Arizona 700,000, and in Nevada 25,000. The power generated at the dam will also be distributed among these States.

What this vast wedge of cement, set between two walls of black stone, does is to tame the wildest river on the American continent. The Colorado is a malevolent stream of 1,700 miles long. It is more spectacular than a volcano or earthquake and has carved monuments in our American deserts that no sculptor can even imitate, but it is utterly defiant toward mankind. In spring it gathers the flood of the Rockies' melting snows and pours them as a run-away ocean onto the plains and valleys below, and then in the driest summer when men direly need water for their withering fields, the Colorado sneaks along as a creek in a dry, rocky bed, too meager to quench the desert's thirst. The problem was, therefore, to control this torrent, to tame it as a wild horse is tamed. That is exactly what Boulder Dam does. It is a cement cork in the neck of the Colorado's bottle. It absolutely stops the stream. The dam itself is 726.4 feet high and raises the waters 589 feet. It creates a reservoir big enough to hold all Colorado's waters for two whole years. This dam is a perfect faucet; the master of the dam controls the river's flow as completely as a housewife controls the flow of water into her sink.

The reservoir is as big as a lake and is fittingly called Lake Mead, after the person chiefly responsible for the construction of the dam. It extends back up the river for 115 miles, has a shore line of 500 miles, covers 229 square miles and contains enough water to provide every person on earth with 5,000 gallons. This water now flows through the dam in four enormous pipes, each of which could contain a railroad train. On its way it propels the greatest dynamos man ever made, which are capable of furnishing power and light for all southwest America. Two of the outlet pipes are on the Nevada side; two in Arizona. In each state, also, is a wing of the power plant, which sits at the foot of the dam. A battleship could float through the monster spillways, which have never been used, for the lake has not yet filled up.

For the Federal Government to build a dam like this is not a new departure. It is not specifically a feature of the New Deal, but a carrying out of older American tradition. The Reclamation Bureau, which constructed Boulder Dam, was created way back in 1902 and since then has built 138 dams. It is now working on 21 more. Four times it has constructed "the highest dam in the world." The first was Shoshone Dam of 1910 in Wyoming; then in 1915 came the Arrowrock Dam in Idaho, which in 1933 was surpassed by the Oregon Owyhee Dam, that gave way to Boulder Dam in 1936. These are all embodiments of the fundamental American conviction that the best way for us all to prosper is by working together on great undertakings, useful to us all. Co-ordination, co-operation, cohesion, and unity have been a basic American principle since 1776.

Sacramento's Pageant of Gold Rush Closes After All-Summer Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Sacramento's summer-long celebration of its 100th anniversary has closed with solemn ceremonials and colorful entertainment depicting both the serious and carefree side of the days of 1839 and '49.

Two memorials were dedicated to Capt. John Sutter, who landed with his small crew on the shores of American River Aug. 12, 1839. One is near the site where his boat touched land, the other a bas relief set in the wall of the main building within the walls of Sutter's fort.

At the same time the latter, bearing a portrait of Captain Sutter executed by Carlo Taliabue, sculptor, of Sacramento and San Francisco, was being unveiled here, a monument to Sutter was dedicated in Lititz, Penna., the town where the founder of Sacramento lived in his late years. A plaque from the citizens of Lititz was dedicated here in the fort, while one from the citizens of Sacramento was dedicated in the Pennsylvania town.

Sutter's Fort, animated four months for the centennial celebration, no longer is peopled by Sacramento Junior College students portraying Sutter, James Marshall, John C. Fremont, Kit Carson, and other characters. They completed their tasks of appearing as pioneers when the Fort gates closed.

Roarin' Camp, the mining town built in Sacramento to represent typical towns of '49, has closed also. Buildings there were exact duplicates of those in Auburn, Placerville, Yankee Jim's, Dutch Flat, Sacramento, and similar places that grew overnight after gold was discovered.

"Dawn of Gold" pageant, presenting highlights of California history, was presented four nights in the Junior College Stadium on a stage 400 feet long and with 2,000 persons in the cast.

The pageant was comprised of episodes depicting Sutter's arrival here, the discovery of gold, the building of the transcontinental railroad, and other outstanding events up to the present time.

Altrusa Clubs to Aid Older Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Major task before the International Association of Altrusa Clubs for the next year will be an expanded program of vocational guidance to include, in a very special manner, the older woman who is vocationally unadjusted.

That was the principal decision of the recent convention in Portland of the organization, described as the oldest classified organization of business and professional women in the country.

This "adoption" of the mature woman into the Altrusa program is the result of two years of survey and study to find a unifying interest for members.

The expanded program, however, will be advisory and not actual employment, according to Mrs. Harriette Quisenberry of El Paso, Texas, 1938 President of the organization.

New President is Mrs. Dessalee Ryan Dudley, of Battle Creek, Mich., an Assistant Superintendent of public schools. She was elected without opposition after having served the previous year as First Vice-President.

Escaped Convict Caught

JOLIET, Ill. (AP)—Charles Emmerson, one of two convicts who overpowered a prison guard and escaped Aug. 16, was seized early Aug. 18, Warden Joseph E. Ragen announced.

The seizure was made by prison guards. No shots were fired, and Emmerson offered no resistance.

Single House Declared Typically U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Nosing around for that concrete something most typically American, a building and loan league official has hit upon the one-family house. It's about as American, says Clarence T. Rice of Kansas City, President of the United States Building and Loan League, "as anything that's been developed in our 163 years lifetime." This is probably more true in the rural Midwest than in the urban East, but there's something in the fact that the one-family dwelling means freedom—at least of physical action—and thus is synonymous with the Nation's basic characteristic.

Mr. Rice was thinking particularly, though, about the Government's slum clearance program, the tendency to take it for granted that small-and-moderate-income folks will live mostly in apartments. He declares the failure in Washington of the $800,000,000 appropriation for public housing leaves the way open for increasing numbers of metropolitans to come over to the home-and-yard ideal.

By way of documentation: in the first half of 1939 the dollar volume of home building in the Nation was two-thirds greater than in that period in 1938. Something like $2 out of every $3 spent for new building went for a one or two-family house. Back in 1928 this type of dwelling made up less than half of the total building volume.

Coming and Going

A zooming transport plane, sparkling in the morning sun out over Lake Michigan, reminds us that Sept. 1 is the twelfth anniversary of the establishment of air passenger service across the continent from New York to San Francisco. Development of this service has brought the two oceans but a few hours apart. This means much to those on either seaboard, but it is sometimes forgotten how much it means to Chicago, to the Midwest, to the people in between. This section, as it were, "gets them coming and going," that is, it benefits from the contacts with these travelers, and, incidentally, from the revenues from this great business.

Back in 1927 for the rather doubtful privilege of stowing away among mail sacks for the bumpy day-and-a-half trip from New York to San Francisco the pioneer traveler paid $400 for a one-way ticket. There was only one plane a day and one passenger to a plane.

Today the same ticket costs $149.95, and the round trip $269.95. And it just takes overnight. One line, United Air Lines, operates five coast-to-coast flights each day, with huge, luxurious, twin-engined, 21-passenger club, and 14-passenger sleeper planes.

The traveler doesn't have to bother with mail bags today, but they're still important, to the Post Office Department, to we folks who want our mail in a hurry, and to the airlines which thus get a good bit of their revenue.

Carrying Arms

The Illinois Constitution gives citizens the right to carry arms. But it doesn't say that they can be concealed. A statute, in fact, says very definitely that it's illegal to carry concealed weapons without special authority. Criminals don't have such authority, yet most of them are "gun toters." Why not round them up and take them out of circulation? The Chicago Crime Commission offers this disarmament program: Start off with a "round-up of this nefarious crew of parasites," with proper search warrants of course, and that such round-ups continue periodically. The police, the commission insists, know who the habitual gun carriers are. It would be just a matter of making out a list, getting the warrants, and bringing them in, those who could be found. The catch of course is that the gun-toters would hide away or find new means of obtaining weapons when needed.

In any event citizens here agree with the Commission that it's high time for a showdown on this concealed weapons issue.

Shares Profits

Twice a year the Zenith Radio Corporation here, under its pioneering profit-sharing plan, calls its workers together and divides some of the money the business has made. There usually have been substantial amounts to distribute, in the form of a "loyalty" bonus and a wage bonus. Stockholders have told Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President, that this is one of the firm's best investments.

Workers under such a system are naturally more concerned with the business itself, its prospects, and thus the quality of their work. They consider themselves partners.

At a recent employees' meeting, Commander McDonald tells proudly of the "shout of joy that went up" when the workers were told that the firm had just signed contracts to make radios for two big auto plants. Getting that business meant as much to the workers as to the executives and stockholders.

Illinois Oil

Illinois is still something of the "bad boy" in the oil business. It's the only State that doesn't have provision for production control. And now that the showdown has come, with most of the other oil states starting up machinery to cut down or stop the flow from their wells as a means of forestalling a collapse of prices, impatient eyes turn this way.

Its promise, in lieu of the more definite assurances possible in states with production control laws, that it will co-operate, may do what pouring the sticky fluid on troubled waters does, but voluntary action down in the new fields where there's all the enthusiasm and excitement of a gold rush, doesn't look from here to be too easy to get.

Meanwhile, we folks who use gasoline may watch the war as written on the signs in front of gas stations. Prices have been going down. Stoppage of the product at the wells should before long send them back up again, even wothout much curtailment in Illinois.

Ralph W. Cessna

World Religious Fellowship Upheld at Youth Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The idea of a new international order based on religious fellowship between the peoples of the world, and particularly the youth, has emerged as one of the lasting contributions of the World Conference of Christian Youth concluded here recently.

The nine-day conference brought together young people from 72 countries as far apart as New Zealand and Norway, Rumania and Peru, who are seeking to find what practical steps the Christian Church as a whole, regardless of denomination or formal creed, can take to meet the challenge of the present unsettled world.

A keynote for discussion at the conference was given in an address by Dr. T. Z. Koo of China, who declared that there are only three ways for the nations of the world to deal with the present territorial, ideological, economic, and racial conflicts: "They can submit to force, as last March; they can meet force with force as now; or they can create the inevitable international order." In establishing this new order in which "peace and justice will have a chance to prevail in the settlement of international disputes," Dr. Koo discerned the mission of Christian Community.

Search for Similarities

The first task of the conference was to acquaint the heterogeneous group of Christians assembled in Amsterdam with the traditions and doctrines of all the religious bodies represented. It was found that very often differences in vocabulary made it seem as if there were differences between religious concepts.

The second task of the conference was to suggest concrete ways for the youth of the Christian Church to utilize these common bonds of Christianity for the establishment of a better world today. For this purpose, some of the outstanding leaders of Christian movements were brought to Amsterdam, including, besides Dr. Koo, Dr. John R. Mott, veteran leader of the world Y. M. C. A.; Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr of New York, and the Very Rev. Archimandrite of the Russian Church in Exile in Paris.

Speaking with this goal in view, Dr. Mott urged the necessity of converting Christianity into practical activity. He pointed in particular to Henry Hodgkin, leader of the "Fellowship of Reconciliation," to Toyahiko Kagawa of Japan, and to Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in China.

Dr. Koo said that international religious co-operation meant the testing of every event and situation by Christian ideals, the abandonment of self-centeredness, and the conscious doing of the will of God in any international situation.

A Contrast in Methods

The discussion groups also brought to light a fundamental difference in the approach to religious problems between the youth of the old world and the new. Whereas Europeans would tend to seek the answers to their problems in the wisdom of past generations and in the Scriptures, often indulging in lengthy discussions of the fine points of theology, Americans would seek a quick and direct solution that was in harmony with the spirit, if not the letter of the Bible.

The most important result of the Youth Conference was the exchange of ideas between members of different nationalities with varying outlooks and political convictions. It was the concensus that more conferences of this type would promote international fellowship and understanding.

The United States was represented at Amsterdam by 325 delegates from 50 religious organizations, including besides the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., 19 denominational bodies, 23 States Councils of Religious Education, and six national young people's organizations.

Price Cut Ends Chile Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The first crisis within the Popular Front Government of President Aguirre has been overcome by the adoption of an "immediate and minimum" program of price reductions for prime necessities.

Socialists, especially, and Communists, aroused by increased living costs, demanded a ministerial reorganization. Harmony was reestablished by agreement to concentrate on price control, as well as to promote public works in Santiago and the provinces and to combat an alleged rightist campaign to provoke public alarm.

With this agreement, according to Senator Marmaduke Grove, President of the Popular Front, "the Government is as firm as when Señor Aguirre commenced his regime."

Alarm in All Sectors

The rise in the cost of living has caused serious alarm in all sectors of opinion. The Cabinet admitted this in a communiqué. It decided that the appropriate organization to deal with the problem was the Commissariat of Supplies and Prices and agreed that this body should arrange a plan for cheapening articles of prime necessity, clothing, and footwear.

Meantime urgency is to be given to a bill in Congress restricting rentals. Reductions are ordered therein for all rents under the level of $20 monthly.

The Comissariat announced a new list of retailers' prices within one week of the Cabinet's orders. This enforced reductions ranging from five to 90 centavos per kilogram on a dozen or more commodities. The retailers complained but were threatened with closure. Their association pointed out that on some commodities, sugar, for example, they were already losing money. They carried stocks merely to accommodate customers. The Commissariat ordered that retailers must not only sell at official prices but also maintain reasonable stocks. Meantime it will investigate production costs of the manufacturers.

The new regulations are being advertised by the Government through newspapers, by radio and on the screen.

The legislative program, in addition to the house rents bill already before Congress, will include an attack on monopolies. The official Popular Front program calls for their suppression, in any case; and the Socialists have been clamoring for early fulfillment. Government leaders believe that action along American antitrust lines is feasible.

Transportation Problem

The transportation problem is intimately linked with living costs. Here it is not so much a question of fares as insufficiency of transport, but more trolley cars and motorbuses can only be financed by higher tariffs. The greatest difficulties are experienced at the noon meal hour. The obvious solution would be to eliminate the "siesta" and adopt the American quick-lunch-in-town. Chileans would be prepared for this sacrifice, but once again they would be up against the high price of food.

The Finance Minister leads the Government block which considers that the crisis is one of production rather than of prices. Reconstruction of the earthquake-devastated zone has shown that Chile suffers from lack of labor. The budgetary position is sound and sufficient money is coming in from special tax resources to postpone immediate application for American loan assistance.

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States of Holy Roman Empire Watch Expansion of Reich

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ever since Bohemia and Moravia have been incorporated into the Third Reich there has been speculation in Europe as to whether Herr Hitler contemplates the revival of the Holy Roman Empire.

Both Holland and Switzerland have been specially interested in this question. In the thirteenth century they were part of the Empire. France remembers that Alsace and Lorraine once belonged to the Empire. More important still, Poland also was part of the Empire.

The Berlin-Rome Axis recalls that the Empire was the most striking example of Teutonic-Latin union in world history. Herr Hitler says that the Third Reich will endure a thousand years. The Holy Roman Empire, in one form or another, lasted from 800, when Charlemagne was crowned by the Pope at Rome, until 1806, when the Emperor Francis II resigned in order to forestall Napoleon, who wished to gain the Imperial crown for himself.

But it is considered in the highest degree unlikely that Herr Hitler, whatever effort he may make to restore the appearance of the Empire, will try in any way to reproduce its temper and ideals.

Ruled Princes and Kings

Certain aspects of the Empire have their appeal for a man of strong and dominating imagination. In the twelfth century the Emperors came to regard the various kings and princes of Europe as merely their feudal vassals; it was claimed that even Richard the Lionheart of England, the hero of the Crusades, in the twelfth century, did the Emperor homage.

On the other hand, there are many features of the Empire which do not seem to be in particular harmony with the ideology of the Third Reich. The Empire in the Middle Ages frequently blundered into war, rarely with very happy results. But in theory and conviction it repudiated the idea of force. Continually it thirsted after an authority based on something finer and more spiritual than the sanction of arms.

That is the reason it took the title of Holy in 1157. That is the reason the Emperors were fond of using such terms as "maiestas sacrosancta" (sacred majesty) and "per misericordia Dei" (by the mercy of God). It may be said that they employed such phrases insincerely, merely to render their power the less challenged. But even so, it is significant that they appealed to spiritual things for their authority, and not to the might of their armaments nor the superiority of their race.

The Empire was, in fact, in conception both supra-national and supra-racial. Just as, in the early ages of the Christian era the Church was unquestioningly regarded as the representative of divine rule in spiritual affairs, so it was considered essential that on earth the Church should have a temporal counterpart.

Revived by Charlemagne

But by the beginning of the ninth century it was clear that the tradition of the Roman Empire had faded almost away in the west. If it was not finally to disappear, it must be visibly revived. Thus came the foundation of the new Empire, the heir of the old, in the person of Charlemagne, King of the Franks, on Christmas Day, in the year 800. Centuries of conflict with the Papacy followed, as Herr Hitler is in conflict with the Pope today. But fundamentally and in origin the Empire was professedly Christian in a way that could not easily be reconciled with the doctrines of the Third Reich.

Most interesting of all aspects of the Empire, however, for the peoples of today is the relationship which it established between Germany and Italy. At one time all northern Italy, to Rome itself, came under the rule of the German Emperor; Germany poured army after army to fight against the inhabitants of the northern plains.

It is hardly conceivable that Herr Hitler should meditate the restoration of this branch of the old Imperial power. If it is conceivable, all Europe and America would watch with keen interest Germany's attempted revival of the Empire—but no one with such fascinated attention as Signor Mussolini.

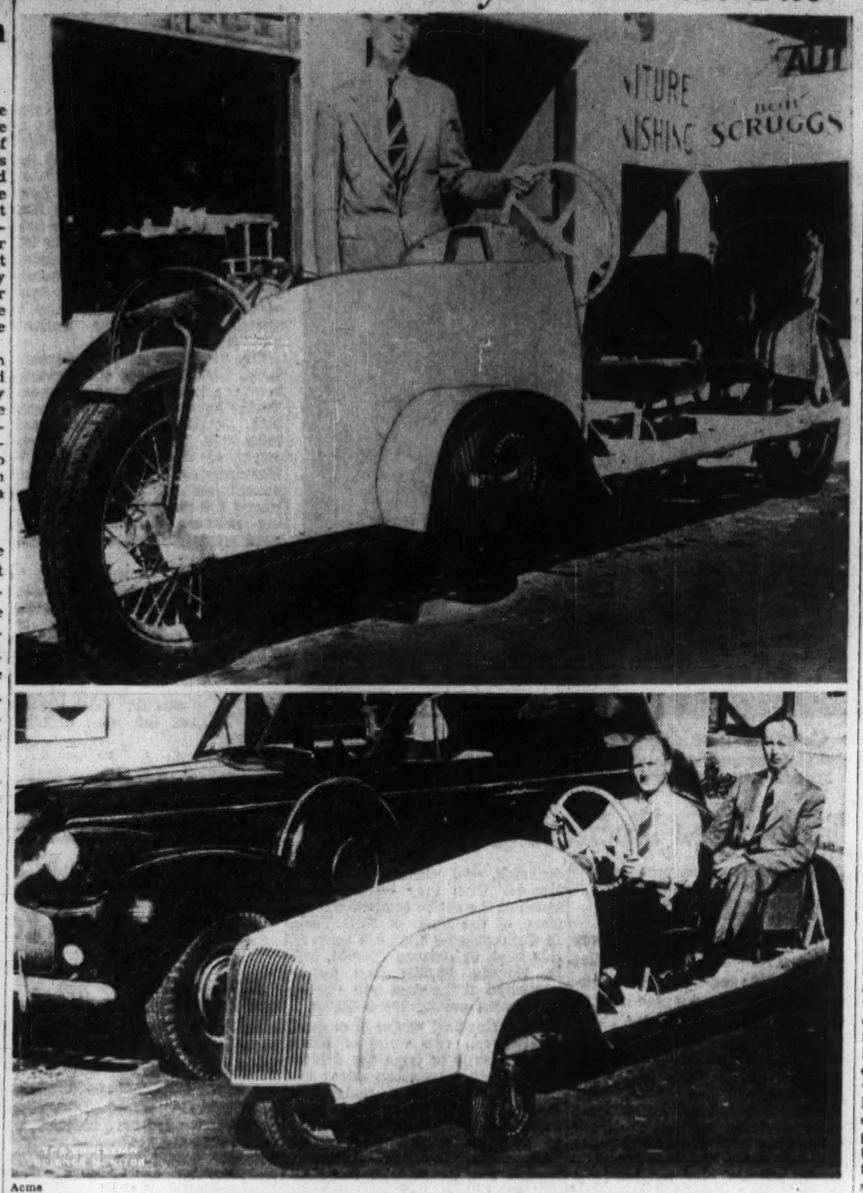
$2,300,000 More to Aid Needy New York Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Changes in the public assistance provisions of the amended Social Security Act will mean at least $2,300,000 a year more in Federal funds to New York State for its program of aid to dependent children, as well as increases in the amounts expended for aid to the needy aged and blind, according to Anna M. Rosenberg, Regional Director of the Social Security Board.

In New York State, there are 72,234 children in 36,420 households and 110,000 aged needy being cared for under the program, combined State and Federal expenditures for the purpose totaling more than $21,000,000, she said.

Modern Version of 'Bicycle Built for Two'



Acme

It's Easy to Take Corner on Two Wheels in This

Motorists sometimes take corners on two wheels, but J. Grady Tingle of Miami, Fla., not only takes all his corners that way, but his straightaway driving as well. He calls his oddly designed machine an automobile in spite of the fact it has no more wheels than a motorcycle, when it is traveling. When he stops, Mr. Tingle presses a pedal and two auxiliary wheels drop down and keep the vehicle from tipping. A four-cylinder, air-cooled motor provides power. The vehicle is shown in upper picture with hood removed. Lower picture shows car standing at rest.

Auto Industry Holds Preview of 1940 Styles

W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four 1940 automobiles have been seen during the last seven days by dealers in annual previews at the factories; Packard, Hudson, Nash, and Willys-Overland. Early reports have it that new models will continue the trends of inserting headlights in fenders and lowering grills on the catwalk just between the fenders and the hood.

Steering column gearshift levers will be standard equipment in 1940 cars generally. In the latest General Motors cars, a new high-test safety plate glass rather than sheet glass, will be used in windshields to reduce eye strain, distortion of vision and errors of depth perception. Polishing of laminated safety glass was found to remove the waves in the ordinary sheet glass.

From tests in General Motors laboratories, eye fatigue is said to be reduced almost 100 per cent while clearness of vision is improved 62 per cent. It also was shown that high-test glass had double the strength of regular safety glass, double the resistance to blows at normal temperatures

Motors and Motorways

and four times the resistance at zero temperature.

Trailer Census

The Census Bureau may have to call upon J. Edgar Hoover's G-men to meet the 1940 problem of tracking down persons living in trailers. No one knows how many there are or where they are, although the Nation's trailer population is said to have increased 100 per cent since 1930.

Tabulation of the population of tourist trailer camps and a complete list of camp locations will be among the jobs tackled by the Bureau. Statistics obtained will be correlated with problems of migratory labor, relief, and housing.

Use of Plastics

Sliding doors, air-cooled engines, and curved windows are forecast for automobiles of the near future by the American Petroleum Institute as the result of the increasing use of "plastics" in their manufacture.

Although manufacturers have been using plastics for plane parts since the World War, they have scarcely scratched the surface of the automobile fields. Plastic plane propellers have been developed to run at 2,500 revolutions a minute without showing weakness, while plastics recently have cut down the construction time for a plane fuselage to two hours.

Plastics used in airplane parts are mostly synthetic resins impregnated with cotton fabrics.

New Buick Ready

Buick's 1940 cars will be seen by dealers for the first time at Flint, Mich., on Aug. 23, according to an announcement from Buick headquarters.

Zephyr Sales Jump

The Ford Motor Company is ready for a big year in New England with Lincoln-Zephyr sales during the last 10 days of July reaching the highest figure since May, 1937, making July the best Lincoln-Zephyr month in the car's brief history. Sales represented an increase of 118 per cent over July 1938. Dealers stocks are said to be the lowest on record for this time of year.

Trace Kept on Hurricanes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Scores of ships at sea and a special network of 80 weather bureau stations in southern waters are on guard against hurricanes.

F. W. Reichelderfer, Weather Bureau chief, said today that the hurricane warning service — on which millions of eastern and southern residents depend—was "more efficient this year than ever before."

Now midway in the hurricane season, which extends from July through October, the Weather Bureau chief said the recent small hurricane which crossed the Florida Peninsula had demonstrated effectiveness of the service.

This hurricane first was detected Aug. 8 about 175 miles northeast of San Juan. Warnings were issued immediately and repeated at six-hour intervals until the storm approached the Florida coast. Then advices were increased to hourly broadcasts by radiophone until the storm passed into the Gulf of Mexico Aug. 12.

In addition to regular observations at stations in the United States and vessels in the North Atlantic, Mr. Reichelderfer said the hurricane service made observations twice daily at more than 80 stations in the West Indies and Caribbean and four times daily from vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean and West Indian waters.

Although severe hurricanes do not often touch coasts of this country, the warning service charts the position of every storm and keeps four special forecast centers advised at Jacksonville, Fla.; San Juan, New Orleans, and Washington.

Bomber Engine Designed For 400 M. P. H. Speed

NEW YORK—An aeronautical engineer yanked a tarpaulin unceremoniously off an exhibit in the Aviation Building at the New York World's Fair Aug. 18 to uncover the most powerful high altitude aircraft engine ever built.

Tested by both the Army and Navy, it will make possible speeds above 400 miles an hour for bombing planes for the first time since the quest for higher speeds began incident to the world-wide rearmament. The engine, with a rating of 1,600 horsepower above altitudes of 20,000 feet, is highly supercharged.

Ford Defies NLRB Order To Rehire 24 Employes

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Company refused Aug. 18 to comply with a recent order by the National Labor Relations Board that it rehire 24 discharged employees and refrain from "discouraging or criticizing labor organizations."

The Company's answer, filed at the Detroit office of the board, declared Ford "has complied with the law and will continue to do so."

Labor Federation Turns on Sponsor Of Act Revisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—The North Carolina Federation of Labor has turned against Representative Graham Barden (R) of that State who was formerly their spokesman in Congress in retaliation for sponsoring amendments to the wage-hour bill to remove 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 workers from the protection of the law.

This is the latest of a series of developments which has shifted the battle over the important bill to the political bailiwicks of the old South, now that Congress itself has left Washington.

Another important development is the relatively light fine imposed by Federal Judge Bascom S. Deaver on the Camilla Hosiery Mill of Georgia, and Alfred I. Bennett, its president, which in some ways is one of the worst setbacks the law has suffered. The fine of $250 was imposed for paying women workers less than the mandatory 25 cents an hour. The fines are believed to be only a small amount of the profits the Mill had saved by its underpayment of women workers. Officials of the Wage-Hour Division here estimate that the company made $3,000 at the expense of its workers. The nominal fine, according to their view, invited violations in other jurisdictions, particularly in the South. About 50 women were concerned and a minimum fine of $1,500 was asked.

The Judge decided the violations were "technical," however, and disallowed all claims for back wages, fining the President $100 and the Corporation $150. In previous wage-hour cases fines have run as high as $7,000 and back wages have nearly always been ordered. Wage-hour officials agree that no untested law point was involved in the Camilla decision but the case was of deep interest since the mill is the largest industry in the home of Representative Eugene Cox, who has a powerful voice in the Rules Committee and has been its opponent. He is a strong supporter of the Barden amendments, the fight for which began at about the time when the investigation started of the Camilla Mill.

These amendments failed last session but have a favored legislative place when Congress meets again. How Congress treats them will depend in part on the reaction of public opinion in such cases as that affecting Mr. Barden himself. Representative Barden has heretofore been a spokesman for the American Federation of Labor in Congress. It was he who introduced the Federation's amendments to the Wagner Act last session, sponsored in the Senate by David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts. It remains to be seen how important the Federation's support is. The amendments would exempt from the minimum wage and hour provisions of the law canners, packers, processors, and transporters of farm commodities, and farm organizations.

Bridges' Defense Alleges Bribery

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Details of reputed attempts to bribe a witness with large sums of money in order to link Harry Bridges with the Communist Party were read at the deportation hearing Aug. 18 for the West coast maritime labor leader.

A statement attributed to John L. Leech, Portland, Ore., house painter, said Police Detective William Browne of Portland and an unidentified Oregon man had told him to "name his price" if he would testify that Mr. Bridges was a Communist.

An affidavit by a friend of Mr. Leech also said the detective had hinted that Leech might go to jail if he refused to give the desired information and had told Mrs. Leech, mother of six children, "what nice things could be done with money."

The Government is trying to deport Mr. Bridges to his native Australia on the charge he is a Communist and that the Communist Party advocates violent overthrow of the Government.

Building Probe For Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Public contracts for building and materials were under scrutiny here as local officials rushed to the aid of the Department of Justice for a searching investigation of the construction industry.

Seven million dollars in building contracts were sifted with a view to uncovering any evidence of illegal practices, and city department heads announced they would aid Federal agents who were said to be conducting a Nationwide study of restraint of trade in construction and building materials.

The program was given impetus by a councilmanic resolution charging wholesale collusive bidding on public works projects as well as by a report from the Home Loan Bank Board that building costs here were second highest in the Nation.

Why this should be so when Pittsburgh is the originating point for many important building materials was puzzling City officials.

The Bank Board found that to build a house in Pittsburgh of wood, stucco, and brick, with attached garage, unfinished cellar and attic would cost $6,414.60. In 46 other large American cities, it would cost less.

Nazis Plan to Gobble U. S., Girl Tells Dies Committee

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Told that Germany intends eventually to gobble up the United States, the Dies Committee centered its attention today upon how this might be brought about.

German - born Miss Helen Vooros of Brooklyn, N. Y., testified Aug. 18 she was "taught" on a visit to Germany the Nazi plan of expansion embraced a United States anschluss—like that with Austria.

Miss Vooros, former youth leader of the German-American Bund, told a story of planned German conquest in which education played an important part.

Tells of "Immorality"

Well-poised throughout long hours of questioning, the girl came to her testimony of the plotted American invasion after saying she quit the Bund because she was disgusted over "immorality" among Bund members.

She was in Germany in 1938 with a group of Bund youth leaders, she said, when she learned from a German propaganda official the Hitler regime expected the infiltration of Naziism to bring results in the United States in "15 or 20 years."

The German plan of action was outlined by a "Dr. Axeman" of the Propaganda Ministry, she added, in a speech delivered to the touring American youths.

Dr. Axeman said, she testified, that Germany intended to get back all the territory it had lost—Danzig, the Polish Corridor, Schleswig - Holstein and the African colonies; then move through the Scandinavian countries.

United States Next

With that vast territory conquered, the United States would be next, she quoted Dr. Axeman as saying.

"They said they were leaving it up to us, the Bund, to prepare the way," the girl testified. "The Bund was to open camps, buy property, and form German settlements. Then, when Germany offers to aid us, we can say we have a German majority and want to be part of Germany."

Miss Vooros said she was sent to Germany in the party of 30 German-American girls and boys, for instruction in propagandizing the United States for the Nazis. All expenses, she added, were paid by the Bund and German agencies.

Hitler the Führer

Among phases of her "instruction" while in Germany, Miss Vooros mentioned:

1. That Chancellor Hitler, speaking at a meeting she attended, proclaimed himself "Führer of all Germans."
2. That in Germany Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, is considered the United States' "Führer."
3. That propaganda condemning Jews, Catholics, and Masons was distributed to her group.
4. That President Roosevelt is partly Jewish.

Hitler to Decide, Baldwin Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—"Peace or war depends on one man—Hitler. That is too bad, but it is true."

This briefly was the characterization by Earl Baldwin of Bewdley, formerly British Prime Minister, of the tense European situation as he embarked here today with Lady Baldwin for home, and in this brief summary he reiterated what he had previously said in less abbreviated form before the Congress on Education for Democracy at Teachers College, Columbia University, earlier this week.

"No one can say anything with any authority," Lord Baldwin said in reply to questions by newspaper reporters when he visited the World's Fair here yesterday. "I have seen the press but I know nothing. I might know more if it were in England."

Lord and Lady Baldwin went directly to the British Pavilion at the Fair, where they were greeted by Sir Louis Beale, Commissioner General. The visitors viewed the Magna Carta at the Pavilion and Lord Baldwin remarked that he was "enormously impressed before this foundation stone of our struggles for freedom for the individual freedom of thought, religion and trade." He added:

"This freedom has its inception in this document for which the common ancestors of British and American peoples fought for 700 years, and maybe we will have to fight for another 700 years. I recommend a half hour before the Magna Carta for everyone. It is marvelous and can do much to assure the principles of democracy."

Mayor Calls Milk Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia had today intervened in the milk strike with an announcement that all parties to the walkout would join in an informal conference here on Monday in an effort to end the dispute.

Reports from all quarters indicated that New York was being hard hit by the strike, but with estimates of the amount of fluid milk cut off from the city varying, Dr. John L. Rice, Health Commissioner, estimated that about 1,200,000 quarts of milk were withheld yesterday, as against the Metropolitan Milk Distributors' bargaining agency figures of 1,890,000 quarts, or 43 per cent of the normal daily supply of 4,400,000 quarts.

The shortage was somewhat relieved, however, through action by the distributors in making available 130,000 quarts that had been held in storage for the manufacture of milk products.

Spokesmen for the Sheffield Farms and Borden Companies, the two largest milk distributors here, said their milk receipts had been reduced by 30 per cent. They reiterated that hospitals and city institutions would continue to get first preference in milk deliveries.

The Mayor's action in stepping into the situation was based on health reasons.

Business to Push School Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Recommendation that a "carrying-on" board or commission be appointed to push suggestions for improving the New York State school system embodied in the recent Regents' Inquiry report will be presented Oct. 5 to the New York State Chamber of Commerce by a special committee on education.

While holding that some of the inquiry's findings were not comprehensive enough, the special committee said that many of them were worth putting into effect, and warned that if a qualified group were not appointed to push them, they might be forgotten.

First on the committee's list of needed improvements is the fostering in students "a deep, true, religious understanding and viewpoint." While stressing its impartiality as to church and sect, the committee declares that "in these work-a-day, warring, strenuous times, we have been paying less and less attention to our religious convictions and feelings.

"Those convictions and feelings still exist—they are more important today than they ever were—and it is vital that in our education they be honored and promulgated rather than subordinated or excluded," it says. "If this nation does not maintain its religious foundation, its whole structure will fall."

Norfolk Sells Bonds At 2.4 P. C. Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Norfolk, Va., recently sold a bond issue at the lowest interest rate in the City's history—2.4 per cent—comparing with previous issues as high as 6 per cent.

The $1,118,000 issue of general improvement bonds sold Aug. 16 at the 2.4 per cent rate. The $124,000 issue of water bonds, sold at the same time, brought 3 per cent interest.

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British Defend Jewish Limit in Palestine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—The declaration by the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations by a majority of four to three that the British "White Paper" policy in Palestine is contrary to the mandate finds the British Government still determined to seek a solution along the lines stated in that document, The Christian Science Monitor is informed on the highest authority.

The Commission in a report published at Geneva Aug. 17 declared itself still convinced of the correctness of the "preliminary opinion" it pronounced in August, 1937, to the effect that Jewish immigration into Palestine should be "proportionate to the country's economic absorptive capacity," in other words that political considerations should be ignored.

The British Government, on the other hand, feels that the only hope of getting the Arabs and Jews to live together on friendly terms is to be found in the White Paper policy, which is frankly based on political considerations and which envisages the admission of 75,000 Jews to the National Home during the next five years, after which further Jewish immigration will be dependent on Arab approval.

Aspirations Are in Conflict

In a lengthy series of written observations published with the Mandates Commission's report, the British Government explains that it was impelled to adopt its present policy because, as the Royal Commission found in 1937, "here is an irreconcilable conflict between the aspirations of Arabs and Jews in Palestine," and because the plan by which the Royal Commission proposed that the conflict should be ended—namely the setting up of two sovereign states, one for Jews and the other for Arabs, had "since been found to be impracticable."

There is excellent reason for believing, however, that the White Paper policy envisages the possibility of a federal state in which the rights of Jewish and Arab communities could be adequately safeguarded. It is hoped, however, that the interim policy adopted by the mandatory power will result in so great a decrease in tension that the Arabs and Jews will be able to work out such matters for themselves.

In this connection it is a fact that already it has been found possible to make large reductions in the Palestine garrison since the White Paper was published.

A Balance of Duties

The four members of the Mandates Commission who have rejected the White Paper policy do so, it appears from their own statements in the minutes, because they hold that in the formation of a Jewish home there is the paramount duty of facilitating Jewish immigration. The British Government argues that this is balanced by the duty of ensuring, in the words of Article VI of the Mandate, "that the rights and position of other sections of the population are not prejudiced."

A strict interpretation of this obligation seems to the British Government to preclude permitting so many Jews entering the country that the position of the Arab community is changed from that of a majority to a minority status without their consent.

It is noted that the four members of the Mandates Commission who spoke against the British policy expressly excluded political considerations from their purview, on the grounds that these are outside the competence of the Mandates Commission. The British Government did take political considerations into account, and it hopes that the League Council which is expected to consider the question at the September meeting will adopt this view.

Power Limited to Advice

There are thought to be several courses open to the Council if it shares the opinion of the majority of the Mandates Commission. It could merely express misgivings, without definitely refusing to sanction the British proposals.

Moreover unanimity is only necessary among those who actually vote. The vote of a Council member abstaining is simply ignored.

The Mandates Commission which threw this awkward bombshell at the British Government is purely an advisory body whose views are submitted simply for the Council's consideration. The Commission consists normally of 11 members who sit as individuals, not as representatives of countries. At this summer's session only seven members attended, three being absent because states of which they are citizens had withdrawn from the League. The Spanish member, L. Palacios, was also absent.

Bureaucrats Seek More Say In Japanese Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—With the war in China as the usual excuse, a horde of planners are proposing reorganization of Japanese Government offices and creation of new ones.

Multiplication of agencies is the order of the day despite the fact Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma expressed himself as by no means disposed to favor reorganizing everything in sight.

When Baron Hiranuma went into office last January, he found a strong tendency toward change dating back approximately to the Manchuria "incident" of 1931 and carried out under the argument that changing situations require new machinery and that a government organism put together in another century hardly can be expected to give full satisfaction during the present crisis.

Premier's Viewpoint

"Structural reform is important for the sake of administrative renovation," the new Premier declared, "but in most cases the desired results could be obtained if existing institutions were made to function properly."

In general, he implied, the friction of change should be avoided and good men could get good results if set at work and let alone.

But before long changes began to come in spite of this attitude. Less than a month after the Cabinet went into office it reorganized the Central League for National Spiritual Mobilization, described by the Japan Advertiser as "not an integral agency of the Government but nevertheless considered of vital importance in keeping the Government and the people together in facing the national emergency."

Next came a rearrangement of the work of the Cabinet Planning Board, which both the Board and the Army had been advocating. Shortly afterward several new sections were added to the Welfare Ministry. These things all seemed required by circumstances and there was no friction in evidence over any changes.

More Changes Follow

It soon became apparent that more changes would be made. The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry adopted a resolution urging establishment of a Ministry for Foreign Trade and subsequently, after the War Minister had voiced support, it drafted a reorganization plan which is being put into force.

Thus everyone who had been interested in reorganization and multiplication of organs, but had been discouraged by the falls of various Governments and the discouraging attitude of the present Premier, plucked up fresh courage and pulled out favorite schemes for general refurbishing.

Not only is the Chinese war an ever-present excuse for putting forward new changes, but the expanding influence of the Japanese Government and its extension into every field of national life likewise seems to demand the building up of an ever-greater bureaucracy. This is rather congenial, in fact, to the Japanese temperament although plenty of critics are to be found and in due course the armed services may be expected to voice displeasure over the increase in number of politicians and political jobholders.

England Liberalizes Stand On Conscientious Objectors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A revolutionary change in treatment of conscientious objectors today, compared with the time of the World War, when symbolical white feathers, social ostracism, and even prison sentences harried the scorned "conchy," has been shown by the first official hearing in Britain of the cases of those who refuse to fight.

Only about 4,000 young men out of 300,000 men of conscription age have taken advantage of the right to register as conscientious objectors. Their cases are heard by 15 tribunals throughout England, Scotland, and Wales. Northern Ireland and Eire are exempt from conscription.

In England and Wales County Court judges preside over the tribunals, and sheriffs or sheriff-substitutes in Scotland. One member is a trade union representative. Appeals to higher tribunals are allowed against the findings of these local tribunals.

Th first tribunal was held at Birmingham, big industrial center of the Midlands, and it is said that there will be some considerable delay before similar proceedings are held in other divisions.

Gain Moral Support

First evidence of a sympathetic atmosphere in the small Birmingham courtroom was the presence of representatives of the Peace Pledge Union, the No Conscription League, the Society of Friends, and the Fellowship of Reconciliation, holding kind of watching briefs for the conscientious objectors.

A further feeling that the 18 objectors waiting to state their convictions would be given a square deal was engendered by the knowledge that they had received free travel vouchers to attend if they lived more than six miles away, also subsistence allowances varying from one shilling to four shillings and sixpence. Moreover, any objector missing his last train home might draw five shillings for a night's expenses.

The tribunal consisted of Judge E. H. Longson, Prof. J. G. Smith, Vice-Principal of Birmingham University; Mr. G. T. Lee, a former Town Clerk; Councillor E. Purser, and Mr. A. H. Gibbard, a Trade Union official.

A Sample Case

The first case was that of a young man who objected on religious grounds. He was represented by Mr. John Carter, Editor of the Christadelphian Magazine. Asked if the young man was prepared to go to a non-combatant labor group, Mr. Carter answered, "Not under a military authority."

The judge then explained that the labor group consisted of special camps set aside for conscientious objectors and under the control of the Ministry of Labor. Boys sent to the camps, he said, would not in any sense be under the military, but their work would consist of improving the camp sites, and agricultural work.

Mr. Carter said he would agree to the young man going to such a camp, but after a retirement the Chairman announced that the tribunal thought it proper for the young man to be placed on the register of conscientious objectors on condition he remained at the work he was already engaged in, namely, manufacture of street lamps.

Hearings to Be Public

Hearings before the tribunals are normally to be held in public, although the Chairman has the power in special cases to exclude both press and public. Applicants may be represented by a barrister, solicitor, Trade Union representative, relative, or personal friend.

The Peace Pledge Union, however, advised that applicants in normal circumstances should state their own case in their own way, for function of the tribunal is not to decide the rightness of an applicant's views but whether he honestly holds those views.

Of the rest of the objectors, seven were registered on condition they remained at their present employment; six were registered for Ministry of Labor training; three for non-combatant work; and one was registered unconditionally.

Five of the objectors said they were employed in armament work but did not object to that. The tribunal put them on the register provided they stayed at their present work.

To Bar Victimizing

In the House of Commons recently a Socialist member, Mr. R. W. Sorenson, drew attention to the case of a conscientious objector said to have lost his job because of his pacifist convictions and to have been refused unemployment benefit.

The matter was investigated and it seems evident from a statement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, to Free Church leaders that every effort will be made to prevent victimizing of objectors, including those who refuse to perform any type of National Service.

A meeting between Mr. Chamberlain and six representatives of the Free Churches on the question was described by the Rev. Dr. Sidney Berry, to an assembly of the Congregational Union of England. He said that the Free Church representatives told the Premier, that if, by any slackness of organization, the position of conscientious objectors was not fully respected in the organizations set up to deal with them, the Free Churches would be on fire.

Barton Sees Improvement

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York declared Aug. 19 defeat of the Administration's lending bill by the House of Representatives on Aug. 1 brought "a renewed sense of responsibility" to industry, whose "leaders must banish unemployment from America."

Roosevelt Fishes

ABOARD U. S. S. LANG, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland (AP)—President Roosevelt went fishing for salmon in Humber River gorge Aug. 18, but the only catch was made by his military aide, Brig. Gen. Edwin M. Watson.

Church in a Windmill

Dorien Leigh from Black Star

'Come Again,' Says the Vicar

Surrounded by gorse, bracken, and rolling hills this church in Reigate Heath, Surrey, England, makes an ideal place of worship for hikers and holidaymakers. The Vicar, who looks as friendly as a jolly miller, is bidding adieu to two of his flock.

Australians Are Advised To Assimilate Aboriginals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Revision of Australia's policy in dealing with its aboriginals to provide for their assimilation rather than segregation, was urged here recently by James B. Birdsell, research officer of the anthropological department at Harvard University.

Mr. Birdsell, with Norman B. Tindale, of Adelaide University, has just completed a survey of Australia aboriginals under sponsorship of the Carnegie Institute. The two experts have traveled 16,000 miles in 14 months.

Mr. Birdsell urges the various Australian States to help the aboriginals to assume a better place in society. The half-castes, who are increasing at a faster rate than the whites, are, he said, well-fitted to assume an independent and self-sustaining position in various economic categories of white society. Mr. Tindale said both aboriginals and half-castes showed concern for their future. He found them eager to assist in finding ways to fit into the white community and avoid the isolation that keeps thrusting them into the background.

"They feel keenly their position of inferiority," said Mr. Tindale. "I found evidence of the successful adaption of half-castes to white community life, although in some places these people were realizing the difficulty of obtaining suitable remunerative work. There were instances of their being forced out of the community into settlements where they were not happy. Yet, in one part of western Australia we came across a native settlement which, guided by missionaries, was living contentedly in the European fashion, and progressively, too, even having their own stores. These natives were engaged in gold mining, and, although receiving less than the Europeans, were able to enjoy most of the benefits of white civilization."

Both explorers declared that the varying policies of the State Governments created difficulties in administration.

Mrs. Birdsell, who accompanied her husband, made exhaustive tests of intelligence standards and brought back with her 14,000 examination papers of 1,000 half-caste and aboriginal pupils. The aboriginal children found no subject distasteful, she said, but at drawing and writing—in fact, anything in which their hands were engaged—they were most adept.

Bulgar Outlet to Aegean Affects Balkan Plan

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — If you were to climb the heights of Mt. Karlik, southernmost spur of the Bulgarian Kirjali Mountains, on a reasonably fine day, you could see the Aegean sparkling in the sun less than 20 miles distant.

Those 20 miles are, almost every one of them, in Greek territory.

If you wanted to reach that sea by rail, you would either have to go hundreds of miles north, west and then south, through the Yugoslav town of Nish, or an equally long distance east and then west through the Turkish town of Adrianople.

Both of these places were in Bulgarian hands less than 30 years ago.

This explains the marked antipathy between the Greenk and Bulgarian races that constitutes one of the main obstacles to an all-Balkan peace bloc today.

In the Treaty of Neuilly, which ended the World War so far as Bulgaria was concerned, the Allied and Associated Powers guaranteed Bulgaria an economic outlet to the Aegean. The Greeks have several times offered to supply this outlet, first through the little port of Dedeagatch near the Greco-Turkish frontier, and afterward, when the Dedegatch plan broke down, by constituting a "free zone" for Bulgaria in Saloniki, where Yukoslavia also has a free zone.

The Saloniki offer is still open, but the Bulgarians will not look at it. They say that existing railway connections make the Saloniki concession of little value and that even if they prolonged their railroad to meet the Greek Saloniki-Adrianople line which comes within a few miles of it, it would serve the wrong part of the country. They ask instead for an outlet at Portolagos, at the head of a large lagoon south of Mt. Karlik.

Another Corridor Question

The Greeks are just as unforthcoming about Portolagos as the Bulgarians are about Saloniki. The Greeks believe that what Bulgaria is after is not merely an economic but a territorial outlet to the Aegean. A territorial outlet, whether at Portolagos or anywhere else, would cut right across the Greek Province cut right across as the so-called Polish "Corridor" cuts across the German Province of Prussia.

Bulgarians are apt to make no secret of their aspirations for a territorial outlet on the Aegean, though it is not the policy of the present Bulgarian Government to ask for one. They declare that if the outlet were purely economic and remained under Greek sovereignty it would always be possible for Greece to interfere with it.

In the face of this attitude, the Greeks refuse to entertain any idea of granting even an economic outlet at Portolagos, where it would be of greatest use to Bulgaria. They hold that any such concession would only be used as a stepping-stone to a demand for a territorial corridor, and in Greece's opinion, a territorial corridor could in the long run only lead to the loss of the whole of Eastern Thrace. It would also drive a wedge across the land communications between Greece and its ally, Turkey.

Important to Rumania

The Aegean outlet question is a matter of importance to all three of Greece's partners in the Balkan Entente, Turkey, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, especially to Rumania, against whom Bulgaria has also filed a claim—for the return of the district known as Southern Dobruja.

The members of the Balkan Entente are all expressing the most fervent desire that Bulgaria should join their club. There can be little doubt that Bulgaria would like to do so, provided the rules are altered so as not to point so exclusively at Bulgaria and provided the other members make it worth Bulgaria's while to join them. Bulgaria feels acutely the fact that its allies during the World War, Germany, Hungary and Turkey, have all recently made territorial gains at the expense of the victors. Only Bulgaria has made no gains at all.

A new way of solving the Aegean question which some people are exploring, is whether the Great Powers might guarantee an economic outlet, thereby relieving Bulgaria from any fears under the score of Greek interference and Greece from any apprehension that its territorial sovereignty would be interfered with.

All observers agree that if Bulgaria could somehow be brought back into the Balkan family circle it would have an incalculable effect on the security of the whole of Eastern Europe.

Art Lovers of 25 Countries Stress Its Internationalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The internationalism of art was stressed by art lovers from 25 countries when they met together with their teachers here for the 15th International Congress of the History of Art.

Six hundred delegates representing universities, museums, and schools of art, came to discuss, under the Presidency of Prof. Paul Ganz of Switzerland, the history of art and of criticism, museum work and the teaching of these subjects.

Welcoming the delegates, the Earl of Athlone, Chancellor of London University, said, "In these days of strident nationalism it is comforting to reflect that art is a common language for the whole world, and that it has no boundaries of race, language or politics."

Among the main papers read to the Congress were those of Prof. R. Longhi of Rome on the latest researches on Caravaggio and his circle, of Prof. H. Focillon of Paris on the origins of flamboyant art, and of Prof. G. F. Webb of Cambridge, England, on the evolution of the English country house.

The rest of the discussion, some 162 short papers, was divided up into six sections: British art and its relationship with other countries; the art of the Dark Ages and Romanesque art; Gothic and early Italian Renaissance; the Renaissance and the Baroque movement and their influence; Nineteenth Century art and its sources; natural sciences accessory to the history of art; the history of criticism.

Among the delegates well known in the international world of art attending the Congress were Prof. P. Vitry, Keeper of Sculpture at the Louvre, Paris; Prof. Hulin de Loo of Ghent, Belgium, who is said to be the founder of our present knowledge of early Flemish art; George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., and Edward W. Forbes, Director of the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Mass. Professor Ganz, the President, is generally acknowledged to be the greatest present-day authority on Holbein.

Founded by an international group in prewar years, the Congress first met in 1910. After the World War it was revived, and in 1930 organized on a permanent basis with a standing international committee. It now meets every three years.

With the hope of arranging for the Congress to meet soon in America, Professor Ganz recently spent several months there, obtained much support, and organized strong committees.

The 1942 Congress is to meet in Portugal.

Australia Razes Old Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Australia's oldest Government building—the Commissariat Stores on Circular Quay, Sydney—has been demolished to make way for a new Administration Building for the Maritime Services Board.

Despite protests by the Royal Australian Historical Society, the building, construction of which was begun in 1809, was razed.

A clause was inserted in the razing contract permitting the Maritime Services Board to claim any material possessing a historical value.

Sandstone blocks removed from the Commissariat Building were sold to the Parish Council of St. Philip's Church, itself an old building, standing near the site of Sydney's first stone church, built in 1807. The old blocks, many of them bearing initials of the convict stonemasons who cut them out of the rock, will be used in the construction of a parish hall.

Demolition of the building has been carried out in accordance with a plan for improvement of Circular Quay, including construction of an overhead railway to link the underground railroads on the eastern and western sides of the City. Under the plan, all buildings in a quadrangle at the western end of the quay are to be demolished.

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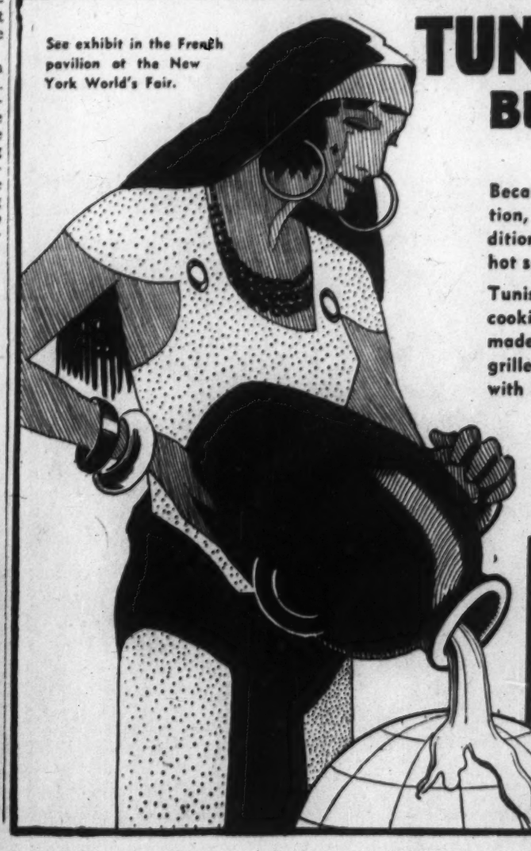
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Oil Companies Face Threat Of Strong Federal Control

(Continued from Page 1)

demoralization, and the so-called Monopoly Committee of Congress is planning even now to look into these charges. Meanwhile, as Secretary Ickes pointed out yesterday, pressure grows for passage of the Cole bill, already before Congress, which would bring down tight production control from Washington—an arrangement which the Interior Department has no inclination to administer, so complex and antagonistic are the many political and industrial and financial forces involved.

Hence the warning—something of an unusual matter in Washington which is more used to arguments for enlarging Federal control: let the oil companies and the states cease their war over crude and really unite in fixing the present unequal production arrangements which are considered highly wasteful and injurious to the more progressive areas which try to discipline themselves—or Congress will wade in with a big stick which few persons, if any, will enjoy.

State System Backed

The Interior Department has backed and continues to back the State compact system and its whole effort, according to its experts, has been to help it to success as one means of solving the problem and incidentally taking a difficult and politically treacherous task off the Federal shoulders. However, officials are pessimistic over such compacts, in view of the present breakdown.

As one instance of the difficulty they point out that even now the Illinois field, which has been at the center of the present controversy, is producing night and day, and its production has reached and all-time peak, and it will not even consider a pro ratio agreement. It is this type of situation that makes interstate compacts difficult, as the ancient battle between States goes on.

Effects of U. S. Threat

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 19 (AP)—Possibility of Federal brakes on the petroleum industry cast a strong shadow today in the confusion precipitated by deep crude oil price cuts and retaliatory well shutdowns in six states.

Gasoline prices edged upward at the refinery with the lowering of unreplenished crude stocks. No immediate change was anticipated, however, in the price to the motorist.

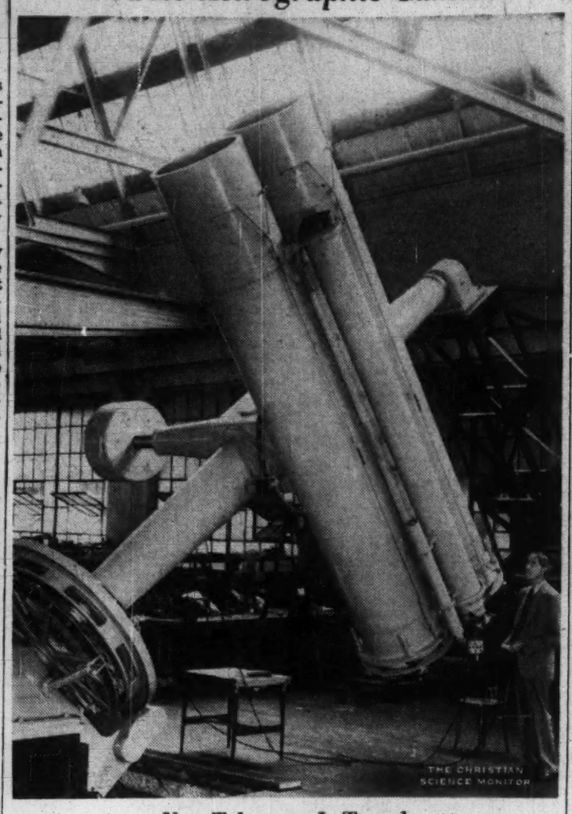
Oil's topsy-turvy position prompted Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, to assert "some national action to avoid recurrence of such conditions is needed." He said the temporary National Economic Committee hearing Sept. 18 in Washington would study the oil problem thoroughly.

Victory on Gambling Claimed by Dickinson

LANSING, Mich. (AP) — Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, claiming that "slot machines have been driven to cover" in a one-day drive by state police, turned enforcement of gambling laws back to county officials Aug. 18 with a warning that it "is their plain duty."

"I shall not hesitate to take further action if any of them fail to live up to it," the Governor asserted.

Double Astrographic Camera



New Telescope Is Tested

Dr. William H. Wright, director of Lick Observatory, testing the mechanical apparatus of a new "camera-telescope" known technically as a double astrographic camera. It is soon to be dismantled in the shops of Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland builders of astronomical instruments, and shipped west to Mount Hamilton, California.

Camera Telescope Completed For the Lick Observatory

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19—A new camera telescope for Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, Calif., has been completed and tested by Warner & Swasey Co., builders of astronomical instruments. Before dismantling for shipment it was inspected by Dr. William H. Wright, Director of the Observatory.

This is the first telescope of the kind ever made in America. Technically it is a "double astrographic camera," so designed that two 17 by 17 photographs can be taken simultaneously. This makes it possible to get identical photographs with blue stars bright on one picture—using blue sensitive plates—and red stars bright on the other—using red sensitive plates. It also provides duplicate negatives of each picture, which cannot be replaced if the plates are broken.

Discussing the instrument recently Dr. Wright said it is designed particularly for making special studies of the structure and rotation of our own galaxy, the Milky Way. It was built with funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation.

Though termed "double" it is really quadruplet, for it consists of four tubes on a single mounting. The two main tubes are 15 feet long and 20 inches in diameter, equipped with plate holders for photography. The third tube, equipped with a 10-inch lens, is the guiding telescope and the fourth tube, with a three and a half inch lens is the "finder." It is used for preliminary location of stellar bodies. The weight of the instrument is approximately nine tons. Lick Observatory's famous 36-inch refractor telescope and the recently dedicated 82-inch McDonald reflector telescope were also made by Warner and Swasey Company.

Yarnell Is Acclaimed As Hero on Return to U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, retiring Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, returned to his homeland and a hero's welcome Aug. 18 on the liner President Coolidge.

The peace-time hero returned from three years' service in Chinese waters to report on the current situation and receive the Distinguished Service Medal recently awarded by Congress.

Screen Guild Opposed

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A Hollywood producer told the National Labor Relations Board yesterday that movie executives opposed the Screen Writers' Guild because it would "bottle up the supply of motion picture material." The board is conducting a hearing on charges the studios violated the Wagner Act.

Film on Peace and Democracy Shown at Fair's Little Theater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Ten leaders of politics, physical science, and education voice their views on peace and democracy in a film entitled "World Leaders on Peace and Democracy" being shown at the Little Theater in the Science and Education Building at the New York World's Fair.

The speakers are Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Dr. Albert Einstein, Eduard Beneš, one-time president of Czechoslovakia; Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Dr. Thomas Mann, German exile and Nobel literature prize-winner; United States Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize winner in physics; Harold C. Urey, winner of Nobel award in physics, and Dr. Frederick Kettner, founder-president of the Biosophical Institute, who acts as chairman of the symposium.

The film was produced by Edmund Lawrence Dorfman, President of the American Institute of Motion Pictures, under the sponsorship of the Biosophical Institute, an international organization dedicated to peace education, in co-operation with the Secretary of Peace League and the Inter-American Friendship Center. It will be sent throughout the United States later and to other parts of the world to be shown before adult, church, and club groups.

For Common Welfare

Mr. Hull, speaking for the film, says the will of the American people is "the will to peace."

"Among ourselves we continue to strive for the common welfare and those blessings of liberty of which our forefathers dreamed," he adds. "We have made secure for ourselves liberty of action and freedom of persons. Toward others we turn with good will and a desire for peace, but we are secure in our heritage and conscious of our strength and stand firm and unyielding in defense of democracy and its institutions."

The real solution to the problem of peace, Dr. Einstein holds, will come when all countries accept a "binding obligation to submit all cases in dispute to a super-court for decision and to accept these decisions under any circumstance and to co-operate in carrying them out." An international police force would be necessary to enforce the rulings of the court, he adds.

A Federalized Europe

Dr. Beneš holds that a federalized Europe will have to be instituted before the world's problems will be solved.

"That means a new League of Nations, made forceful and potent by uniting democracies in common purpose to bring peace to mankind, would again be re-established and revived in its previous influence and force," he says.

It takes courage for men to live the free lives of democracy, Mr. Ickes asserts, declaring Americans are "determined" to preserve their freedom.

"Men are free only so long as they have the will to be free," he says. "Let us, therefore, cherish our democratic institutions and continually prove them to the happiness of the common man."

Dr. Mann characterizes the beginning of democracy as a "revolution" and says it must return to its revolutionary state and give battle to opposition, else it will cease to be. Its great task, he adds, is "to conserve the Christian foundations of liberty and protect civilization against barbarism."

Senator Taft voices the opinion that the greatest service this country can perform for world-wide democracy is to remain forever democratic.

Canyon Mules Go to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Canyon, Ariz.

Much merriment seems to have been aroused throughout the country by a recent dispatch to the effect that a "summer school" for mules was being conducted on precipitous trails leading down into the world's deepest and most picturesque gorge, the Grand Canyon.

There is nothing funny about it to canyon guides and to "Shorty," a Texas cowhand, who might be called principal of the school. To them it's an old story, this training of mules to carry tourists safely along ledges too narrow for two lizards to travel abreast, so nearly straight up and down that to a newcomer it appears a fly might have to put glue on its feet in order to stick.

The company which owns the hotels here, and the concession to use the celebrated Bright Angel Trail, keeps 125 mules in its corrals for the use of "dudes" who wish to make the long, tiresome, but thrilling journey down to the Colorado, a roaring and tossing torrent just visible from the rim on clear days. Mules average four or five trips a week, and in a rush season they work every day.

No one has bothered to calculate how many such trips have been made, but the number runs into the hundreds of thousands. Yet there never has been a mishap attributable to the skittishness, fright, or carelessness of a mule.

* * *

Educated Mules

This record did not just happen. The mules are selected, and educated. They have been to a college of which the so-called summer school is scarcely more than the graduating exercise. Guides say every one of them is entitled to the degree of "D. D."—Doctor of Dudes. (To them every sightseer is a dude, even if he is a native Arizonan.)

Each fall a shipment of mules is received at the training ranch. "Shorty" and his helpers put the "freshmen" through their "class work" in a manner deceptively leisurely. Any animal that has physical defects overlooked by the buyer is weeded out at once. Next to go are those that show too much of the disposition of either parent. A mule cannot be too much horse or too much donkey, but must be just the proper blend of both. Too much horse means nervousness and unreliability under Grand Canyon conditions. Too much donkey means an excess of stubbornness.

Those that pass the preliminary examination are broken to ride, taught to obey the rein—up to a certain point. Instructors mount from the wrong side, slide off over the rump, do a lot of other things no experienced rider would do, because their pupils must be taught not to get excited at any tenderfoot antic.

* * *

Training Completed

In the spring or summer the partially trained novices are brought to the canyon. Bearing saddles and packs, they are led down into the canyon and back again for many days. At first they are slow and excessively careful, but seldom do they exhibit any fear. Principal thing they must learn is to "brake" with hind legs. This means developing a new set of muscles.

"Every conceivable condition is invented to bring out defects that may prove dangerous to guests," reports H. G. Franse, an old-timer at the canyon. "Mules are made familiar with anything they're likely to meet on the trails that might cause them to bolt. But the mule is not easily stampeded. He may be short on imagination but he's long on determination."

* * *

Flick of an Ear

Mr. Franse recalls that an aviator with an exhibitionist complex once made a power dive down into the canyon, right over a string of mules with a party of guests. The motor made such a roar the riders could not hear one another speak. Horses, even well-trained ones, would have scattered in terror and plunged off into the bottom of a ravine, thousands of feet below. But the only notice those mules gave the strange bird and strange noise was to flick a few ears.

Incidentally, when a guest registers for a muleback trip into the canyon, the mule he draws is not just a matter of chance. The clerk sizes him up—or her—and sets down mysterious notations opposite the name. These marks are for the guide, indicate the clerk's estimate of the guest's weight, probable experience and excitability. The guide assigns his mules accordingly.

Ernest Douglas

Indictments Returned In WPA Strike Inquiry

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A steady stream of indictments, the number unannounced but estimated by well-informed sources at 70, poured out from a federal grand jury room Aug. 18—the product of an examination of some 300 witnesses in connection with the twin cities' mid-July WPA strikes and riots.

Quickly, attaches in the office of United States Attorney Victor Anderson began preparing bench warrants. It was understood the indictments alleged violation of a clause in federal relief laws making it a felony to interfere with the distribution of relief benefits.

Methodists to Meet

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—The first General Conference of the new Methodist Church, a body of 8,000,000 members formed last May by joining of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church, will be held in Atlantic City April 24, 1940.

Eagles Aid Safety Drive

CHICAGO (AP)—Delegates to the Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles went on record Aug. 19 in support of a traffic safety campaign.

25,000 Lillys Hold Family Reunion in W. Va.

FLAT TOP, W. Va. (AP)—Aug. 19 was a red letter day for the Lillys, 5,000 strong, holding what they claim to be the largest annual family reunion in the United States. Kinsfolk from most of the states came to this hamlet in southern West Virginia for a two-day program of speeches, singing and folk dancing.

The Lilly Family Reunion Association comprises an estimated 25,000 descendants of Robert and Mary Lilly, early settlers here whose ancestry was traced back to the ancient Romans.

Packing Strike Threat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The prospect of a Congress of Industrial Organizations strike in the packinghouse industry appeared Aug. 19 to hinge on Armour and Company's reaction to a demand for a written and signed bargaining agreement, Van A. Bittner, chairman of the C. I. O. Packinghouse Workers Organizing committee, holding out the threat of a strike before Labor Day, disclosed here last night that the C. I. O. would agree with Armour to put collective bargaining on a plant by plant basis, but that the agreement was contingent upon Armour's willingness to reduce any agreement to writing.

Education

Social Life for Four-Year-Olds

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Although I have been a mother only four years, I have, in that time, become an appreciative and grateful reader of The Parent.

Many of the ideas given in this column I have compiled in a scrapbook to which I frequently refer, and take great joy in sharing with my friends. The articles entitled "When Small Four-Year Olds Come Out Into Society" were interesting to us for just at that time a few mothers of the children in the primary class of our Sunday School had started to meet occasionally at one another's homes. It seemed to us a splendid idea to give the children this opportunity to play together, and the experience of being both guest and host or hostess.

This is the effect it had on my little boy. On the morning that the children were to come to his house he refused to go outdoors to play. He spent his time instead helping mother to clean and pick up the house, for was not this his very own company? I was delighted to see him trying to be a good host when they arrived, and when they left about an hour later, his face glowed with the joy of entertaining.

All the children, when the "party" is served, practice the "manly manners" they have been learning at home with as much zest as they would enter into a game.

Speaking of games, my son loves playing the "how-do-you-do" game, and also matching the cards to squares,—both ideas given in this column.

In fact we just wouldn't get on without the "Monitor." It is our paper now, too, for Waddies, Snubs, Tubby and Buddy, are Loring's bedtime stories. They are quite an incentive to get ready for bed fairly quickly and happily and how he loves them all.

Thank you again, dear editor and friends, for your contributions. I'm a better parent today for having had the privilege of reading this column the last few years. (Mrs.) H. C. W.

* * *

Telling Time

Washington

Dear Editor:

During her first two and a half years my little daughter took her afternoon nap almost automatically. Then came a time when she considered it unnecessary and there followed many days when the rest period was punctuated with calls of "I want to get up!" Promises such as "You may get up at two-thirty" merely changed the calls to, "Is it time to get up?"

Finally, I took an inexpensive clock and explained to her, "The big hand is here now, and there is the little hand. It is one-thirty, the time you take your nap." I then turned the hands to show her two-thirty and told her that when they reached that position again, after reset to the proper time, she might get up without even asking permission to do so. The idea was charming and the result even more so.

The feeling of independence would keep her entirely quiet for the allotted time and many, many afternoons she fell asleep when she undoubtedly would not have done so otherwise. The quiet and the confidence that she would not sleep overtime often caused her to do so.

This method, amplified and varied to suit circumstances, was used for lunch-time, play-time, story-time; imperceptibly and naturally she and baby brother learned to tell time long before entering school. (Mrs.) F. A.

A Saturday Column

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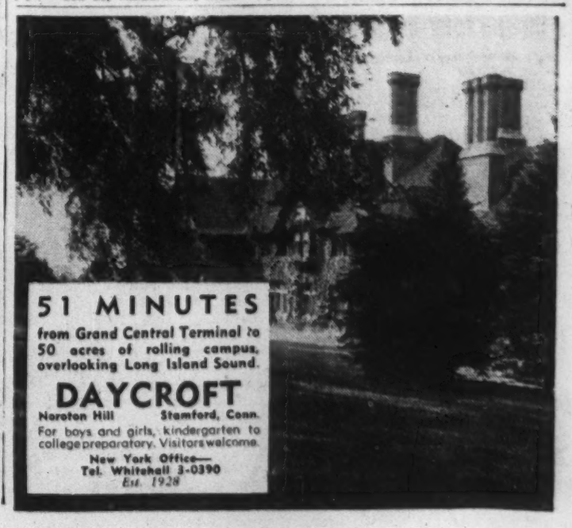
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Democracy in Action—As Seen at a Boys' Club Camp

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where Boys From Homes of Many Kinds Meet in Equality

'Rubbing Elbows' in True American Way They 'Rough It,' Learning to Share Responsibility and Fun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, Calif.

Bill's bed at camp was next to Jim's. Their beds at home were very different. Bill's at home was hard and bumpy; while Jim's was inner-spring. But here in camp both boys find no "distinction in beds, food, or play."

Though Jim deposited $20 in the camp bank when he arrived, and Bill had only 78 cents earned by selling papers on one of San Francisco's corners, the two boys now receive the same treatment from the camp officials, share the same chores about the cabin, play under the same redwood trees, and are brought into line by the same friendly camp discipline.

"Democracy in action" is the key-word at Camp Marwedel, the summer camp of the San Francisco Boys' Club. Every two weeks it draws to its isolated site in a beautiful redwood valley in Mendocino County some 300 youngsters, a cross section of the city's boyhood. The fact that the youngsters come from all types of homes and from all strata of society makes Marwedel one of the outstanding camps for boys in the United States. Here the banker's son bunks with the baker's, the engineer's with the janitor's.

Learning From One Another

"It's the rubbing of elbows, learning from one another, and treating every boy as an equal which makes the camp a true demonstration of the fundamental principles of American democracy," declared John C. Neubauer, who is not only director of the camp, but National Camping Chairman of the Boys' Clubs of America, and President of the Pacific Camping Association.

While to the boys camp is the place where they go for fun and adventure, yet it is a place where they voluntarily put themselves under a kindly but firm discipline which teaches them many values often recalled years afterwards when perchance they bring their own sons to register them for camp, Mr. Neubauer pointed out.

Taking individual responsibility in a little community living is emphasized when the boys take the very popular trip on burros for three or four days away from camp. Days before, the boys and counselors plan the menus, figure the quantities of food needed, and assemble their equipment, which is strapped to pack frames on burros' backs. With blanket rolls tied on top, off they go like adventuring frontiersmen heading for new territory.

The first night out is always full of interest. The less experienced soon learn that the best beds are made by using pine needles and ferns. Sleeping out under the stars is a new adventure for most of the campers. Many a lad is thrilled when awakened by the raucous cry of a California Blue Jay. He then cuddles in his sleeping bag and watches through half open eyes the first rays of the sun light the top of a tall redwood and travel down the ruddy brown trunk of the tree. It's the first time that many boys have actually seen a new day born.

Community Spirit

On these trips the young campers learn much of the great out-of-doors. The first hoot of the owl gives them a creepy feeling and the rustling of a rabbit in the bushes sounds to the boys like the tread of a mountain lion. But the responsibility comes when each boy is given his own job of gathering wood for the fire, cooking the meal, or washing the dishes, and the campers soon learn that the whole community suffers if one job is left undone.

A new development this year at Marwedel is the "Primitive Camp." A virgin wilderness near by has been set aside for this enterprise. A boy can take no modern equipment with him into this area, other than a jack-knife. Even matches and flashlights are forbidden. He builds a lean-to of redwood limbs and ties them together with alder bark. He can use no rope or nails. Everything is done in primitive manner under the guidance of a counselor who specializes in outdoor skills.

Indian Life

For the boys at camp who like the life of the Indian, there is an Indian village with eight large tepees where the boys sleep. They elect their chief, hold councils, have their signal fires burning in front of their tepees, and at night look out through the opening at the sky above.

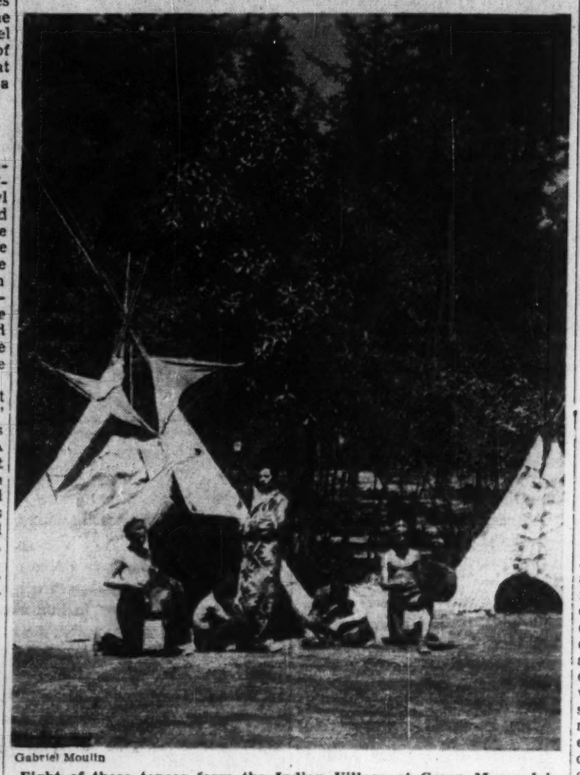
Though Camp Marwedel has received many comforts and improvements since its establishment in 1930, yet it still maintains its fundamental conception of camping—giving boys an opportunity of sleeping out under the stars, building a fire and cooking over it, and the chance to really "rough it."

Many an unforgettable lesson is learned in camp, and many a boy goes back to his home, changed, and improved. A few weeks in camp do something for the spoiled only child. They take some of that bullying attitude out of the boy fresh from bluffing his younger sisters. They put more dependability into the lad who formerly shirked his duties at home. Camp counselors report that many a shy boy previously protected from the outside world has blossomed out at camp and taken his place with the others. And for the boys who have had to work too hard, carry perhaps too heavy responsibility for young shoulders, it is a real rest and change, a time of sheer fun and wholesome comradeship.

M. R. Z.

Gabriel Moulin

Evenings at Camp Marwedel, the summer camp of the San Francisco Boys' Club, are rounded out with a campfire program, the boys putting on plays, singing, listening to stories, and participating in stunts and group activities of various kinds



Gabriel Moulin

Eight of these tepees form the Indian Village at Camp Marwedel, where the boys who have been on good behavior may live. The village is self-governed in Indian style, with a Big Chief and other heads elected by the boys.

'The I. Q. Not Infallible'

"One of the most pernicious ideas which has invaded American education is that of labeling children with definite intelligence quotients," in the opinion of Dr. Beth Wellman of the University of Iowa, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

"The difficulty is not in the tests, but in what people expect them to give us," Dr. Wellman said. "The I. Q. is one measure of the child's development, and a very helpful one, but it should be interpreted by persons familiar with research literature who know the usefulness of such tests. If not, results are definitely harmful. Some children are labeled dull on the strength of one test for the rest of their lives in school."

The University of Iowa found that children in the preschool age of two and three made an average gain in I. Q. of about 16 points in two years.

"Changes in individual cases were even more marked, some children advancing from 'average' to 'genius' classification under training," she reported.

She said changes were made more easily at younger ages, but "sufficient insight can result in a gain even in older children."

"The parent can aid the child," she said, "by providing him with rich and varied experiences, helping him to keep free of personality difficulties, providing plenty of raw materials for constructive and creative play, and encouraging him to associate with children his own age."

Talking Over Movies With Them

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As modern inventions for amusements multiply, so do a mother's responsibilities. The care and nourishment of movies is part of her job today because so closely entwined with the development of her children.

One little girl when asked how she liked the movie she had just seen, replied earnestly, "I didn't like it because it was about bad people. There are bad people and good people and I know that the good people come out all right, but it makes me feel so bad to see the bad people. I wish they'd make movies for children without bad people in them."

If possible, mother should select the type of movie which the children attend, and go with them. By reading the reviews in the newspapers and magazines she may gain some information regarding the current offerings. It is equally important that she encourage the children to talk about the movies they have seen, listening carefully to their comments and discussing seriously the filmed situations, probable and otherwise. By talking over with them the scenes they have witnessed, the mother may help the children to build up a better understanding of the values of life.

Allowing 'Gifted' Child To Work Ahead

Some parents and teachers fear that allowing the most gifted children to work in groups "ahead of their age" will prevent them from getting the most out of their studies and make them social misfits. The facts indicate the opposite. Records of 348 students entering the University of California at Berkeley under 16½ years of age, and 113 boys and girls graduating from Oakland high schools from one to three years younger than ordinary have been studied. As compared with the general run of students, who averaged two years older, the young college entrants won from two to four times their share of honors. They took part in more campus activities of almost every kind, and achieved more distinction in these. Their chances of getting six or more years of education beyond high school proved almost twice as good, and the younger girls showed fifty per cent more married by the age of twenty-five.

—Noel Keys, Professor of Education, University of California

The Parent column will be found today on the page facing this one—Education Editor.

A Mother and Three on a Long Train Journey

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently, while upon a rather long train trip the writer had both the privilege and the opportunity of watching a young mother and her three small children. Some mothers might have made a difficult task of traveling over a thousand miles with three little people, all between the ages of four and ten. But this mother looked not only rested and happy, but in every way equal to the situation.

Pervaded the Whole Car

She had realized at the start that the trip was not taken for self alone, but that its pleasures and its privileges must be shared by the children. She had not thought of it as a period for her own rest or a time when she might catch up on her current reading, but as an unusual and rich experience to share with the members of the group. One only had to look at the children's faces and to listen to their voices to feel that they fully appreciated, even down to the littlest one, every iota of the thought and love she was directing toward their comfort.

One could not help but catch from the little group something very sweet and lovely. It was no time at all before this lovely thing had permeated throughout the entire car with a genuine spirit of give and take, of sharing and exchanging.

One also caught from the little group a phrase, occurring over and over again. It not only came from the lips of the mother but from the lips of the children as well.

When little John would try his best to see the window pictures over the heads of the other children, mother would ask. "Wouldn't it be better if John sat by the window for a while?" or "Wouldn't it be better for John to sit by the window because you children are larger and can see over him?"

And when Peter turned the pages of the enchanting fairy book so rapidly that Jane could not keep up with him, mother would suggest, "Wouldn't it be better for Jane to turn the pages of the book because she is younger and cannot read quite so rapidly?"

Tried It Upon One Another

It was evident that the children had become so accustomed to "the better way" method that they saw fit to try it upon one another and even upon mother. Little John's suggestion seemed as worth while to the welfare of the group as did the voices of either Peter or Jane. So when John wondered if it wouldn't be better for them to play a quiet guessing game before going to bed, mother smiled assuringly, as did everyone else in the car who heard his happy suggestion. The writer would wager that every person in the car within hearing distance of the family group went on his way with a fresher, more poignant desire to try out the constructive and positive "better way" method.

Those of us who had been in the habit of saying, "Now you listen to me" or "I know better" or "I want you to quit doing that at once," could not but wonder if there might not be a smoother and more workable way. And it occurred to at least one person traveling upon that train that this same "better way" method of approach might well be used to bring harmony and peace and right thinking into the home, into the office, into the classroom, into business, into government, into social relationships of all kinds.

Florence Piper Tuttle

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The Home Forum

The Old Gentleman Who Picks Up Papers

THE LITTLE GIRL with the head like a yellow chrysanthemum, the rose and gold boy who bore himself like a prince of the royal line, played daily in the park that bordered the winding river.

There was a year's difference in height between them, the little girl being the higher. They were dressed in harmonized or contrasted brother-and-sister suits, in the days before these inventions had reached the department stores.

"Twinly," they called it, and they cordially disliked the implied blur on their individualities.

* * *

Every morning, fresh as a pair of dew-bathed flowers, they played in the park by the shining river. For the river always shone for them—clear gold in the sun, shadowed old-gold under clouds, and platinum in the rain.

They loved the rain, the way its fine silver lances would strike the water and bounce back in pearls, sending delicate circles revolving and expanding around the pearly centers, the way it slanted down and filled their uptilted faces, like chalices, with moisture.

"Mother," said the little boy, watching the spring storm that was stirring up the river into a small tossing sea, "I think the waves are the wings the water flies with."

* * *

He was dressed in about two vertical feet of black rubber cloak, all but his sky-blue eyes submerged in a sou'wester hat, and strode largely, in rubber boots.

His sister, in grass-blade green waterproof bonnet and cape, looked on contemplatively, saying nothing. She wore her thoughts well tucked up behind the complex green glints in her gray-blue eyes.

Theirs were curious toys—twigs and pebbles and leaves, acorns in the fall—all picked from the ground, nothing picked blooming from bushes and trees.

With these they built great palaces and spread grand feasts, sharing them with their companion, who was oftenest grandmother.

* *

In this they were fortunate, since they had a remarkable grandmother who took far more pride in them than any professional caretaker could have done. Through them she made many acquaintances in the park by the winding river, and they, through her, did the same.

There was Miss Blanchette, the busy French Lady, who always walked in a hurry, her arms loaded with books and papers. She had been to the library; she must speedily attend a lecture; there was a special hearing at the State House that required her immediate presence.

But always she stopped to exclaim: "What beautiful children!" And that made her grandmother's friend forever.

When she had more than a minute, The French Lady would listen to the children singing "Frère Jacques," or "Sur le Pont d'Avignon," which they were learning in kindergarten. In turn she taught them "Il était un' Bergère," and "C'est le Roi Dagobert."

* *

After a while, they didn't see much of The French Lady any more. But there was the pleasant gentleman who sometimes walked to the Arboretum and back in the course of his daily duties. They called him The Tree Inspector.

He had children, too, a slightly older boy and girl, whom they saw infrequently on Sundays. It was on week days when, lacking his own children, he was able to devote more time to them, that he told them about trees.

Soon they got to know the vigorous oak by its notched leaves, the dainty maple by its rose-tinted April buds, the great overspreading elm, alone in the grassy plot as if it needed all the surrounding space for itself, and the deceptively sad-looking weeping willow down at the river's edge.

* * *

There were many other passers-by who came and went, and expressed their admiration for the children to grandmother's satisfaction. But the most regular and beloved of their acquaintances was the little bent figure of a man in rusty black, his head thrust forward in perpetual search, a long probing stick in his right hand.

"Here comes The Old Gentleman Who Picks Up Papers," grandmother would say expectantly.

They would watch his prolonged approach up the length of the gravel path from the point where the distant shrubbery seemed to intertwine. Slowly he toddled, something like a baby who had just learned to walk, poking his long stick to right and left determinedly.

Sometimes he would bring up a paper bag puffed out drolly on the sharp end of the stick, sometimes a crumpled newspaper, or he would have to double his bentness toward the discarded wrappings of a chocolate bar or the shameful, forbidden chewing gum, and pick them up with his fingers.

It took a long time, with the stooping and the stopping to place the papers in the gray denim bag he wore slung over his left shoulder.

* * *

They were all very fond of him, which was surprising, because he was not demonstrative in his affections.

"Mornin'," he would say brusquely, with a gruffness that belied the kindly beam in his deep-set eyes under their scraggy brows.

The children would chatter at him eagerly, telling him all that they had seen and done so far that day, and all that had happened in the park the afternoon before.

He would listen patiently, apparently unresponsive. But the children felt beneath the surface. They knew they were heard and understood.

Then, after saying very little, "Nice day," or something like that, he would toddle on again, poking among the bushes and along the path with his stick, gathering up the scraps of waste and depositing them in his gray denim bag.

* * *

There were endless interests for the rose and gold boy and the chrysanthemum girl in the park by the winding river. There was the walk by the stream where it narrowed to a creek, and then slipped under the earth, only to stretch itself later into a magnificent pond with a small green island in the middle and large white swans around the brim.

There were the new duck families in May, the snow-flaked shrubs and trees in December (especially at dusk when Christmas lights from near-by houses spangled through). There were painted leaves to scuffle in October, and tall, overgrown rushes charged with the pale November light, making their low, endearing music in the wind.

There were sleds and snowmen in February and bright new blossoms in June. When the purple iris pushed up from the damp, mossy river-bank, and bushes glistered with snowdrop and syringa, when the early forsythia gave place to lilac and honeysuckle and rhododendron, an almost spectacular fragrance was added to the park by the winding river that was always a wonderland.

Now the bright-haired girl contributed nosegay prints to the floral display. The shining boy asserted masculinity in black and white stripes of superlative cut.

* * *

One blossoming June morning, The Old Gentleman Who Picks Up Papers came as usual in sight. But there was something most unusual in his aspect.

His short steps went faster, nibbling at the gravel path in quick little bites. An atmosphere of felicity emanated from his worn black coat, radiated like an aura from his old felt hat. Even the gray denim bag rode his shoulder with a jauntier air.

He sat on the bench beside grandmother (and that also was unusual), placing his bag and stick on the ground as if he were laying a great burden, like an offering, at his feet.

"Today," he announced, "my youngest daughter graduates from college!"

He suddenly looked very tall and straight. There was a glow about him.

* * *

The little girl with the head like a yellow chrysanthemum, and the rose and gold boy who bore himself like a prince of the royal line, were perplexed. To them, it was outwardly a remote and inconsequential matter enough. But all the same they rejoiced with an inward, inexplicable happiness.

The girl smoothed out her yellow frock with primroses on the pockets, the boy stood inquiringly, legs apart, in his yellow suit with ducklings stitched on his, silently piecing their ideas together.

"It must be important, though I don't see why," they each privately decided.

But grandmother smiled knowingly to herself as The Old Gentleman Who Picks Up Papers went his way.

MARGARET LLOYD

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Pungent Leaves

Red leaves
Of checkerberry!
Tang of the fragrant mint!
Let me wander through pasture-lands, tasting
The sun.

DONALD BAILEY

By Courtesy of the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, 1939. © THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CORNELIA VOOGHT CLAESDR., WIFE OF NICOLAES VAN DER MEER
A Portrait by Frans Hals

THROUGH THE COURTESY of the Frans Hals Museum, Haarlem, a group of portraits has been lent to the Master Works of Five Centuries Exhibition which is part of the Golden Gate International Exposition. This great Dutch master is well represented, not only in San Francisco, but in the New York World's Fair.

Frans Hals (1584-1666) was a contemporary of Rembrandt. He has been complimented by art historians for his brilliant technical accomplishment and for his genius in recording the characteristics of contemporaries in many masterly portraits. Critics have been known to estimate him as the foremost portrayer of men. As we look back today to Dutch painting of the seventeenth century, we find that the greatness of Hals is obscured by the genius of his fellow countryman, Rembrandt. There could be only one reason why Rembrandt should seem to surpass Hals, and that is on the imaginative and philosophical side. Frans Hals was exceedingly clever in registering with his brush what he saw with his eye. His sitters are aware and alive; he has given us breathing, authentic likenesses. They transcend the limits of fashion and favoritism in painting techniques. The Hals likeness is faithful; it is solid and efficient. He worked with swift and abbreviated brush strokes, and anticipated by two centuries a technique which was adopted by modern French artists. In the past hundred years, many a young artist has turned to the pictures of Hals to deepen his own understanding of the function and effective use of pigment.

Frans Hals portrayed both Nicolaes Van der Meer and his wife. The pair of portraits is now to be seen in San Francisco.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Masquerade

Only a moment, but we caught them—
Elf-hands flashing from green-gold turrets of trees,
Flashing and pelting with yellowy-cream crab apples
The jowls of mushrooms pink in autumnal ease.

Only a flash in the old field's corner—
And twenty vanishing rabbits shook from the air
The fragments of the dances in russet and silver
The woodland skips to, when mortals are not there.

And the heavens put on their blank, white gravity,
The quick hollow roots went mossily green—
Only twenty tails in the bend of a burrow
Told of the timeless revels behind the screen.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

Met God werken

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

IN DE WERELD ziet men heden overal menschen, die vaak schijnbaar vruchteloze pogingen aanwenden om in hun eigen onderhoud en in dat van degenen, die van hen afhankelijk zijn, te voorzien. Er bestaat echter een onfeilbaar redmiddel uit den chaos, den strijd en de verwarring, die wij om ons heen waarnemen. Dit redmiddel is een juist begrijpen van God en van den mensch naar Zijn beeld en gelijkenis.

Hoe is het mogelijk dat wij, hoewel ons allen is geleerd dat God goed is, toch gelooven, dat al het kwaad, dat wij rondom ons in de wereld zien, overeenkomstig Zijn wil is? Waarom aanvaarden wij, houden wij vast aan, en gelooven wij een onwaarheid, wanneer wij de waarheid, dat het kwaad niet uit God is, kennen? Op bladzijde 587 van het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] geeft Mary Baker Eddy de volgende definitie van God: „De groote IK BEN; de alwetende, alziende, alwerkende, alwijze, alliefhebbende en eeuwige; Beginsel; Gemoed; Ziel; Geest; Leven; Waarheid; Liefde; all substantie; intelligentie." Zoo gauw wij iets gaan begrijpen van hetgeen Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] leert, beseffen wij, dat Gods wil voor ons het goede is en dat de vrees, de strijd en de zorgen, die met ons dagelijksch streven samengaan, niet door Hem geschapen zijn. Dan krijgen wij een beter begrip van wat werk is, van welken aard of welke soort dit ook wezen mag.

Christian Science leert iederen leerling zich in al zijn nooden geheel op God, het goddelijk Gemoed, te verlaten. Dan begint hij zijn eenheid met God te beseffen en gaat hij weten, dat hij niet alleen staat in zijn werk, maar dat al de oneindige hulpbronnen van God, het goede, te zijner beschikking staan. Hij beseft, dat Gemoed rechtstreeks tot hem spreekt, hem vermaant en bemoedigt en hem de verzekering geeft van de hem door God geschonken kracht, intelligentie en wijsheid.

Laten wij eens nagaan wat het eigenlijk beteekent met God te werken! Indien wij altijd bewust waren van dit één-zijn, zou er dan plaats wezen voor de vrees, het verlies, de ontmoediging, de oneerlijke concurrentie en de onbetrouwbaarheid, die heden in de zakenwereld soms zoo op den voorgrond schijnen te treden? Hoe heerlijk is het te weten dat men met God werkt! Wie aan het hoofd van een zaak staat, kan weten, dat hij, wanneer hij met God werkt, het goede oordeel, de wijsheid en het doorzicht tot uitdrukking brengt, die noodig zijn om met goed gevolg iedere gerechte taak te kunnen vervullen. Wanneer zijn dagelijksch streven er op gericht is God beter te kennen en hij bij God de voorziening zoekt van hetgeen hij noodig heeft, zal de leeraar, de boekhouder, de ambtenaar, wat zijn werk ook wezen moge, ondervinden, dat hij met God werkt. Meer dan iemand anders ter wereld, heeft Jezus ons Gods wil en Gods werken kenbaar gemaakt, en hij is het, die gezegd heeft (Matth. 11:28-30): „Komt herwaarts tot mij, allen die vermoeid en belast zijt, en ik zal u rust geven. Neemt mijn juk op u, en leert van mij dat ik zachtmoedig ben en nederig van hart; en gij zult rust vinden voor uwe zielen. Want mijn juk is zacht en mijn last is licht." Ook heeft hij gezegd (Joh. 10:30): „Ik en de Vader zijn één." Geen kwaad kan hun wedervaren, die wezenlijk hun één-zijn met God beseffen en die met God werken. Men kan er van verzekerd zijn, dat zulk samenwerken vruchten afwerpt!

Met God werken beteekent niet enkel aan God vragen, ons te geven, wat wij van een stoffelijk standpunt uit begeeren. Christian Science toont aan, dat met God werken beteekent onze eenheid met Hem beseffen. Wanneer iemand zijn één-zijn erkent met al wat goed, rein, rechtvaardig en eerlijk is, mag en kan hij goede gevolgen verwachten, want dan neemt hij al de hemelsche hulptroepen in dienst, die te zijner beschikking staan; hij werkt zooals God werkt, weet zooals God weet, en dus zijn er alleen goede gevolgen te verwachten.

De gedachte alleen al aan dit heerlijk werk is ons voorzeker een spoorslag om met nog ernstiger beslistheid naar de stem van God te luisteren en die te volgen in al onze werkzaamheden, in de zakenwereld, de maatschappij of het gezinsleven. Kan iemand bevreesd zijn de voorwaartsche schreden te nemen, wanneer God het goddelijk Beginsel van zijn werkzaamheid is? Kan de jongen of het meisje, de jonge man of de jonge vrouw, op school of aan de universiteit in twijfel trekken of hij of zij de bekwaamheid bezit het „alwetend" Gemoed tot uitdrukking te brengen? Kan iemand ooit anders zijn dan vriendelijk, voorkomend en behulpzaam jegens zijn vrienden, zijn naasten, indien hij inderdaad met God werkt? Kan iemand ooit weifelen of falen in een gerechte onderneming, indien hij weet, dat hij met God werkt? Welk een groote verandering in onze opvatting van werk brengt dit ware begrijpen!

Iedereen die juist denkt, heeft heden in de wereld een nuttig doel te vervullen. Wanneer hij zijn individueele problemen uitwerkt door de waarheid van Christian Science toe te passen, zal hij vanzelf anderen tot bemoediging en hulp zijn.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande Christian Science literature (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Dr. Holmes Was His Own Boswell

TALK IS, OF COURSE, the most volatile, the least preservable, of human expressions, and it was upon talk that the Saturday Club of Holmes's day, and that of Holmes himself, preeminently throve. President Eliot once wrote that Holmes's conversation was the best part of him. Though there was no Boswell to record it, Holmes became, in his own words, "A Boswell, writing out himself," and a pervading virtue of his prose is that so large a portion of it is essentially talk—a virtue unsurpassed in the kind of writing in which he was at his best. . . .

Regarding Holmes's talk there are two bits of testimony that should not be lost. One is found in "Some Extracts from an Autobiography" read by T. Jefferson Coolidge to the Massachusetts Historical Society in November, 1902. There he gives an account of one of those quotidian Boston institutions, the "Friday Club," and of dinners attended by its distinguished members. "Dr. Holmes," he wrote, "should have belonged, as he was a most charming conversationalist; but he never would allow others to say a word, and I am afraid this kept him out of the club, where, however, he was often invited." The flowery N. P. Willis looked more indulgently on what Holmes himself called his "linguicity," and in November, 1858, wrote, in wholly characteristic vein, to the *Home Journal* about a Boston dinner-party at which Holmes and he were guests: "Holmes talks very nearly all the time, but the secret of the charm of the monopoly is the fact that he is, all this time, *broidering on your woof*—apparently dwelling only on what you have suggested, and reading your mind very truly to yourself, only that he makes it seem a good deal clearer than you thought it! Then his perpetual and exceeding brilliancy of wit is so pointed, and so outlined with nice science and universal reading, that you keep pocketing his good things to think them over with more leisure—sighing perpetually as he glances off, that he had not dwelt on *that* a little longer. There is a curious effect while he is conversing with you—arising from his continual *surprises* of forethought and construction. He travels telegraph, in fact, while you think him stage-coaching at your side—coming out upon you at every stopping-place of the subject, with the at-home-ativeness of one who had been long waiting for you, and had everything 'kept hot' till you arrived."—From "Holmes of the Breakfast-table," by M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Working with God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE WORLD today one sees on every hand individuals who are engaged in what often appears to be a futile effort to make a living for themselves and those dependent upon them. There is, however, a sure remedy for the chaos, strife, and confusion we see around us. This remedy is a right understanding of God, and of man in His image and likeness.

Now since we all have been taught that God is good, how can we believe that all the evil we see in the world about us is according to His will? Why accept, abide by, or believe a falsity, when we know the truth that evil is not of God? On page 587 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy defines God as "the great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." When we begin to understand even a little of the teachings of Christian Science, we realize that God's will for us is good, and that the fear, struggle, and worry associated with our daily efforts are not of His making. Then we gain a better concept of work, no matter what its nature or type.

Christian Science teaches the individual student to look wholly to God, divine Mind, in all his needs. Then does he begin to realize his unity with God, to know that he is not working alone, but rather that he has at his disposal all the infinite resources of God, good. He realizes that Mind speaks to him directly, admonishing, encouraging, and assuring him of his God-given strength, intelligence, and wisdom.

Let us consider what it really means to be working with God! If we were always conscious of this oneness, could there be any of the fear, loss, discouragement, unfair competition, and dishonesty which seem at times to be so evident in the business world today? What a glorious thing it is to know that one is working with God! The business executive may know that when he works with God, he expresses the good judgment, wisdom, and vision necessary to ensure the successful completion of every right task. The teacher, the clerk, the office worker, whatever he may be doing, can prove that as he daily endeavors to know God better, and looks to Him to supply all his needs, he is working with Him. Jesus was the greatest exponent of God's will and works the world has ever known, and it was he who said (Matthew 11:28-30): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." He also said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." No ill can befall those who are actually realizing their oneness with God, and who are working with God. The profits accruing from such a partnership are assured.

Working with God does not mean merely asking God to supply what one desires from a material standpoint. Christian Science shows that working with God is realizing one's unity with Him. If one is recognizing his oneness with all that is good, pure, just, honest, then he may and does expect results, for he enlists all the heavenly aids which are at his command; he works as God works, knows as God knows, and consequently only good results ensue.

Certainly the very thought of this glorious work spurs one on to more earnest determination to seek and listen for God's voice in all his activities, whether in business, social, or home life. Can he be afraid to take the steps ahead, if God is the divine Principle of his activity? Can the boy or the girl, the young man or the young woman, in school or college, doubt his or her ability to express the "all-knowing" Mind? Can one ever be other than kind, considerate, and helpful to his friends, his neighbors, if he is actually working with God? Can one ever falter or fail in any worthy undertaking, if he knows he is working with God? What a changed concept of work this true understanding brings!

Every right thinker in the world today has a useful purpose to fulfill. In working out his individual problems, by the application of the truths of Christian Science, one cannot fail to give encouragement and aid to others.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Thoreau on Beauty

SUCH IS BEAUTY ever,—neither here nor there,—neither in Rome nor in Athens, but wherever there is a soul to admire. If I seek her elsewhere because I do not find her at home, my search will prove a fruitless one.—From "The Heart of Thoreau's Journal," edited by Odell Shepard (Boston: Houghton Mifflin).

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Green Willow

The wind in the green willow
Sends a motley processional across my sight:

Lumbering elephants playfully nodding their great heads,
Swaying their sinuous trunks;

Trudging monks with cowls blown forward,
Skirts and sleeves ruffled by the gust;

Green horses, tails flourished by the breeze:

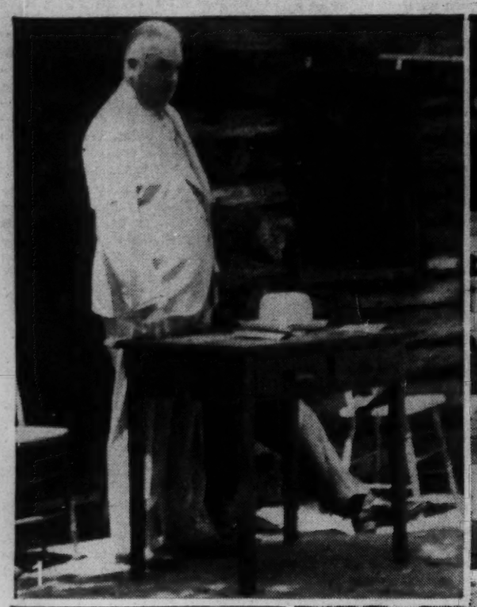
And last—
A green ship, tossing on the waves,
Racked and buffeted by the waves,
Sunk by the waves, buried by the waves
Which toss and surge and roll their crests
Until they too, are lost,
And the wind in the green willow
Is still.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1939

Boston Junior Police Corps Finds Camp Better Than Streets



Each week 40 boys go to Camp Jupoco in Westwood for seven days of real recreation.

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Turning into the woods at the sign Camp Jupoco, the dirt road—which in the light of Merritt Highway standards is terrible—sends the stoutest car bouncing from boulder to boulder. But—judged by its builders, it is a feat of engineering and a monument to the 12- to 16-year-old members of the Boston Junior Police Corps, who have cleared it by working one hour shifts daily since early summer.

With the rear end just missing a junior Mt. Everest, the car swings into a sunny clearing. Across this bare space stands an open mess tent, and just beyond a real log cabin of generous proportions. Wood smoke drifts lazily away from an outdoor kitchen. With it mingles the aroma of something mighty good to eat. Smells like ham baking on top of a thick layer of new cabbage.

A score of boys, engaged in clearing their play field, stop work and shout greetings. No regimented sameness in "correct" camp dress there: overalls, shorts, knickers, trunks; polo shirts, gym shirts, no shirts and chests and backs of Indian tan.

These boys are a sample of the week's freight of 40, sent to Scoutland in Westwood, two from each of 15 Police Stations in residential neighborhoods of Boston, with a doubling up in some to bring the maximum load to 40.

They Represent an Idea

They are Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's solution of potential juvenile delinquency which has drawn national recognition through a very common sense technique. A year ago he decided to try out having boys of limited economic and recreational opportunities in the crowded districts "be for the cops instead of against them." Juvenile court records attest his wisdom. So does a total enrollment of 5,000 boys.

Individuality stands out everywhere in the camp. The boys, many of them already contributors to a family's support, look self-reliant, self-sufficient. Later, on better acquaintance, they'll tell you there are no "sissies" in this camp, no nursemaids—and certainly no valets. The camp is immaculate. The boys have their own rather primitive rule for dealing with rookies who may strew bits of paper around.

A half hour in camp and one senses it is a fraternity. What leadership! The Big Chief is the Police Commissioner of the City of Boston. The Executive Officer is Supt. Edward W. Fallon. Lieut. William J. Carey is Commanding Officer.

Strong Set of Leaders

Closer by, day and night, is another triumvirate: A camp director, Samuel Williston, a former United States Marine with a service record in Haiti; a boys' counselor, Dimitri Zaitz—"Dimmy" to every boy in camp, Boston College athlete and shotput man with the 1936 American Olympic Team at the Berlin Games; a cook, Arthur Hudson, who did his hitch in the United States Navy and who has a full-rigged ship on one forearm!

Fireside talks of these men even shut off the Lone Ranger and Dick Tracy on the radio.

All this, the fun and the work, with an hour a day given to other than assigned duties, collecting wood, helping Cook . . . must lead somewhere. The boys come home each week tipping the scales one to four pounds more than when they arrived and replacements on the Greyhound bus loads Monday mornings can hardly wait until they reach camp because of the reports members of their own detail have brought home.

Who Gets the Bugler Up?

This picture is marred by one unhappy circumstance. The camp can "sleep" only 37 boys in the cabin: 26 on cots downstairs and 11 up. Three others squeeze into an oversize pup tent. Last week a Charlestown officer said he had to choose two boys from 301 applicants. Commissioner Timilty hopes that friends of the camp will remedy this next season.

Camp gets off to a flying start in the morning. First call sounds

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Pictures by Walter S. Jordan, Staff Photographer

Camp Jupoco at Scoutland, Westwood, Mass.

1. Joseph F. Timilty, Police Commissioner for the City of Boston, originator of the Junior Police Corps, in front of the main cabin.
2. Stowing away real "vittles" in the mess tent.
3. An old Black Maria, formerly used to transport women prisoners, put to a better use as the camp water wagon.
4. Dimitri Zaitz, boys' counselor, Boston College athlete and shot put man on the American Olympic Team at the Berlin Games in 1936, puts on a "strong man" act with two of the boys.
5. The Camp sign.
6. Samuel Williston, Camp Director; Lieutenant William J. Carey, Commanding Officer of the Corps; and Arthur Hudson, Camp Cook.
7. Tin dishes are scalded and scrubbed until they shine.

Liberty Visit Of Washington In R. I. Rites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19—Re-enactment of the scene when George Washington delivered his famous message on religious and civil liberty on the occasion of his visit to Newport's Hebrew Congregation in 1790 will be the highlight tomorrow of the current tercentenary celebration and also a part of ceremonies in which the local Hebrew congregation, founded in 1658, will present to the City a monument dedicated to the Washington theme.

The part of the first President of the United States will be taken by Selden Washington, his great-great-great-grandnephew. He will enter the grounds of ancient Touro Synagogue, oldest on the North American Continent and will be welcomed by Elward Jonas Phillips, direct descendant of the leader of the congregation which George Washington addressed.

The following message has been received from President Roosevelt by leaders of the congregation:

"It gives me great pleasure to send hearty greetings to all who take part in the celebrations at Touro synagogue in connection with the observance of the Newport Tercentenary. I trust that all who participate will be inspired with new zeal, and new enthusiasm to exemplify in modern terms the highest ideals of the ancient teachings of Israel."

Over the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island will speak. Other speakers include: Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Franklin Bache Huntington, great-great-great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin; Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill of Massachusetts; John M. Schiff, banker and grandson of the philanthropist; Dr. James P. Adams, Vice-President of Borwn University; Isador J. Worth, National Commander, Jewish War Veterans of the United States; and Mortimer A. Sullivan, Justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court.

Greeting will be offered in the name of the City by Henry S. Wheeler, Mayor of Newport, and Dr. David de Sola Pool, President of the Synagogue Council of America, will offer the closing prayer. The Newport Artillery Regiment, founded in 1741, will act as a color guard in their Colonial costume. Members of Roger Williams' family will be present.

PWA Aids New Hampshire Carry On School Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19—Twenty-four school construction projects representing costs of over $1,800,000, have been carried on in New Hampshire with PWA aid. Other school projects representing $2,000,000 are under construction, according to Eugene E. Reed, State Director for the New Hampshire Federal office.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy today; showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature. Generally southeast winds; fog along shore.

Massachusetts: Cloudy today, showers by night and on Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy today, scattered showers at night or on Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy followed by showers this afternoon and night, scattered showers Sunday; little change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	80	Minneapolis	67	89
Bermuda	79	81	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	—	—	New York	75	87
Denver	57	95	Norfolk	77	85
Helena	55	77	Philadelphia	74	89
Kansas City	—	82	St. Louis	—	85
Los Angeles	65	82	San Francisco	59	67
Miami	76	89	Washington	74	85

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 19. B—Maximum, Aug. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:21 p. m.; height 11.1 ft.
Sunday, 3:48 a. m.; height 10.3 ft.
Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; height 10.7 ft.
Monday, 4:49 a. m.; height 9.6 ft.

Light all vehicles by 8:11 p. m., Saturday. Light all vehicles by 8:59 p. m., Sunday.

Night Mewers Invisible by Day; Hidden Asleep?

Two inspectors from the City Department of Health reported yesterday that a door-to-door survey of Laurie Avenue and environs, West Roxbury, brought to light only 5 cats in 16 families, a mere quintet, in the areas from which complaints have been received of distracting back fence concerts at night.

Representative Eric A. Nelson, who complained to City Hall in behalf of a constituent, thereupon charged that the inspectors proceeded about their task with the wrong technique. He contended that their manner of arrival and the ringing of doorbells resulted in otherwise discernable cats being locked in during the period of the official visitation. It is Mr. Nelson's contention that the aural irritation is caused by "hobo" cats.

The only suggestion Joseph A. Cahalan, Secretary of the Health Department, had to make was that the City appropriate $100 for torpedoes or starshells to rout the feline singers.

Average Pay 49.1 Cents In N. E. Shoe Industry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—A survey of wages in the shoe industry disclosed today that New England shoe workers received an average hourly wage of 49.1 cents during the first three months of the year.

The survey, made to guide the Shoe Industry Committee in reaching its recommendation of a 35-cent an hour minimum for the industry, showed also that average weekly earnings were $19.33 during that period for the entire industry in the country.

If the minimum wage of 35 cents an hour is adopted by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, it would affect approximately 26 per cent of the 79,000 workers in New England.

Census figures for 1937 show about 79,000 were employed in the industry in New England and the wage study disclosed that of the 108 New England plants surveyed in the study about 26 per cent of the workers received less than 35 cents an hour.

New Hampshire Leads

The average hourly earnings for New Hampshire, 50 cents, were the highest in New England with Massachusetts second at 49½ cents.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts were respectively fourth and fifth in average hourly earnings in the country with New York leading all shoe producing areas with an average wage of 58 cents an hour.

In Maine average hourly earnings were 47 cents and in Connecticut, 40.8 cents.

The shoe industry committee recommended making the 35-cent minimum effective next May, so that if its proposal were adopted a 30-cent minimum, affecting about 15 per cent of the New England employees, would become effective Oct. 24 under the law.

The detailed report showed that 55 per cent of New England's shoe workers were located in metropolitan districts of 100,000 population and over, including such important shoe centers as Haverhill, Brockton, Worcester, Boston and Lowell, Mass.

The rest of the industry was located chiefly in southern New Hampshire and southern Maine, the report said.

Geographic Distribution

About 28 per cent of the workers were located in communities of 20,000 to 100,000 population and 16 per cent in communities of less than 20,000.

Under NRA, minimum wages for shoe workers were divided according to geographical distribution and the size of communities, but under the Industry Committee's recommendation a considerably larger percentage of workers in the Southern and mid-Western industry will be affected than in New England.

The NRA standards called for 35 cents for males and 30 cents for females in the South and in communities of less than 20,000 population.

They provided also for 37.5 cents for males and 32.5 cents for females in northern cities of between 250,000 and 1,000,000 population and 36.25 cents for males and 31.25 for females in cities between 20,000 and 250,000.

Trade Union Contracts

Of the 61,000 workers surveyed in the wage report, 20,670 were covered by trade union contracts, the report stated. It added that average hourly earnings for workers covered by contracts were higher than for non-union workers, union workers receiving an average of 54 cents and non-union, 46.4 cents.

During the first three months of 1939 the average week was nearly 40 hours in the industry. Skilled workers earned average weekly wages of $25.95 during that period; semi-skilled, $20.81; unskilled, $16.51; compared with respectively $17.50, $15.60 and $13.18 for females.

Test U. S. Trade Treaties?

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—In an effort to benefit the Rhode Island lace industry, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt declared today he would institute a court test of the validity of this country's reciprocal trade treaties with other nations if Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony decides he would be on firm legal ground.

Textile leaders have informed the Republican Governor that Rhode Island mills, representing 60 per cent of the country's lace industry, are operating at only 10 per cent of capacity and they attributed the curtailment to heavy imports from France under a reciprocal trade treaty.

Governor Vanderbilt said he would ask Mr. Jackvony for an opinion as to whether a Federal court suit to determine if the Senate's power to approve treaties had been constitutionally delegated to the President would be on solid legal ground. If the Attorney General ruled in the affirmative, the Governor added, an action would be filed immediately.

Three Ask State Legion Post

TAUNTON, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—With three men in the race for the post of State Department Commander, Massachusetts Legionnaires moved into the busy last day of their annual convention today, with election holding top billing on the program.

Ralph H. Lavers of Southbridge and Vice-Commanders Richard F. Cunningham of Boston and Dr. Elton V. Faass of Medfield sought the job of Commander for the coming year. The election will be held by Australian ballot, since the convention yesterday rejected an effort to return to a call of posts to decide the outcome of the races.

The convention will come to a close late today with the annual parade.

The 40 and 8 held its election last night in connection with its colorful parade. Harold F. Congdon of Salisbury Beach was chosen Grand Chef de Gare and Thomas McGrath of Centerville and Roger Fisher of Brockton were named Grand Chef de Train.

Other officers chosen included: Timothy Miller of Springfield, Commissionaire Intendant; Cheminots, Mayor William Wade and Mark Simonds, both of Worcester; James Kelly of Holyoke and Joseph Machata of New Bedford.

U. S. Advised to Spend Gold

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 19 (AP)—In the belief a more equitable distribution of gold would be beneficial to the United States, Thomas M. McNeice of the General Motors Export Corporation recommended that more goods be imported and paid for with gold.

This, he said at a meeting of agricultural and industrial leaders discussing ways of bringing about a balanced price level to insure farmers better prices for their products, would increase the standard of living in this country.

Releasing gold from the Treasury, Mr. McNeice said, would serve to reduce hoarding tendencies and would depreciate the price of gold, and thus cause commodity prices to rise, bringing a more balanced price level.

Another speaker was Dr. Frank A. Pearson, head of the Farm Economics Department of Cornell University, who declared a balanced price level could be obtained only with a 50 per cent rise in farm prices.

He said farm prices could be increased only by a general price rise in world farm products or by raising world commodity prices artificially. The conference was sponsored by the Vermont Farm Bureau as a setting for "the exchange of ideas."

Quincy Housing Survey

More than 2,000 families have moved into Quincy during the past eight years while only 700 homes have been erected, State housing investigators revealed today, in urging a housing project in Quincy.

Densest Fog This Season Clouds Coast

No break expected for 24 hours by U. S. men —Shipping delayed— Planes, races, halted.

Dense fog, New England's thickest this season, shut down along the coast from Maine to Cape Cod today, halting shipping, slowing land traffic, grounding airplanes, and postponing yacht races scheduled for the week end.

No break in the fog—a real "pea-souper"—is expected until tomorrow noon, by United States weather officials.

Seven outbound freighters remained tied up at their docks today, awaiting more favorable weather. Pemberton and Nantasket sailings were cancelled; only the Eastern Steamship Company-owned Evangeline from Nova Scotia docked this morning, with its sistership, the New York, expected at noon, three hours late.

The Steel Pier, owned by the Cape Cod Steamship Company, sailed from Foster's Wharf at 10 this morning on schedule with 822 passengers.

Ferries on Schedule

East Boston ferries operated on schedule this morning aided by bells which began ringing as soon as the boat left the opposite slip.

A Cunard Line freighter, and the United States battleship-cruiser Wyoming, here to pick up 400 reserves for a two-week duty cruise in Atlantic waters, anchored in the Outer Harbor early this morning.

The Coast Guard Cutter, Northland, groping into Boston harbor in the fog during the night, ran aground on the northeast side of Nix's Mate. The Cayuga, of the local Coast Guard Station, immediately left for the stranded vessel accompanied by the Argo, a patrol boat, and the tug, Raritan. Officials said this morning that the cutter probably would not be afloat again until late this afternoon.

Air Service Maintained

Boston and Maine Airways canceled all flights from Boston airport this morning, transferring the Montreal flight to Manchester beyond the fog line, and carrying their passengers to Manchester by train. American Airlines, with all Boston-New York planes grounded here, ferried passengers by motor to Providence, with planes taking them the rest of the distance.

Motor traffic ashore was orderly but slow, with visibility varying from a few feet to an eighth of a mile, so thick at times that motorists hurrying to work by way of Soldiers Field Road were unable to see the clock on the Harvard buildings on the other side of the river.

State Secretaries Oppose Compulsory Trade Mark Listing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H., Aug. 19—The 22nd annual convention of the National Association of Secretaries of State in session at the Balsams here, has gone on record as being "unalterably opposed to any legislation, Federal or state, which has as its object compulsory or mandatory registration of trade marks and trade names."

The resolution was introduced by James M. Tucker, Secretary of State for Indiana. The move resulted from an address by Edward S. Rogers, Chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Federal and State Trade Mark Legislation, who recommended such action. "The use of trade marks," he said, "is now national. It is no longer local. Modern national advertising and distribution have brought this about. Therefore the only way that nationally used trade marks can be dealt with is by national legislation. Any other way would produce only confusion."

Baldwin Outlines Needs of Business

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19 (AP)—What this country's business needs, Governor Raymond Baldwin of Connecticut told the Commonwealth Club of California recently "is a friendly government in Washington."

A few other things, such as a balanced budget, economy, and respect for States' rights would help put the 12,000,000 unemployed back to work, he said. The Governor was introduced to the Club by former President Hoover.

Connecticut, under Governor Baldwin, "has given us a most distinguished sample of what we all like to believe is real democracy," Mr. Hoover said in his brief introduction.

Roadbuilders Division Head Is Worcester Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—L. O. Marden, Worcester, Mass., County Engineer, has been elected President of the County Highway Officials' Division of the American Road Builders' Association, Washington, D. C. Mr. Marden, who is also President of the Worcester Society of Civil Engineers, has occupied an official position with the A. R. B. A. County Division since he joined the national highway organization in 1928.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
George White's "Scandals," an all new 1939 edition. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30. (2 weeks only).

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Bridal Suite," with Annabella and Robert Young. 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Streets of New York," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:15, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Man About Town," featuring Jack Benny.

Coolidge Corner—
"Clouds Over Europe," with Laurence Olivier 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Forgotten Women" with Sigrid Gurie. 2, 5, 8:05.

Normandie—
"Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter. Also "Society Lawyer," with Leo Carrillo and Virginia Bruce.

Trans-Lux—
"Test Pilot," with Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard and Preston Foster. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 7:50.

State and Orpheum—
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters, 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 6:45, 9.

Uptown—
"Career," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also "Goodbye Mr. Chips," starring Robert Donat. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Radio—Page 10

South Station Theater—
Color-tour to "The Netherlands." "Prophets Without Honor," "Youth in the Saddle," "Stranger Than Fiction" latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy, 11:15 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy, Micha Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross, 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"The Angels Wash Their Faces," starring Ann Sheridan and the "Dead End Kids." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also Elisabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life." 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson in "Clouds Over Europe." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10. Also "Chasing Danger," featuring Preston Foster. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4, 6:30, 9.

University—
Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado." 3:05, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Sun Never Sets," with Douglas Fairbanks Jr., 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Jack Benny in "Man About Town." Also "Charlie Chan in Reno," with Sidney Toler.

Repertory—
"Honolulu" with Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. Also "Trade Winds," with Fredric March and Joan Bennett. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Union Pacific," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen.

Scollay and Modern—
"Each Dawn I Die," featuring James Cagney and George Raft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Night Work" with Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:35. Modern: 9:05, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Captain Fury," with Brian Aherne and Victor McLaglen. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—
"Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Four Girls in White," with Florence Rice and Alan Marshall. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Algiers," with Hedy LaMarr and Charles Boyer. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward G. Robinson.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns, Susan Hayward, and Joseph Allen, Jr. Fenway, 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with Anna May Wong and J. Carroll Naish. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 5:35, 8:10.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Gloucester, in City Hall, Gloucester, 3:30 p. m.

Fine Arts Festival Programs

The Arts in Boston

"Grande Illusion" will be the first item of the film festival with which the Fine Arts Theater is reopening next Wednesday. It will be shown for two days. The films scheduled for the rest of the festival follow:

Aug. 25-28—"Little Women" (American).
Aug. 27-28—"Chapayev" (Russian).
Aug. 29-30—"Kameradschaft" (German).
On each of the above programs will be shown Walt Disney's Academy Award Review consisting of "Three Little Pigs," "Trees and Flowers," "Tortoise and the Hare," "Country Cousin," "Orphan Kittens."

Aug. 31—"Maskerade" (Austrian).
Sept. 1—"Crime Without Passion" (American).
Sept. 2-3-4—"Moonlight Sonata" (English).
Sept. 5-6—"Legong" (Balinese).
On each program of this group will be shown the March of Time, "The March of the Movies."

Sept. 7-8—"Le Million" (French).
Sept. 9-10—"Road To Life" (Russian).
Sept. 11-12—"Victoria the Great" (English).
Sept. 13—"The Life and Loves of Beethoven" (French).
On each program of this group will be shown the Pare Lorentz film "The River."
Sept. 14—"The Scoundrel" (American).

Sept. 15-16—"The Adventures of Chico" (Mexican) and "The Wave" (Mexican).
Sept. 17—"The Ghost Goes West" (English).
Sept. 18-19—"Mayerling" (French).
Sept. 20-21—"Un Carnet de Bal" (French).
On each program of this group will be shown the March of Time—"Metropolis."

Sept. 22-23—"A Nous La Liberté" (French).
Sept. 24-25—"The Informer" (American).
Sept. 26-27—"Carnival in Flanders" (French).
Sept. 28-29—"Of Human Bondage" (American).
On each program of this group will be shown "The Plow that Broke the Plains."

Sept. 30-Oct. 1—"Modern Times" (American).
Oct. 2-3—"Sous Les Toits de Paris" (French).
On each program of this group will be shown several very unusual and novel short subjects.

* * *

Dancers in Films

Angna Enters, famous dance-mime, is in line for the name part in Theodore Dreiser's "Sister Carrie," when the screen version of the novel, now under consideration, is made.

Miss Enters passed the screen test with approval not only by Harry Edington, who made it, but by Mr. Dreiser, who will act as consultant during the filming. "There is your 'Sister Carrie,'" said the author, highly pleased with the takes.

The picture will mark Miss Enters' movie début, if she makes it.

Jean Gabin
In "Grande Illusion"

Noyes Dancers Filmed

In connection with the annual dance program at the close of the Noyes School of Rhythm's summer session, a short movie of the Noyes Dancers made at the Temple of Poseidon, Cape Sunium, Greece, will have its first showing in America on Monday, 5 p. m., at Middletown, Conn.

Other events in the program will be held in Cobalt, Conn., tonight, at 8:30 and Sunday afternoon, at 4:30.

Navy Reserves to Cruise

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 19 (AP)—Portland's two divisions of U. S. Naval Reserves, 144 officers and men, left here today for Boston to embark on the battleship Wyoming for a two-weeks training cruise.

Bay State Banks Open New Service For Home Buyers

A progressive step recently taken by co-operative banks in the State through their central organization, the Massachusetts Co-Operative Bank League, is organization of a Home Buyers Service.

This service enables persons looking for homes in the State to use a list of available residences at League headquarters, 80 Federal Street, Boston, according to Roger W. Nutt, chairman of the special committee under whose auspices the plan was worked out.

Through this Bureau, prospective homeowners can learn about available property, locations, sizes, features, selling prices, and other necessary details and thus save much time and energy.

For persons who find it inconvenient to visit the Bureau or who prefer to transact business through a local real estate office, the same service is obtainable through real estate brokers.

It also is possible to obtain complete information by visiting the co-operative bank in the community selected, according to Mr. Nutt. He stated that although some available property in the community may be mortgaged by some other bank in the system than the one called upon, all information can be obtained from the one source.

Police Silent on Patrol Of Armed Barre Residents

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—Authorities were silent today relative to an armed patrol instituted last night by 100 residents in the section occupied by many workers at the struck Barre Wool Combing Company.

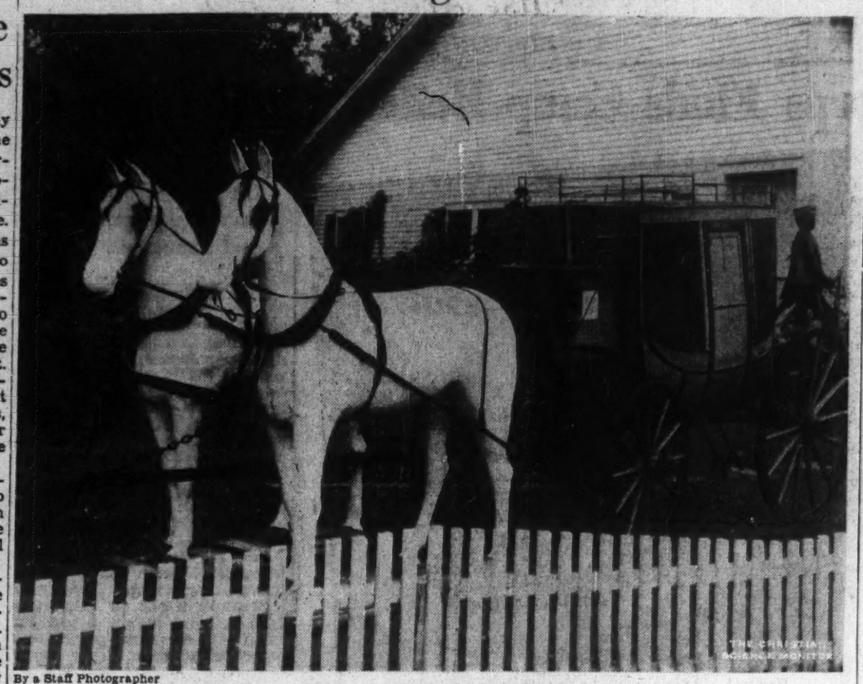
The residents, carrying weapons, gave no explanation of their hastily organized patrol, but police received reports from the district, of windows being stoned, gardens damaged, and boats smashed. Most occupants of the homes in the section remain at work at the plant, where 200 American Federation of Labor union workers walked out a month ago to enforce demands for reinstatement of four discharged girl workers.

Maj. Gen. John W. Gulick

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 19 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John W. Gulick, retired, who passed on here yesterday, started his army career as 17-year-old Lieutenant and wound up as Chief of Coast Artillery.

During the World War he was Chief of Staff of the 40th Division and Chief of Staff of Artillery for the first A. E. F. Army. France made him a member of the Legion of Honor and his own country awarded him the Distinguished Service medal. He retired last November.

The Carriage Awaits—



By a Staff Photographer

Along a New England Road

Transportation in an older age is recalled by this display in the garden of an antique shop near Brattleboro, Vermont. The old stage coach and the life-size white horses carved from wood draw the attention of the passers-by.

Trail Pioneers Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILLINOCKET, Maine, Aug. 19—Deep in the woods here at York's Twin Pine Camps the Appalachian Trail Conference members met today for the beginning of a three-week session close to the Maine-to-Georgia trail which they successfully pioneered.

The members will spend a week at the camp here followed by a trip over the trail to the summit of Mt. Katahdin and thence through the wilderness east of the mountain to the Bangar & Aroostook Railroad at Blanchard. Only last year CCC boys completed several shelters in a link now extending from the summit of Katahdin to the New Hampshire line. This was practically the last section to be completed in the footpath that now runs 2,050 miles to Mount Oglethorpe in Georgia.

Seventeen lean-tos are now located at strategic points along the Maine section of the Trail and sporting camps are available at locations where accommodations have not yet been completed.

New Haven Valued Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARREN, R. I., Aug. 19—A reduction of $235,700 in the assessed valuation of property of the New Haven Railroad and its subsidiaries, the Providence, Warren & Bristol and Old Colony lines in Warren, was announced this week by Richard Smith of the Town's Board of Tax Assessors. The property was assessed this year for $130,000. An adjustment was made in the assessment of some of the properties, reducing them $62,300 in valuation. Demolition of buildings and removal of tracks brought an additional reduction of $173,400, it was explained.

Timilty's Idea of Helping Boston Boys Assist Police

(Continued from Page 9)

at 6:30 a. m. That means to pile out of the blankets in a hurry. There follows much banging of tin wash basins and sloshing of water in the wash-up before assembly and flag raising, at 6:55. By 7:05 the 40 boys are on the training field under "Dimmy" and Dick Ludington, his assistant, going through setting up exercises. Breakfast comes at 7:30.

And it is a breakfast. The same rule holds then as at other meals. The camp is not one of those "tin can camps" or "just so much and no more" camps, Williston says, and Sailor Hudson regards it as a real compliment when "seconds" and "thirds" are called for.

The Cook see to it that the day starts off with fruit or fruit juice, cereal, dry or cooked, milk and cocoa, muffins now and again, scrambled eggs. Bread and butter go with all meals—and "go" is probably just the word for it—and jellies, jams, peanut butter and pickles when needed. Jellies and jams, incidentally, follow a meat course and never precede it. Pickles, by the way, apparently top the small boy's taste.

Noon Dinner's the Thing

Dinner is a stout meal with such substantials as frankfurts and beans, or a beef stew, ham and cabbage and boiled potatoes, cube steak, mashed potatoes and string beans, corn beef hash, macaroni, fish, soup. Supper at 5:30 is a bit lighter than the dinner at noon. Occasionally the noon meal is a picnic snack to be carried on the march. Desserts, believe it or not, cover the range from puddings to golden brown crust apple pie, slabs of chocolate cake, sponge cake, blueberry muffins—all from the outdoor iron army field stove, fired with logs!

Two good impressions remain with every visitor who has rubbed elbows with the boys at the long camp table. No boy sits as they line up 20 on a side until they have said grace, led by Dimmy. That's one. The other is the scamper away from the table—Emily Pond etiquette in the lumber country—as soon as finished. Then each boy scrubs his eating utensils thoroughly and stands them in an orderly row in the sun. Work is made play.

Chores Must Be Done

And there is no play until morning chores are completed around 10 o'clock. After breakfast, camp is cleaned up, beds made and the whole layout inspected by Marine Williston. And he can inspect! Road work takes about an hour and at 10 the play field is open for softball. Indian leg wrestling, a field meet, or pitching horseshoes. The recreation hour in the forenoons and afternoons are varied with hikes and trips to the swimming beach. Evenings bring harmonica concerts, group sings, fireside talks — Dimmy's adventures at the Olympic Games, Mr. Williston's days with the Marines in Haiti—the radio, if called for.

Mr. Williston had a strike on his hands one day recently. A road gang had been detailed to smooth up the sketchy auto road into the camp, pull out loose stones and generally make the road passable. He strolled down to see how the work was progressing and as he drew near he noticed every "workman" was leaning on his pick or shovel or resting against a tree.

"What's going on here?" he called.

"We're striking," one youngster spoke up.

"Striking? What for? What's the trouble?"

"We want a water boy," roared the boys in chorus. "Even the WPA has a water boy."

One boy was detailed to the bucket job and the strike was over.

Idea Back of It All

Commissioner Timilty's aim is to take boys off the streets and give them a medium for healthy and useful recreation. The duties of the corps are two: instilling in the boys a respect for law and appreciation of good citizenship, and assisting the police through its activities in bringing about and increasing friendly relationship between the Police Department and the boys of the city, so that the police will be regarded as a protective rather than a repressive agency.

The Junior Police are not being trained as Dick Tracys or juvenile G-men. Their weekly meetings are held in city-owned gymnasiums or school halls—not police stations. The reason for this, Lieutenant Carey explained, is that a station house often presents scenes no small boy should see and also because in the scores of callers every day, many on small complaints, the youngsters might magnify their calls into something fantastic that gained in the re-telling.

"The boys do no police work of any kind or description," said Lieutenant Carey. "We do not encourage them to be stool pigeons or snoopers. They would be a nuisance and bring criticism on themselves and on the police. They would lose their respect for one another and for themselves.

To Be Good Citizens

What we are trying to do is to teach them to act as good citizens and do as good citizens do. They can render assistance to someone who is injured and get in touch with the proper officials—get adult assistance.

For example, Lieutenant Carey cited the case of a recent armed robbery in a small store in the South End. Two boys chanced to see the robbery. One remained in the vicinity of the store to watch which way the men went while the second got in touch with the police who immediately relayed the word on to a cruise patrol in the neighborhood. The patrol spotted the second boy and captured the men who are now serving sentences in Charlestown.

Two junior police in Brighton turned in the car number of a hit-and-run motorist who was responsible for a fatal accident. Each unit of the Junior Police Corps has a patrolman assigned as the director. He has an advisory board consisting of local schoolmasters, teachers, judges, juvenile probation officers, clergymen of the various religious institutions in the district, business men and women and social workers affiliated with organizations touching juvenile work.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

550kc-WEEI-545m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Sport comment	National High School Band Concert	National Music Camp	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Tennis summary	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Summertime Swing"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Sterling Young's Orchestra	Dance Interlude	Bruce Baker's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45			Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; tennis	News; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 "Headlines"	Fred Hoey; music	Sport comment	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music		Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work: Interviews	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Concert
7:15 Michael Loring	"Message of Israel"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Commentator	News Service
7:30 Presents	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	Swing Session	Jim Lewis' Orchestra
7:45	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	"People's Quiz Club"	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00 "County Seat"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Song Festival	Network speaker	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15 "County Seat"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	'From Hollywood Today'	"Tropical Serenade"	"Rhythmic Romance"
8:30 "Let's Join the Band"	"Brent House"; dramatic series	Variety Show; vocalists; comedy; orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native Hawaiian music	Leo Mack's Orchestra "Let's Dance"
8:45				
9:00 Your Hit Parade; vocalist; quintet;	National Barn Dance; Henry Burr; soloists;	'Vox Pop'; Parks Johnson; Graham McNamee	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 M. Warnow's Orch.	vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"; comedy	Arch Oboler's Plays: "Efficiency Island"	Dance Orchestra	
9:30 "Saturday Night			Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:45 Serenade"	Training camp program.	Benny Goodman's Orch.; vocalist	"Sons of the Pioneers"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:00 "Court of Reflections"	Blue Barrin's Orchestra.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Chicagoland Music Festival: symphony orchestra; John Carter	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:15 "Adventures"	Plattsburg Army Maneuvers; drama	Horace Heidt's Orch.	lesser; chorus	News Service
10:30				Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45				
11:00 Weather; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Tom Dorsey's Orchestra
11:30 Harry James' Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:45 Harry James' Orch.	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

550kc-WEEI-545m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	Weather Service	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures; weather		"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ Loft"; news	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Turn Back the Clock"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Let There Be Light"
9:15	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	"Homespun Harmonies"
9:30 Aubade for Strings		"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra		Concert Orchestra
9:45 Aubade for Strings				Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	"Diversion Without Exertion"	"Uncle Bob" children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air			"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	Barry McKinley, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious service
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	Russian Melodies	The Kidoodlers		Religious service
11:00 'News and Rhythm'	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious service
11:15 'News and Rhythm'	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service		"Music in the Modern Manner"; piano duo
11:30 Major Bowes Capitol Family	"Bouffonaires"; male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	The Italian Hour
11:45		St. Paul's Service		
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Henrietta Schumann, pianist; Josepha Chekova, soprano; string quartet	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Hawaiian music		Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake Choir		"On the Job"; vocational guidance program	Italian String music	The Italian Hour
12:45 and organ			Italian String music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Organ recital	"Waterloo Junction"; dramatic sketch	Religious program	"Universe of Melody"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	Continental Varieties	Religious program	Monologue and orchestra	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Walberg Brown's	Continental Varieties	News Service	Network program	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Strings		"Sunday Symphonette"	"Concert Miniatures"	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Democracy in Action"; drama	National Music Camp Program: National High School Orchestra, Band and Choir	Network speakers	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:15		Network speakers	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Internat'l Military		University of Chicago Round Table	Network program	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Chapel Service			News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Finals of National	Talk from Danzig	Chautauqua Symphony Orch.; Albert Stoessel, conductor; Mischa Mischakoff, violinist	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15 Tennis Doubles at	"Bookman's Notebook"		Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30 Longwood	News; "Moonlight Sonata"		Dance Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 Finals of National			Dance Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Tennis Doubles at	"Sunday Vespers"	"Hall of Fun"; variety program	El Paseo Troubadours; Los Tapatias trio	Ambassadors of Song
4:15 Longwood	"Sunday Vespers"			Sheloh Kalls' Choir
4:30 Finals of National	"Tapestry Musicale"; orchestra	"The World is Yours"; dramatization	"Haven of Rest"; maritime hymns and songs	Sheloh Kalls' Choir
4:45 Tennis Doubles at				Magyar Serenaders
5:00 Longwood	Paul Martin's Orch.	Vocalists; orchestra	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 Tennis Finals	News Service	War Game comment	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 Columbia's Country	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Paul Wing's Spelling Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 Journal	"Letters Home"		Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 Columbia's Gay	Speaker; music	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ	"Summertime Concert"	News Service
6:15 Nineties Review	Speaker; music	News Service	"Summertime Concert"	Music; baseball
6:30 "Gateway to Hollywood"; variety	"Grouch Club"; comedy; vocalist; orchestra	Baseball comment	Everett Hoagland's Or.	Dramatization
6:45			Everett Hoagland's Or.	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform'; informal discussion	Hugh Gibson, talk	"The Aldrich Family"; comedy; music	News Service	Insurance talk
7:15 "Musical Playhouse"; songs; or.	'Popular Classics'	Baseball comment	"Melodic Strings"	Dinner Concert
7:30	Radio Guild Drama: "Sob Stuff"	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Griff Williams' Orchestra	McLeod Troubadours;
7:45		Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Sport Comment	Coral Islanders
8:00 The Adventures of Ellery Queen: "The Thirteenth Clue"	NBC Orchestra: Prof. Jose Castaneda and Edwin MacArthur, conductors	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Joan Bennett; Charles Irwin; orchestra	"Design for Melody"; concert orch.; vocalists	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
8:15			Goldman Band Concert	"Time to Dance With America's Top Bands"
8:30			Goldman Band Concert	
8:45				
9:00 Summer Hour: Francia White; J. Melton; Paula Kelly; orchestra	J. Ameche; G. Page in "Genius Unlimited"	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Melodies of the Music Masters"
9:15	Walter Winchell	'American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
9:30	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:45			"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 "The Alibi Club"	News; "Voice of Hawaii"; musical	National Symphony Orchestra Concert	"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:15 "The Alibi Club"	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	Bert Hirsh Presents
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn		National Symphony Orchestar Concert	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
11:00 News; music	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	
11:15 Jack Jenney's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Shep Fipd's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
11:30 Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Shep Fipd's Orchestra	
11:45 Henry King's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

550kc-WEEI-545m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Cowboy Band	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Sally's Sallies"	"Smiley and Lucky"
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian String Music	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's Club News	"Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"The Rambler"	"George and Dixie"	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	"Classical Album"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Charioteers Quartet	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Cafe Continental"	"Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"		Marjorie Mills Hour	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Reading"; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	Sports reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatization		"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies"	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Don Artiste; pianist	Book Reviews
2:45 Enoch Light's Orch.	Network program	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 "Castillians"	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30 "Poetic Strings"	U. S. Marine Band	'Pepper Young's Family'	Paul Decker's Orchestra	Sport reports
3:45 "Poetic Strings"	Weather; News	"The Guiding Light"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	Sport reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	Salzburg, Germany, Music Festival: Act Three of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 "Melody Weavers"		"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30 Sport comment		"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sport reports
4:45 R. Carhart, songs		"Midstream"; sketch	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	News; Glen Miller's Orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour		"Song Sweets"; Louise Florea, soprano; orch.	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	"Dinner Dance"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	U. S. Army Maneuvers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 Maxine Sullivan	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Luther-Layman Singers	Talk; music	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Western Serenade
7:45 serial		"Names in the News"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 "Tune-Up Time"; vocalist; orchestra	Order of Adventures: true tall tales	"Dick Tracy"; children's sketch	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
8:15 Tom Howard and	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.	Ace Brigode's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:30 George Sheldon	"True or False"		Ace Brigode's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
8:45				
9:00 "Man About Hollywood"	"Magic Key"; Felix Knight, tenor; Sheila Barrett; Col. Stoopnagel; orchestra	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Paul Decker's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15			Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.		"Pot of Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Author, Author!"; literary game	"Classical Album"
9:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.				"Classical Album"
10:00 "So This Is Radio"; drama	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	News Commentator	Mario Chandler's Orch.
10:15	Artie Shaw's Orchestra		Dance Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Grant Park Concert	National Forum: Arthur J. Allmeyer	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"; Henry Weber's Orches-	News Service
10:45		Dance Orchestra		Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	ira; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	B. Featherstone's Orch.
11:30 Del Courtney's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Majestic Orchestra
11:45	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Everett Hoagland's Orch.	News Service

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
Massachusetts

New Bedford—Tuesday, Sept. 12, 9 p. m., thereafter first Tuesdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Aug. 20

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Aug. 21

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

6:00 W1XAR 15.13mc
11:00 W1XAL 11.73mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 21

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc): Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

AUGUST FUR SALE

Seal-Dyed Muskrat

The beauty, the youth, and the slimness of BLACK with the flattery of the new FEMININITY are expressed in our jackets, swaggers, and princess coats of Hudson seal-dyed muskrat. The princess seal-dyed muskrat coats have well defined waistlines with fuchsia or black suede belts. The 32-inch to 46-inch swaggers are slightly looser than in 1938 with full swing backs. The 32-inch to 38-inch jackets are the very essence of youth. Typical of the outstanding values are the two models sketched, left at $187.50 and right at $225. Other seal-dyed muskrats from $150 to $300 On sale, sixth floor.

An authority on seal-dyed muskrat coats will be in our fur salon for consultation on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday.

If we have not your size in your favorite model or in your favorite fur, we will make a coat to your order in any size up to 40, for no extra charge over its August sale price, provided that your order is placed before September 1st.

Fur Coats bought in August will be charged on bill rendered November 1st and stored free of charge until November 1st. Three ways to pay: **Cash . . . Approved Charge Account . . . Budget Payments on Coats over $100.**

Stearns
Boston

AUGUST COAT SALE

Trend for FEMININITY

A specialized size coat of Botany's fine mossy wool with rounded collar, shoulder treatment and sleeve trimming of lustrous "Persian" lamb emphasizes the theme of our August Coat Sale . . . the trend for FEMININITY. Furs are used in luxurious ways: in plastrons, yokes, panels and soft flattering collars on boxy coats for all-day wear and on the newest corselet silhouettes with defined waistlines for more formal wear. Shoulders are more modified than last year and skirts have new back fullness or slight front fullness. Every coat is made according to our rigid specifications with handfelled, open-bottom pure silk linings. August sale prices are $60, $80, $100, $125 and $175. On sale, sixth floor.

Coat Sketched, $80

Coats bought in August will be charged on bill rendered October 1st and stored free of charge until November 1st.

Stearns
Boston

Both State and Fair Benefit By Connecticut's Proximity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19—Closest of the six New England States to the New York World's Fair, Connecticut, with its varied attractions of seashore, rolling hills, summer theaters, artists' colonies, historical scenes, golf, riding, and boating facilities, is proving a haven for thousands of Fair visitors this summer.

Realizing that the millions destined to roll into New York for the huge spectacle would be keenly interested in tapering off their trip with a good rest, Connecticut's Development Commission designed a slogan to catch the traveler's eye. It is "Cool Off in Connecticut." And from all appearances it has done and still is doing good work.

As vacation country, Connecticut can justly claim variety. It has 140 miles of shore along Long Island Sound, New England's largest river, the Connecticut, the wooded Litchfield Hills which geologically are a continuation of the Berkshires, numerous small lakes.

Network of Good Roads

Every corner of the State is reached by hard-surface roads with the magnificent Merritt Parkway as an introduction to the State for the tourist from New York.

Hartford and New Haven, the old whaling port of New London offer museums, music, educational institutions. Numerous small, quiet villages each with its quota of fine old Colonial buildings invite the traveler to rest.

The shore of Long Island Sound is Connecticut's greatest vacation asset. Although the eastern half of that 140-mile coast was battered by last fall's hurricane, much has been done to repair the damage. Hundreds of new cottages have been built or are under construction.

Better Than Before Storm

In some towns the shore development will far surpass what was there before the storm. New London is spending a million dollars to buy Ocean Beach for a municipal bathing resort. The great public beach at Hammonasset State Park has been provided with a new boardwalk and new buildings to replace those destroyed by the hurricane.

Although developed primarily for Connecticut residents, Connecticut's three state-owned shore parks offer inexpensive bathing, camping and picnicking facilities to the visitor. No discrimination is made against those from outside Connecticut at any of these resorts. Sherwood Island, farthest west, Hammonasset in the center of the State's shore front, and Rocky Neck in the eastern section, provide accommodations for hundreds of thousands of bathers in a season.

Navy Maps New Squalus Tow

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 19 (AP)—Navy divers worked today to prepare the submarine Squalus for one more crucial lift and tow, an operation which salvage chiefs hoped would bring the $4,000,000 craft to a Portsmouth Navy Yard dry dock before the end of August.

Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole, director of salvage operations, announced he might order the hull blown clear of water to permit surfacing of the submarine without the use of pontoons. He also said there was a possibility the rescue bell, in which 33 men were saved soon after the Squalus sank May 23, might be used to lower men into the craft to permit them to reach vital points of the vessel's drainage system.

The vessel now rests about four miles off shore, nine miles from Portsmouth, in 92 feet of water. It was towed to that point Aug. 17 after the second successful hoisting operation lifted it from a mud bank five miles away. The first successful lift and tow was made Aug. 12.

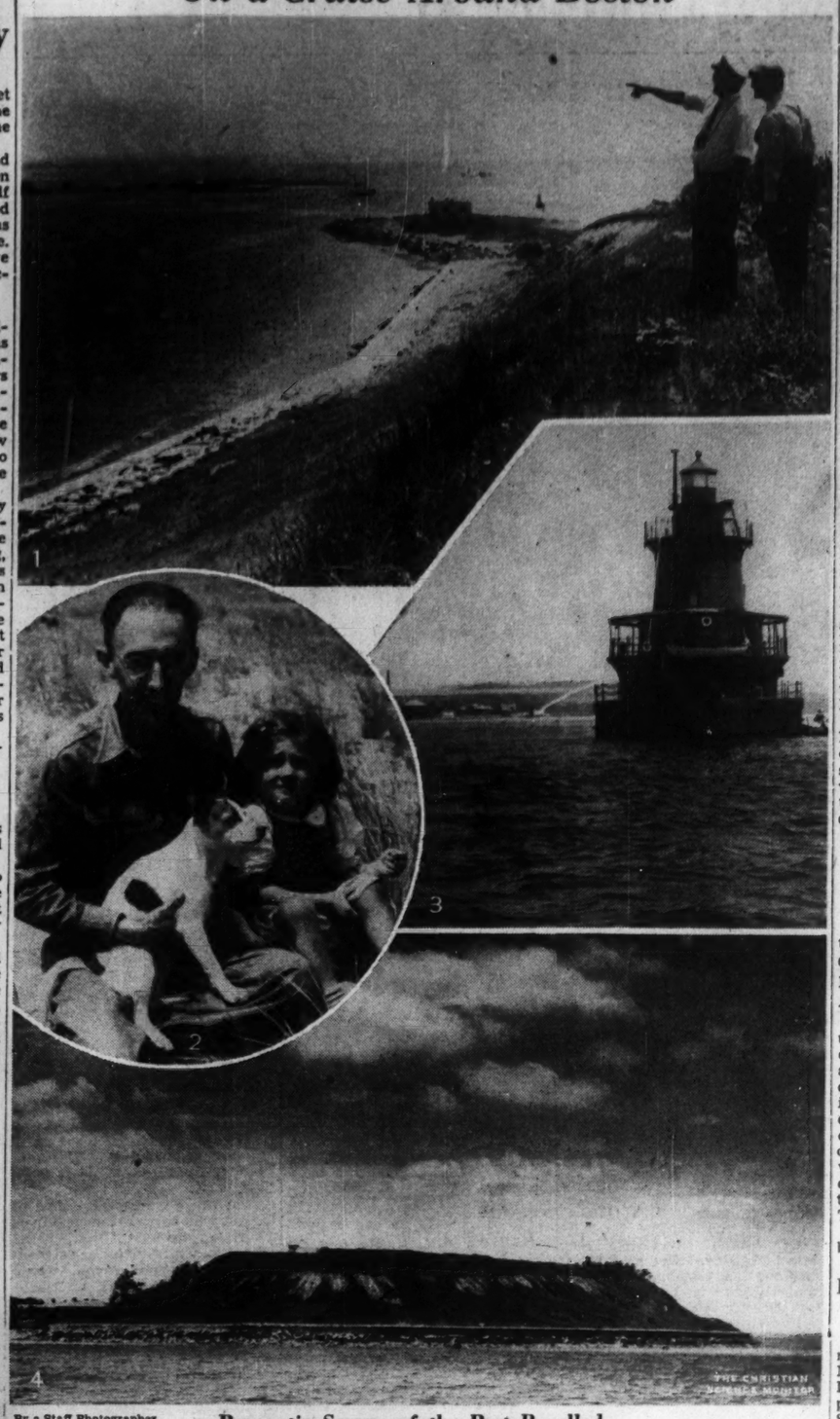
Divers reported the Squalus to be on an even keel and said the work was much easier than at the 240-foot depth in which they labored so long.

Meanwhile, naval officers and men who were rescued from the submarine found they owed the United States Government money.

They have been paid for submarine duty since the Squalus went down, but the Comptroller General ruled their submarine rating stopped at the very hour they were entombed in the stricken craft on the ocean bottom.

The ruling will cost the men an average of about $15 monthly. Since their rescue, most of the survivors have been engaged in efforts to salvage the Squalus, to which they still are officially attached, and most of them have applied to return to duty aboard her as soon as she is reconditioned and returned to service.

On a Cruise Around Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Romantic Scenes of the Past Recalled

(1) The narrows between Gallop's Island and Lovell Island, this view having been taken from Gallop's Island. (2) The senior caretaker at Old Fort Standish on Lovell's Island, Sergt. Charles T. Knowlton, with his daughter Evelyn Bernice and their dog Queenie. (3) Deer Island Light, with island in background. Once the "range" where deer roamed. (4) Part of Peddocks Island where Cleverly family lived for nearly a hundred years and where descendant still serves as pilot.

Chemist Session To Center Around Work for Women

A symposium on training and opportunities for women in chemistry will feature sessions of the Division of Chemical Education of the American Chemical Society at the Society's ninety-eighth meeting in Boston, Sept. 11 to 15.

Teachers from universities, colleges, and high schools, as well as representatives of the chemical industries in various parts of the country, will participate in a two-day program arranged by the Division, of which Martin V. Mc Gill of Lorain High School, Lorain, Ohio, is Chairman.

Prof. Mary L. Sherrill of Mount Holyoke College will be the Chairman of the symposium, scheduled Sept. 14. Prof. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University will speak on "Training and Opportunities for Women in Chemistry." Dr. Walter S. Landis of New York, Vice-President of the American Cyanamid Company, will discuss "Women Chemists in Industry." Dr. Ethel L. French of the University of Rochester will present a paper on "The Status Quo," and Dr. F. W. Adams of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, will deal with "Opportunities for Women as Research Bibliographers."

"A Backward Glance Gives a Forward Look" will be the theme of a paper by Prof. May L. Whitsitt of Southern Methodist University. Reports will be submitted to the Division by women in the chemical industries.

Young Gardeners To Show Wares

This will be the fiftieth years of the Exhibition of the Products of Children's Gardens to be held at Horticultural Hall. The dates are Aug. 24 and 25 from 1 to 6 p. m.

The show had its origin in 1889 under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as a Window-Box Display, and has developed year by year until now it is one of the outstanding children's vegetable and flower shows of the country. There are 40 classes of vegetables and fruits in which children and groups of children representing organizations may compete for cash prizes. There is no entry fee.

Information and schedules may be obtained at Horticultural Hall.

Rockport Girls to Hear Songs by Mrs. Muehling

Mrs. Klara Muehling, a singer, now vacationing at Gloucester, Mass., will entertain Rockport Lodge girls and friends with a program of Swedish folk songs, Sunday, Aug. 20. Mrs. Muehling will be accompanied by her two daughters.

On Wednesday, Aug. 23, Mrs. Eaton Perkins of Rockport, President of the American Pewter Association, is opening her home to Rockport Lodge vacationers for a lecture on her collection of pewter.

Trans-Atlantic Travel Gains; Scythia Carries 227 on Trip

Week-end Sailings

Trans-Atlantic travel has had an upswing this season in comparison with last summer's sailings, despite rumors of wars and a scheduled departure for overseas ports of only one vessel from Boston this week end, steamship officials here said today.

The Cunard line steamer Scythia, the only outbound ship from Boston today or tomorrow, is expected to leave this evening with 227 passengers, most of whom were visitors to the World's Fair or residents of New England. Travel offices said that the Fairs and stimulated advertising campaigns over the past year have increased the passenger list over last year.

The Scythia passenger list today included John F. O'Connell, former Congressman and manager of the George R. White Fund of Boston, and Mrs. O'Connell; Bernard J. Killion, Boston attorney, Mrs. Killion and their son; Harold P. Williams, Jr., of Brookline, son of the Associate Justice of Massachusetts Superior Court; and James B. Casey of Lowell, Director of Public Relations of the New England Power Company, and Mr. Casey.

Paul Brown, Australian works director of the Norton Company, Worcester, and Mrs. Brown; and the Very Rev. Cannon McMahon, returning to Ireland, are also leaving.

Due tomorrow are the Laconia, also a Cunarder, with 100 passengers from Liverpool, Cobh, and Galway, docking in East Boston; the American Merchant from London and the American Shipper from Manchester and Liverpool, both of the United States Lines and docking at Pier 4.

The Exeter, with passengers and freight from Mediterranean ports, is expected to dock Monday.

Filene's

BOSTON, MASS.

CREDIT OFFICE—7th FLOOR

"I CERTAINLY DREAD SENDING BOB BACK TO COLLEGE . . ."

. . . a friend of ours told us recently. "He needs a whole new outfit—there are tuition bills—books—and goodness knows how many incidental expenses. I don't know where the money is coming from." Well, we know one way that helps "spread the payments" and Filene's will help you do it. A visit to Filene's Credit Office will relieve your mind of worries about buying any of the clothes that he needs.

Filene's offers you regular monthly charge accounts with the CHARGA-PLATE . . . 3-PAYMENT CHARGE ACCOUNTS on certain types of clothing . . . CONVENIENT PAYMENT CHARGE ACCOUNTS on coats and fur coats with up to 10 months to pay . . . SHOPPING COUPONS, that you can use like cash. You pay $4 down—the balance over five months. If none of these plans suit your needs exactly, come in and talk with us. Within limits, we'll make nearly any arrangements that will suit you. Filene's Charge Office, seventh floor. Incidentally once you have opened a Filene Charge Account you may use it in the Main or Men's Stores or Branch Shops.

Coming Features

in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOWN MAINE WITH POPULAR AUTHORS

6 articles daily—September 11-16

Feature stories on well-known American writers who made Maine their home, and depict its rugged people and scenery. The stories will appear as follows:

Margaret Deland	September	11
Kenneth Roberts	"	12
Booth Tarkington	"	13
Gladys H. Carroll	"	14
Margaret Flint	"	15
Dr. Cornelius Weygandt	"	16

A LITERARY TOUR OF NEW YORK

6 articles daily—September 18-23

An interesting group of stories about writers whose work has identified them for readers the world over with old and present day New York. The authors and dates of stories are as follows:

Edith Wharton	September	18
O. Henry	"	19
Theodore Roosevelt	"	20
James Fenimore Cooper	"	21
Washington Irving	"	22
William Bradford	"	23

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Close to Doorstep of Boston Lie Isles of Rich History

Islands of Boston harbor—rich in the romance of the past—form a community in themselves, secluded from the noise, confusion and strife of a city, lying just off the "beaten path," as peaceful and quiet as they were in the days when the Pilgrim Fathers came to Plymouth.

At first the islands were used for farms and homesteads. The heavily wooded sections were cleared. Homes that are today referred to as Colonial mansions were erected. Plows turned over the soil and grain was planted.

Then "forts" were built, as protection was found necessary. Gradually heavy masonry displaced wooden "forts," and fortifications were moved gradually seaward to the outer islands of the harbor.

Today, most of the islands are uninhabited. Although the woods and game for which they once were noted have disappeared, they are as quiet as in their pristine days. On a few islands stand stately lighthouses or hidden forts, but the keepers are a solitary folk, on a few others are government institutions, but these are the exceptions.

Yet a trip to the islands is one of the most refreshing tours that can be made in vicinity of Boston. Chartering a motorboat and arming oneself with passes galore—from Army authorities, from civilian branches of the Government, from the city, and from private owners—a day there becomes a real joy, as one starts out to explore the many interesting points whose heritage is Indian and pirate lore and a touch of history that is intriguing in itself.

Tomahawks have been found in piles of clam shells along the shores of some of the islands, showing that the predecessors of the white men appreciated fresh clams. Pirates figure in the island story, too, with early records showing mariners were "chased" to the Brewster islands by persistent pirates who were unable to catch up with the merchantmen before they found safety in the harbor.

Evidences have been found, too, of picnics and clambakes held on the shores of the islands, when boarding houses once flourished. But that was before the automobile conquered distance.

Down through the years, the islands played an important role in the military history of the nation. Soldiers and sailors have been trained on the islands and, during the Civil War, large numbers of Confederates were imprisoned on them. In the World War, soldiers and sailors were again quartered on the islands. German seamen who were taken from ships of that country—interned at Boston—were confined on Gallop's Island for the duration of the war.

Gallop's Island—and there is wide dispute as to the spelling—was once owned by Capt. John Gallop, in early Colonial days. He spelled his name Gallop. Government charts and common usage favor the spelling Gallup's. Historians say that Captain Gallop valued his island at about $75, but that was long ago. The United States Government bought it for $150,000 shortly before this country entered the World War.

George's Island—location of historic Fort Warren—was intimately linked with the Civil War. Hundreds of Union soldiers were trained there; hundreds of Confederates were imprisoned, many attempting escape but with little success. Historians say Fort Warren was the birthplace of the famous Civil War song, "John Brown's Body."

Long Island, used by the City of Boston for an almshouse and hospital, is the longest island in Boston harbor. It was originally nearly two miles long. In Civil War days a conscription camp was set up there.

Deer Island was once so heavily forested that wood choppers from Boston made daily trips there. Today, it is used by the Suffolk County House of Correction, the City, and the United States Government. Shirley Gut, separating it from Winthrop, has filled in to such an extent that Deer Island no longer is actually an island.

Grape Island, which was owned in Revolutionary days by a Tory living in Hingham, boasts of being the site of the "battle of Grape Island." One day, the Tory invited the British officers, quartered in Boston, to come to Grape Island, for hay for their mounts. When they arrived, alert Continentals assembled and drove them off.

Erosion was particularly heavy at Lovell's Island until a seawall was erected to protect it. Some of the many acres lost from the island are being returned gradually by the same natural forces that ate them away. Wind and tide are building new land around what was, not too long ago, a wharf. Today parts of the wharf piling are on dry land.

Lovell's Island has a mysterious underground "tunnel" that ends where a cave-in blocks all attempts to trace its outlet.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

OPEN WEDNESDAY UNTIL 9 P. M.

—for the sale of furniture, rugs, radios, pianos and home appliances. Please use Annex doors on Avon or Chauncy Streets.

AUGUST FURNITURE and RUG SALE!

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Present Reduced Tag Prices

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20.6 x 13.6 Hamadan	$795
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20.6 x 15 Serapi	$1500
14 x 11 Serapi	$395
12.9 x 9.2 Yezd	$395
20.8 x 9.6 Buluk	$850
19.5 x 11 Yezd	$895
19 x 11.2 Tabris	$695
16.6 x 10 Sarouk	$345
17.7 x 9.2 Sarouk	$495
17.3 x 9 Sarouk	$395
16.2 x 10.5 Sarouk	$565
20 x 9 Sarouk	$695
18 x 9 Sarouk	$395
16.2 x 7.11 Sarouk	$495

Buy on our Budget Plan!

NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION EIGHTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford Outplay America's Best-on-Record Doubles Pair

Australian No. 2 Team Moves Into Semifinal

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Australian Davis Cup stock took another rise yesterday as far as the doubles are concerned and at the same time the bonded hopes of the United States dropped to a new low when the Aussies' second tandem, Harry Hopman and Jack Crawford, completely outsmarted and outplayed the Americans' best-on-record aggregation of Frank Parker and Don McNeill in a battle of errors, the match practically assuring an Australian final in this national doubles tourney here at the Longwood Cricket Club.

"Poor Exhibition"

It was a disappointing match from the standpoint of American Davis Cup hopes, and it was also a "poor exhibition" from the patrons' standpoint, as both aggregations displayed a brand of tennis that was out of keeping in a national doubles semifinal match. Final score gave the veteran pair from "down under" a 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2 victory.

Only one round-of-four match was played in the women's doubles with the top-seeded, world championship pair of Alice Marble, California, and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., defeating Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, in a match that witnessed the former pair not up to usual par, yet winning 6—3, 6—1.

"It was surprising to me," said Hopman, captain of the Australian Davis Cup team, "to beat your American team. I really didn't expect to win." These were his sole comments following the match, yet during the match it was a different story.

The all-round play of the Aussies throughout was further proof that this invasion here of the Australians this summer is definitely one to bear fruit, and that whether it be in singles, doubles or mixed doubles in any of the tournaments the four players enter, there is no let-up on their part, something their American or international opponents can't seem to understand.

Yesterday, it was Parker who fell down in the team play. For the first time this summer, his game was considered "off." Whether this "off" part is merely a temporary slump, or whether the terrific pressure maintained constantly by these Australian teams is disintergrating is something only future events will be able to explain.

Parker was slow in coming in after his service, and this partly explains dropping his service three times in the match. McNeill, on the other hand, piled up errors from inability to return both Crawford and Hopman serves.

Best of Week

The bolstering of Crawford's general game aided the usually steady Hopman, and the team as a whole played their best tennis of the week. Holding the offensive throughout by beating their rivals to the net and then employing a decisive forcing volley game, this was the keynote of the win.

Four teams reached the semifinal round in the mixed doubles. They were Mrs. Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore.; Valerie Scott, England, and Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla.; Miss Marble and Hopman; and Kay Stammers, England, and Bobby Riggs, Chicago.

Fifth-seeded Mulloys and unseeded A. C. Nielsons reached the final round in the fathers and sons doubles.

Seen and Heard

'Look Out' Season Is On

It is nice in this era of warnings such as "look out for such and such a college football team this fall" to say, "look out (and I don't mean the back window) for Harvard." . . . Umpires Sears and Campbell had a tiff in Boston—Sears over-ruled Campbell at the plate, calling foul on a batted ball, and Campbell called the batter out on the next pitch on a wide ball and half swing. . . . With the Cardinals coming fast, Bill McKechnie should stop his players from reading out-of-town papers—the writers are beginning to climb aboard the Cardinal band-wagon.

* * *

The Red Sox groundskeeper is glad the team has gone on a road trip—a path is beginning to show from the right field bull pen to the pitcher's mound. . . . Lucien Garneau, who sold the Springfield Indian hockey team to Eddie Shore, the "Babe Ruth" of hockey, came from behind $20,000 indebtedness to leave Springfield with $15,000 in his pocket. . . . Buddy Hassett, one of the Bees' few .300 hitters, wears a special sponge-rubber protection on his thumb at bat. . . . With Lou Gehrig out of the running, who can supplant Jimmy Foxx for American League all-star first baseman this year—or next either?

Web Morse

Starring at Longwood

By a Staff Photographer

Alice I. Marble (Left) and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan

This West-East team entered the final round of United States doubles championship with a straight-set victory over Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France

Eastern All-Stars Report To Sutherland on Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—The Eastern College All-Stars, hand-picked from the Class of '39 and representing the cream of 11 colleges, will get together as a unit for the first time (Sunday, Aug. 20) when the advance guard of 19 players moves into training camp at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

The 19 players who will report to All-Star Coach Jock Sutherland are Fabian Hoffman, Pitt, and Bill Dorsey, Manhattan, ends; Elmer Merkovsky and Walter Raskowski, Pitt; George Larkowich, Brown, and Don Campbell, Carnegie Tech, tackles; Steve Petro, Pitt; Sid Roth, Cornell, and Pete Shulha, Manhattan, guards; Bob Gibson, Dartmouth, and Bob Dannies, Pitt, centers; John Chickerneo and Harold Stebbins, Pitt; Cliff Wilson, Harvard; Sid Luckman and Bob Taylor, Columbia, Irving (Shine) Hall, Brown; Jack Lee, Carnegie Tech, and Wilmeth Sidat-Singh, Syracuse, backs.

Workout Monday

This group will meet in New York and motor to Cornwall. The squad will be ready for workouts Monday. Sutherland's coaching aides will be Alec Fox and John Michelosen, both ex-Pitt coaches. Dr. George Moore will be the trainer.

Five more All-Stars who will play with the Philadelphia All-Stars against the Eagles Tuesday night will report to Dr. Sutherland Wednesday morning. They are Brud Holland, Cornell, and Johnny Siegal, Columbia, ends; Albin Lezouski, Pitt, guard; Paul Berezney, Fordham, tackle, and Ray Carnelly, Carnegie Tech, back.

Coming by Plane

The remaining seven players on the squad of 31 who have been given permission to play with the Chicago All-Stars against the Giants on Aug. 30 will come East immediately after that game in an airline sleeper. They are Marshall Goldberg, Pitt; Bill Osmanski, Holy Cross; Bob MacLeod, Dartmouth, all backs; Mike Kochel, Fordham, guard; Harry Jacunski, Fordham, and Bill Daddio, Pitt, ends, and Alfred Van Ranst, Cornell, center. Incidentally all difficulties, mostly imaginary, over Goldberg's appearance in the Tribune Fresh Air Fund game at the Polo Grounds on the night of Sept. 7 have been removed.

Two members originally named on the All-Star squad have withdrawn. Bill McKeever, Cornell tackle, cannot play for family reasons, and Joe Delaney, Holy Cross tackle, cannot manage a furlough from his job.

U. S. Golfers Still Have Eye On Canada Open

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Canadian open golf championship, which no Canadian of the present shot-making generation has been able to win, seems bound for the United States again.

Starting the final 36-hole grind today, Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., a clever player whose accurate game appears to be just right for the short but tricky Riverside course, had a three-stroke lead over the field. Big Ralph Guldahl of Madison, N. J., was the only other player under par for the first half.

Under Par

McSpaden fired rounds of 67 and 69, both under par, Thursday and Friday, for 136. Guldhal, despite a bad incoming nine yesterday, had 69-70—139.

Nearest to them in the field which was cut from 82 to 59 for the final dash were two Canadians who had pretty good chances to bring the title home for the first time since 1914. They were Stan Horne of Montreal and Arthur Hulbert of Toronto, both with 141's. These two also drew choice pairings for today's play, Horne hooking up with Guldahl and Hulbert with Vic Ghezi of Deal, N. J., one of the early favorites.

Ghezzi and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., tied for fifth with 143's and retained slim chances of reaching the top. Ghezzi might have done better except for a couple of long putts that wouldn't quite drop.

No Surprises

There weren't any surprise eliminations when the field was cut, mostly because there were so few starters, but there were some surprisingly high scores. Ted Bishop, Boston amateur who fired an opening 69, dropped back to 76 for 145 that left him in an eighth-place tie with Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill.

Bob Feller Loses Pitching Duel to Lefty Ed Smith, 1-0

By the Associated Press

There is a Feller pitching for the Cleveland Indians who has been standing on the threshold of baseball's Hall of Fame so long he might be mistaken for a monument.

But his chances of entering apparently depend on how soon he learns pitching, like driving an automobile, calls for control along with speed. The Van Meter (Iowa) speed demon tangled in the big show's hottest hurling duel of the season last night and lost, 1-0, in 11 innings to Lefty Ed Smith and the Chicago White Sox.

Young Bob gave only one hit in nine innings, a single to Jack Hayes in the third, but kept himself in the fire with five bases on balls, an error and two wild pitches.

Then, in the eleventh, he walked Smith and was touched for a double by Hayes and a single by Mike Kreevich to lose the game.

This flashy performance was in contrast to methodical efforts of Smith, who spread seven hits and walked only two batters. It explains, with no need for elaboration, why Feller has won only 17 games this campaign and lost seven, although twice turning in one-hitters and compiling an enviable strikeout total of 181.

The abbreviated program in the majors yesterday was packed with fine pitching performances. Big Red Ruffing of the New York Yankees turned in one of the best.

He earned his 18th victory by shutting out the Philadelphia Athletics, 5—0, on five hits. Home runs by Bill Dickey and George Selkirk, each with a man on base, gave him plenty of margin with which to work.

Fritz Ostermueller kept the Boston Red Sox tagging at the Yanks' heels with a 6-2 victory over the Washington Senators. He sprinkled nine hits at effective distances and was never in trouble.

The Brooklyn Dodgers and Boston Bees, who lost themselves in the season's longest game—a 23-inning tie—June 27, nearly lost the way again yesterday. But the Dodgers gave an unearned run in the 14th when Johnny Hudson erred twice on the same play and Al Simmons sacrificed the winning run home.

This made up for Brooklyn's first run in the first inning when Harry Lavagetto beat out a bunt and scurried all the way home as the Bostons tossed the ball from one corner of the diamond to the other. Lefty Joe Sullivan went the long route for the Bees on 10 hits.

Walker Kirby Higbe, who beat the New York Giants last week with a two-hitter, did it again on five hits as the Phillies opened their series with a 5-2 triumph.

Bob Bowman piloted the St. Louis Cardinals to their 17th victory in 19 games with a seven-hit 3-0 shutout of the Pittsburgh Pirates—the latter's tenth straight loss.

Three Seeded Players in The Round of Four

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP) — The semifinal round of the National public parks tennis championships was completed yesterday when three seeded players, led by Leonard Hartman of New York, No. 3 in the draw, joined unseeded Phil Rubel of New York in the round of four. Rubel made the grade Thursday.

Hartman advanced at the expense of Sumner Rodman, eighth-seeded Bostonian, 6—0, 7—5, 8—6. He will meet Rubel. In the upper bracket, David Perchonock of Philadelphia, No. 5, defeated Lou Faquin, of Memphis, 4—6, 6—3, 10—12, 6—2, 6—2, and Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, No. 4, conquered Nat Goldstein of New York, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Mis Barnett Advances

Unseeded Marta Barnett of Miami reached the semifinal of the women's tournament with a 6—2, 6—0 victory over second-seeded Helen Germaine of New York, champion in 1932. Miss Barnett had won two previous matches at love. She will meet fourth-seeded Mrs. Merciena Parker of St. Louis, who advanced yesterday.

Top-seeded Mrs. Marjorie Blair of Santa Ana, Calif., who captured a semifinal berth Thursday, will face Mrs. Alice McDonald of Chicago, seeded No. 3, who yesterday prevailed over Mrs. Virginia Dueker of St. Louis, 1930 champion, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

The top-ranked Los Angeles tandem of Julius Heldman and Willis Anderson gained the doubles semifinal by defeating Don and Robert Hume of Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Along with them in the upper bracket went the Chicago pair, Eugene Quinn and Herbert Mertz, who turned back Albert Ritzenberger and William Turner, of Washington, 6—1, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2.

St. Louis Pair Win

In the lower bracket, Wayne Smith and Ward Parker, of St. Louis, moved ahead by besting Lou Schaefer and Roy Hock, of Buffalo, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1, 4—6, 1—6, 6—4. They will meet Max Gurman and Irving Bloomfield of Detroit who entered the semifinals Thursday.

The women's doubles tournament reached the final round, where Miss Barnett and Mrs. Catharine Sample, Miami pair, face Grace Rothberg and Evelyn Kemptner of New York. Miss Barnett and Mrs. Sample defeated Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Dueker, 6—4, 6—2, while the New York duo ousted Mrs. Isabella Wright and Mrs. Inez Sosin, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr, 2b	5	0	1	1	3	3	0
Cramer, cf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	2	3	4	12	1	0
Williams, rf	3	1	0	0	2	0	0
Cronin, ss	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Vosmik, lf	3	0	2	2	4	0	0
Tabor, 3b	3	1	2	3	1	2	0
Peacock, c	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Ostermueller, p	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	37	6	12	14	27	11	0
WASHINGTON							
Case, rf	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Lewis, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
West, cf	4	0	0	1	7	0	0
Estalella, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Gelbert, ss	4	0	1	1	1	4	0
Bloodworth, 2b	4	1	2	2	4	6	0
Vernon, 1b	4	0	0	0	10	1	0
Ferrell, c	4	0	2	3	2	3	0
Carrasquel, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Myer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palagyi, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masterson, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Travis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	2	9	11	27	18	1
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—2

Runs batted in—Doerr, Cronin 2, Cramer, Estalella, Vosmik 2, Ferrell. Two-base hits—Foxx, Tabor, Case, Ferrell. Sacrifice hit—Ostermueller. Double play—Lewis to Bloodworth to Vernon. Left on bases—Boston 12, Washington 9. First base on balls—Off Ostermueller 2, off Carrasquel 3, off Palagyi 3. Struck out—By Ostermueller 3, by Carrasquel 1. Hits—Off Carrasquel, 11 in 8 innings; off Palagyi, 0 in 0 innings (pitched to four batters); off Masterson, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitched ball—By Palagyi (Foxx). Wild pitch—Carrasquel. Losing pitcher—Carrasquel. Umpires—Orrieve, Quinn and McGowan. Time—1h, 55m. Attendance—10,000.

*Batted for Carrasquel in eighth inning.
†Batted for Masterson in ninth inning.

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney, cf	6	0	1	1	5	0	0
‡Simmons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garms, rf	5	1	3	4	4	0	0
Hassett, 1b	6	0	0	0	19	1	0
Cuccinello, 2b	5	0	2	3	3	4	0
West, lf	5	1	2	2	0	0	0
Majeski, 3b	4	0	2	3	3	4	1
§Outlaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sisti, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Warstler, ss	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Masi, c	4	0	0	0	7	2	0
¶Lopez	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, p	6	0	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	49	4	12	17	42	20	2
BROOKLYN							
Coscarart, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	6	0
Lavagetto, 3b	6	1	2	2	0	1	0
Walker, cf	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Parks, rf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Camilli, 1b	4	2	3	3	17	1	0
Key, lf	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson, ss	6	1	1	1	3	2	2
Hasworth, c	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Todd, c	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
†Almada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phelps, c	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Fitzsimmons, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Stainback	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hutchinson, p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	49	3	10	12	‡40	18	2

Inn'gs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Boston	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Brook'n	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in—Stainback 2, Warstler, Majeski, Cuccinello, Simmons. Two-base hits—Camilli, Todd, Majeski, Cuccinello, Garms. Three-base hit—West. Sacrifices—Majeski, Simmons. Double plays—Walker and Camilli; Hassett, Warstler and Hassett; Majeski and Cuccinello. Left on bases—Brooklyn 9, Boston 11. First base on balls—Off Fitzsimmons 1, off Hutchinson 3, off Sullivan 5. Struck out—By Fitzsimmons 1, by Hutchinson 3, by Sullivan 8. Hits—Off Fitzsimmons 8 in 6 innings, off Hutchinson 4 in 7 1-3 innings. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Losing pitcher—Hutchinson. Umpires—Ballanfant, Dunn and Klem. Time—3h, 3m. Attendance—1919.

*Batted for Fitzsimmons in 7th inning.
†Ran for Todd in 10th inning.
‡One out when winning run scored.
§Ran for Majeski in 11th inning.
¶Batted for Masi in 14th inning.
‖Batted for Cooney in 14th inning.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

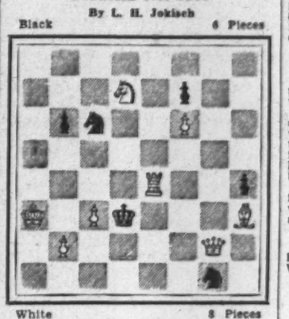
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

August 19, 1939

Problem No. 2167

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 6 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

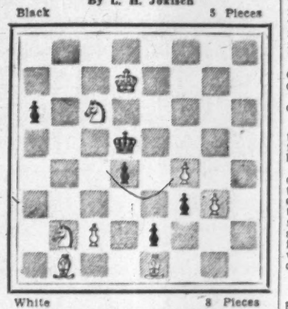
White to play and mate in two.

(American Chess Bulletin, August, 1911. After the key move, there is another mate-in-two problem.)

Problem No. 2168

By L. H. Jokisch

Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three.

(From "Running the Gauntlet," 1911.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2165. P-Q3

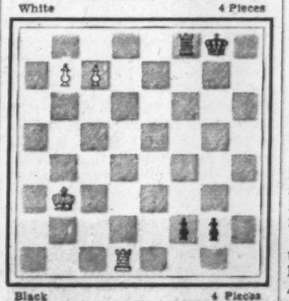
No. 2166. 1. Q-R8 P-K5
2. Q-R3
1. —— P-K6
2. Q-Kt2

Move all pieces one square to the left and there is another three-mover with an entirely different solution.

End-Game No. 472 White wins: 1 QxKBPch KtxQ; 2 P-K6ch QxP; 3 Kt-B5ch, K-Q; 4 KtxQch, K-Q2; 5 Kt-B5ch, K-Q; 6 Kt-Kt7ch, K-Q2; 7 B-R3ch, P-B4; 8 BxP mate.

End-Game No. 473

White 4 Pieces



Black 4 Pieces

White to play and win.

(Walbrodt-Zinkl, Leipzig, 1894. This position actually arose in tournament play, and White misses the win!)

Correspondence Championship

The Seventh Grand National, for the United States Correspondence Chess Championship, conducted under the direction of the Correspondence Chess League of America, but open to all interested whether members or not, starts Sept. 1. During the coming year the preliminaries will be played. This will be followed by State and Interstate championships. Then those who qualify in these events will play to determine the All Eastern and All Western champions. These two will play a match for the United States Correspondence Chess Championship.

Those interested are invited to write W. F. James, 711 East Main Street, Cherokee, Ia., who is secretary of the CCLA.

Pennsylvania State Championship

The Pennsylvania State Chess Federation will hold the state championship at York over the Labor Day week end. All state residents are invited to play, and may write W. M. Hart, Jr., Sec'y, 147 Springdal Rd., York, Pa., for details. The federation has eleven chapters all over the state, with fourteen affiliated clubs.

St. Louis Defeats Kansas City

On June 4 St. Louis and Kansas City played a match at Columbia, Mo. St. Louis won 9½-4½.

In the last round of the ACF championship, Fine's opponent was A. S. Pincus, who recently returned from an exploration trip to British Guiana. A hard battle was in view since only Pincus, aside from Fine himself, had been able to hold Reshevsky to a draw.

But Fine was equal to the occasion, and invited a slow positional type of game in which he gradually worked out a winning advantage.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Pincus Black	Fine White	Pincus Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 KR-Q	R-K8
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 R-Kt3	B-R8
3 P-B4	P-K3	20 B-Kt5	P-Kt4(b)
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	21 PxP	Q-Q4
5 P-K3	B-K2	22 Kt-KB3	Q-Q3
6 B-Q3	Castles	23 Kt-K5	Q-Q4
7 P-QKt3	P-B4	24 Q-B	PxP
8 Castles	PxQP	25 Kt-QB3	Q-Q3
9 KPxP	P-QKt3	26 KtxRtP	RxKt
10 Q-K2	B-Kt2	27 BxR	R-K8
11 B-B4	P-QR3	28 B-KB4	Kt-Q4
12 QR-Q	P-K	29 B-Kt3	Q-Q
13 Kt-K5	Kt-B	30 Kt-B6	BxKt
14 B-K3	R-B	31 BxQB	RxR
15 Kt-R4	PxP(a)	32 PxR	BxB
16 PxP	B-Q3	33 RPxB	Resigns
17 R-Kt	B-B2		

(a) White threatens PxP, attacking the QRP, but the text allows White to attack on the open file.

(b) An unsuccessful attempt to get out of trouble.

This game really decided first prize in the ACF championship, since Fine defeated every other opponent, to finish a half-point ahead of Reshevsky.

This is by no means a cut-and-dried draw. The opening was not simple and in the early stages Reshevsky allowed his QP to be isolated. This was no disadvantage at the moment, but after midgame simplifications, he pushed this P, and although a P behind, succeeded in breaking up Fine's P position. This, combined with Bishops of opposite colors, made a draw probable.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Reshevsky White	Fine Black	Reshevsky White	Fine Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-Q2	B-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 Q-K2	B-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 Q-K5	QxQ
4 P-K3	P-Q4	18 KtxQ	KR-Q1
5 Kt-B3	P-B4	19 B-KKt5	Kt-B3
6 B-Q3	Castles	20 KtxB	RxKt
7 Castles	PxBP	21 BxKt	PxB
8 BxBP	Kt-B3	22 P-Q5	P-K4
9 P-QR3	B-R4	23 B-Q3	R-K2
10 Kt-K2	PxP	24 KR-Q	R-K4
11 QKtxP	KtxKt	25 P-KKt3	K-Kt2
12 PxKt	Q-Q3	26 K-Kt2	R-Q
13 B-KKt5	Kt-Q4	27 B-B3	Drawn(a)
14 R-B	B-Q		

(a) Premature, but after simplifications, leaving bishops of opposite colors, it is doubtful if Black can use his extra pawn.

Canadians Sailing For Hockey Abroad

KITCHENER, Ont., Aug. 18 (CP) — Buddy Huber, Eddie Wilhelm and Ken Pfaff, members of last year's Kitchener Junior Ontario Hockey Association team, yesterday left for New York to sail for Liverpool. They will play hockey during the coming season in the English National League.

Uber will play for Wembley and the other two for Earls Court. Next month Mike Dziura and Auggie Merchenratter, members of last year's junior club, will sail for England and Joe Nelmes of the Seniors may leave to play on the other side also.

Whitey Kowalski, who learned his hockey here and played last year with Hershey in the United States Eastern Amateur League, also will leave in September for England, to join one of the Harringay teams.

Hartford Bowler Wins

HARTFORD (AP)—George Davidson of the Woodlawn Bowling Club of Hartford won the Eastern Division singles championship and the Robert D. Kay trophy at Elizabeth Park here as the second Eastern and twenty-second national tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association closed.

Davidson defeated James Wilson of the Essex County Lawn Bowling Club of Bloomfield, N. J., 21 to 12, in the finals. The Essex Club earlier in the event set a new tournament record by sending out three teams to sweep the rink team competition.

Left Handers' Golf

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP)—Alvin Everett, 30-year-old lean, drawling "Saturday and Sunday" golfer from Rome, Ga., yesterday won the National left handers championship by scoring a 4-and-3 victory over William Smith, Platteville, Wis., in the 36-hole final at Birmingham Country Club.

N. Y. U. Tackle Signs

NEW YORK (AP) — Philip E. Swiadon, captain and star tackle of the 1938 New York University football team, has accepted an invitation to play with the Eastern All Stars against the New York Giants, Sept. 7 in the annual game sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Swiadon is the fifth tackle signed by Dr. John B. Sutherland, coach of the All Stars. Two others on the squad can play either guard or tackle.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Toronto 7, Jersey City 6.
Newark 6, Rochester 0.
Montreal 11, Baltimore 7.
Buffalo 5, Syracuse 0.

American Association

Milwaukee 4, Columbus 2.
Kansas City 5, Toledo 2.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 0.
St. Paul-Indianapolis, rain.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 6-10, Oakland 0-1.
Seattle 8-2, Sacramento 2-1.
Portland 7-1, San Diego 6-8.
Hollywood 4, San Francisco 2.

Texas League

Fort Worth 12, Beaumont 4.
Oklahoma City 3-6, Shreveport 0-3.
Dallas 7, San Antonio 0.
Houston 10, Tulsa 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 19, Birmingham 9.
Little Rock 8, Atlanta 5.
Nashville 7, New Orleans 4.
Chattanooga 2-7, Memphis 1-4.

Eastern League

Scranton 6-4, Binghamton 1-3.
Albany 7-6, Wilkes-Barre 6-1.
Hartford 1, Elmira 0.
Springfield 7-10, Williamsport 4-13.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	69	39	.639
St. Louis	63	44	.589
Chicago	60	51	.541
New York	54	53	.505
Brooklyn	53	54	.495
Pittsburgh	49	56	.467
Boston	47	60	.439
Philadelphia	33	71	.317

Results Aug. 18

Boston 4, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 5, New York 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	33	.700
Boston	68	39	.636
Chicago	61	50	.550
Cleveland	58	52	.527
Detroit	57	54	.514
Washington	48	64	.429
Philadelphia	38	72	.345
St. Louis	32	75	.299

Results Aug. 18

Boston 6, Washington 2.
New York 5, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 1, Cleveland 0.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago at Boston (2), St. Louis at Cincinnati (2), Brooklyn at Boston (2), New York at Philadelphia (2).

American League

Cleveland at Chicago, Detroit at St. Louis (2), Boston at Washington (2), Philadelphia at New York (2).

Sport Briefs

Helene Rains is national breast-stroke champion.

The Polo Grounds seat more persons than any other National League park, accommodating 50,000.

The Southern Association dates back to 1836.

William B. Carpenter of the International League has been an umpire 43 years.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.368	Garms	.327
Finney	.341	Hassett	.321
Doerr	.322	Cuccinello	.314
Williams	.322	West	.289
Cramer	.310	Sullivan	.282
Carey	.308	Simmons	.274
Tabor	.301	Miller	.270
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Auker	.208	Cooney	.234

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Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Grove	13	2	Fette	10	7
Ostermueller	9	3	Lanning	4	3
Dickman	7	2	Posedel	12	9
Heving	9	3	Sullivan	4	4
Auker	7	6	Shoffner	1	6
Wilson	8	8	MacFayden	7	13
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Wade	1	2	Errickson	3	6
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Open-Air Opera in Italy

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

It was in the open air that the theater first came into being—under the sky of the Mediterranean, to be more exact. The majestic ruins which still adorn Athens, Delphi, Syracuse, Taormina, Orange, Fiesole, and Sabratha (without counting Rome herself) are sufficient testimony of the favor which the theater enjoyed among both Greeks and Romans. Of the latter it has even been remarked that, when occupying a conquered city, the Spaniards as their first interest built a church, the English, a fortress, but the Romans, a theater. Thus it is that they built theaters everywhere, in Italy, in their provinces and most distant colonies: France, Spain, Great Britain, the Danubian provinces, North Africa, and Asia.

After long centuries of the theater's development solely in the open air, the liturgical presentations of the Middle Ages began to carry over into inclosed places what had hitherto always taken place under the Mediterranean sky. But the existence of the open-air theater was not to cease for that reason. Streets and squares afforded locations for religious processions and performances. And when the secular theater later replaced the religious (in the second half of the sixteenth century), the plays were given (particularly in England and in Spain) in the rectangular or semicircular spaces which were provided by both the tavern court and the old Greco-Roman theater, but always in open places where the sky served as ceiling. In Italy at about the same time it became the custom to give sumptuous shows in the courts of princely palaces. Later, use was made of gardens, and their resources were put to good advantage as background for dramas of shepherds and nymphs—the first gleams of the romanticism which was to prevail several centuries later.

* * *

During ancient times, the Middle Ages, and even the Renaissance, the life of the open-air theater is thus identified with the life of the theater as a whole. It is only during the last three centuries that the theater has been shut within closed halls and that the open-air theater has been practically abandoned. Inclosed within those elegant and aristocratic surroundings, the theater became completely transformed. This was true primarily of its technique, for the smaller stage and the use of the curtain had an effect upon the type of the action, making it necessary to give to each scene, to each bit of action, a structure independent and distinct, in order to separate events and concentrate the full weight of the action in the last scene, so that the falling of the curtain should be simultaneous with the most poignant moment. It is in this manner that the theater of Aeschylus and Sophocles gradually became more intimate in nature, whereas less vigorous, more delicate characters (except for rare exceptions like Shakespeare) took the places of the old Hellenic heroes or the holy figures of the Middle Ages.

* * *

With the eighteenth century the theater definitely ceased to be a form of art for the people and became the exclusive privilege of the aristocracy which, as the ruling class, not only held the political power but also directed the people's thinking. The theater, having lost its heroic aspect, henceforth withdrew into gilded halls made up almost exclusively of boxes which were crowded with princes and lords jealous of their hierarchical privileges and desiring particularly to maintain even in this setting their separation from the humble classes. In these boxes the occupants displayed their clothes and jewels, conversed, played cards, flirted, and even ate and drank, while the humbler people huddled together high up in the gallery. It was in this environment that there was developed the musical opera, which today we still call melodrama. Later, with the nineteenth century, the middle class, upon whom the French Revolution bestowed the dignity of the ruling class, had its turn at occupying the boxes and orchestra seats. But the environment of the theater remained the same, and the performances continued to be presented in the same types of house.

The renaissance of the open-air theater in Italy dates—with the exception of a few infrequent and imperfect manifestations — from 1913, with the memorable presentations of "Aida" in the Roman amphitheater of Verona, under the direction of Tullio Serafin. From the very beginning the worth and vigor of the idea were apparent. These presentations (after the interruption of the war) were resumed in 1919, and since that time they have not ceased to attract to the magnificent amphitheater each summer a vast crowd, eager for beauty.

In 1932 another famous Roman monument was utilized for the same purpose; the amphitheater of Pola, with Verdi's "Forza del Destino." Since that time the Pola seasons too have continued to arouse the greatest public interest.

The May Musicale of Florence in turn made its entrance and from its first year (1933) followed the same plan. The first presentations that year were "La sacra rappresentazione di Santa Uliva," staged by Jacques Copeau at the cloister of Santa Croce, and Gluck's "Alceste," which had as its setting the Boboli garden of the Palazzo Pitti. During the following years, each May enrolled in due course three or four open-air performances whether lyric or in prose. The most memorable, beyond any doubt, was the presentation of Claudio Monteverdi's "L'incoronazione di Poppea," given in the same Boboli garden in May, 1937.

* * *

Another presentation, memorable for the splendor of its background, was Verdi's "Otello," given Aug. 18, 1933, in the court of the Ducal Palace of Venice. The vastness of space available, the majesty of the setting, and the solemn beauty of the background gave great eloquence to this drama of Shakespeare and Verdi.

The "Opera Nazionale del Dopolavoro" initiated in 1929 an undertaking of the greatest interest: the "Carro di Tespi lirico," a large portable theater carried by eight great vans, which during the summer months gives two or three performances in each city or town. In addition to its ensemble of principals, chorus, orchestra, and décors, the theater is accompanied by a technical personnel of 100 engineers and mechanics who are able to set up the theater in half a day and take it apart in the same time. Last year, the "Carro di Tespi" traveled 6,000 kilometers and gave 77 performances in 50 cities throughout Italy, before a public totaling 400,000 persons.

But in 1937 the desire expressed many times by Mussolini, to create a theater truly "for the masses"—that is, for audiences of about 20,000 persons—at last found realization in the performances established at the enormous Caracalla baths of Rome, where the combined rooms and halls are capable of holding a huge crowd. On the evening of June 30, when the people poured into the vast structure from all quarters of Rome and took their places before a stage extending between two gigantic Roman pillars and comprising a space 26 meters wide, 8,000 meters square, one indeed felt that something new had come to pass in the history of the theater. During the following year there was a season of 28 performances, before an audience of about 270,000.

Another "teatro del ventimila," (such is the name given at present to these vast lyric organizations) came into being two years ago at Milan, giving its productions in the court of the Castello Sforzesco, before a public as huge as that of Rome. Last year's record was 610,000 spectators and 48 performances given during June and July.

A veritable epidemic of open-air theater has taken possession of Italy during the past two years: Trieste, Cremona, Turin, Pavia, Modena, Zara, Rapallo, Bologna, Palermo, Catania, Enna, Trapani, and so on—cities which almost simultaneously followed the general movement. Last year 42 cities were enrolled on the list, with a total of 347 productions and 1,749,272 spectators.

It is probable that the moment which our lyric theater is now passing through may have a deep analogy with that which occurred in the Middle Ages when the liturgical drama was transferred from the church to the public squares, thus giving birth to the "sacra rappresentazione" and other performances along the line of the theater. In any event, a tremendous problem today faces those who are writing for the Italian theater: instead of persisting in the dead-end path laid out by the melodrama of recent centuries, they must turn definitely toward a renovation of the theater, no longer conceiving it for inclosed surroundings and aristocratic middle classes, but endeavoring to reach a scenic formula which will realize, within the social frame of fascism, an art which may be, according to Nietzsche's words, "open to the sun and strong enough not to pale before the voluptuous blue sea and magnificent Mediterranean sky."

"Dories," by Harold W. Wrenn

In the second exhibition of the twenty-fifth season of the Provincetown Art Association, Provincetown, Mass.

Poetry and Realism

By Harold Hobson

London

Can the English Public endure the full tide of inspiration in the theater? Mr. J. B. Priestley, still desolate after the regrettable failure of "Johnson Over Jordan," which was very nearly the best play seen in London since Shaw stopped writing masterpieces, goes up and down the country, between Stratford and London, gloomily saying no. But the considerable success which has attended the transference of Mr. John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men" from the Gate to the Apollo, should suggest a modification of his discontent. The British public, it would seem, will tackle any kind of dramatic fare, however delicate or however nourishing. But it must be served up on the right sort of plates. In a world where unfamiliarity is a term of reproach, Mr. Priestley's crockery was wrong.

These are homely metaphors to apply to a play that was poetically ambitious. Yet they are not more homely than the whole of the dialect, drawn from the life and surroundings of itinerant ranch workers, in which the simple and moving story of Mr. Steinbeck's George and Lennie—those tragic, unpretending counterparts of Damon and Pythias—is couched.

Words, however, are a coinage whose value is constantly fluctuating. The tremendous surge, the resounding rhythms and royal terms of much of the later Swinburne went for nothing, but in "Of Mice and Men," crude and even offensive as in other contexts its language might be, the most common things—an old dog that has to be destroyed, a plot of land with a patch of alfalfa grass—become the Promised Land, the Sangreal, the beckoning rainbow, for which men, through many disappointments, do not cease to strive.

* * *

"Johnson Over Jordan" was in different case. It was cast in a poetic mold. It approximated the condition of music. Its chief actor, Mr. Ralph Richardson, has a voice of great compass, of assured control, of fine resonance and variety. Mr. Priestley's play exercised it to the full. In some of the great speeches of bewilderment, where Johnson found himself uneasy in the universe, it throbbed with the sadness of the cello; and in other scenes, as in the lovely speech to his young wife, as she came down the ballroom steps of his memory, it passed from ecstasy to a peace that the violin, alone of all the instruments of music, can achieve.

Such displays are not possible in a realistic drama. Intense emotion may be shown in ordinary life, but hardly a conscious beauty. The voice may break, but it cannot soar; only so is artificiality to be avoided. Mr. John Mills, who takes the part of George, the intense, competent little man who tries to pilot the helpless Lennie through the rough seas of life, and finds them both wrecked at the very entrance to harbor, is fully aware of this. He keeps his performance strictly within the bounds of actuality. Most movingly, he is never larger than life.

* * *

The inference to be drawn from all this is confirmed by the fact that "The Ascent of F6," the poetic play by W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood, which the Group Theater, greatly daring, recently put on for a run at the Old Vic, has been withdrawn after about a dozen performances. It is not the spirit, but the form, of poetry which modern London audiences will not endure. The truth is that the renascence of the English theater which began with the introduction of Ibsen to London, and has been accomplished by Shaw, Galsworthy, and Maugham, seems to have unfitted us for anything but realism. Mr. Priestley wished us to fly to our goal with wings; Mr. Steinbeck is content to take us there on our legs—a mode of locomotion to which we are more accustomed. But that is no reason why the poetic dramatists should be discouraged. Shaw and Ibsen had a hard task to make audiences appreciate realism, but they succeeded. The same thing can be done with poetry.

Gloucester Society of Artists

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

The Gloucester Society of Artists' forty-fourth exhibition of paintings and sculpture, now on view in the organization's gallery, Eastern Point Road, while still harboring its share of dross, far outdistances the first showing of the season in quality.

Portraits, in particular, claim attention, honors going to the informal rather than the formal commission type of canvas. Heading the list is Channing Hare's "Luigi," an alert young man bending slightly forward. There is excellent painting in the head, so full of life, and in the handling of heavy folds in a tan jacket; while the color scheme is held to tans and blues. Unfortunate, however, is the painting of the right hand, which, in contrast to the general movement of the canvas, is wooden and out of proportion. One feels, however, that Channing Hare is a painter to watch.

While "Luigi" is executed in the vigorous, direct contemporary paint technique, Richard Andrew's "Portrait of My Niece" harks back half a century, to a time when a white-clad figure in a sun-flecked interior intrigued many an American brush. This little canvas perpetuates the charm of that era, and suggests the difference in viewpoint between what was and what is in the paint field.

Of the formal portraits Margaret Fitzhugh Browne's "Mr. Anthony J. Philpott" holds appeal as a direct piece of characterization; while Alice Beach Winter's "Sheila Sellew" offers an acceptable variation on the theme that Jessie Willcox Smith played with consummate skill.

Umberto Romano is represented by "Portrait of Mrs. Carter Higgins." Obviously an excellent likeness, the canvas is otherwise peculiarly disturbing. Perhaps Romano, with all his potentialities, is teaching too much and painting too little, for here is a work that accentuates his mannerisms without adding to his reputation. The folds of the white dress have the texture of china rather than of textile, while in general effect and pigmentation there is an attempt at sweetness not at all sustained by the technique.

Two other outstanding canvases are Sam Hershey's "Nude," an ambitious full length, and Susumu Hirota's "Casual Meeting." The Hirota canvas is, in fact, the most stimulating of the landscapes. In the shade of great willows a boy with blue jeans and yellow shirt meets a girl in a red blouse seated on a white horse. Blue water and white sail accents lend added zest. The impression is gay and lively, with a quality of personal charm so sadly missing in many another canvas of similar subject matter.

One or two near-abstractions also enliven the exhibition, which provides even an echo of Dali in John Teyral's "Rockport Elegy" with gray bleached driftwood in weird figure-like forms played against a tan bleached skull and a saffron worn cloth.

While Rockport seems half-hearted in its effort to present sculpture, Gloucester has found interesting and able exhibitors Most imaginative is Handforth Zinsser, represented by four little compositions. "Prodigal Son" and "Hurricane," figure compositions both, the former with two figures perched on a half globe, the latter with a mother-and-child theme caught in the swish of wind, suggest a type of mind that is not content with the mere posing of a model.

Interesting also are "Newborn Calf," by Ilse K. Dunbar, and other works by Eben Draper, Robert N. Hudspeth, Mary Elizabeth Sears, and Leonard Craske.

Chamber Music at Golden Gate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

In donating nine Monday afternoon concerts by the Coolidge String Quartet to the Golden Gate International Exposition, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge by no means cast pearls to a heedless public. Quite the contrary. Audiences were of gratifying size even until the very last. The final concert was the occasion both of triumphant applause and of sighs of regret. In August Mrs. Coolidge and her ensemble—comprising William Kroll, Nicolai Berezowsky, Nicolas Moldavan, and Victor Gottlieb—are paying a benefactory visit to Honolulu. September will find them again in California.

With one exception, the Coolidge programs were meaty and well chosen. The exception, indeed, erred on the side of a tough sort of meatiness. It included the bafflingly eccentric Quartet No. 5 of Béla Bartók, which would have been novelty enough. Thereafter, instead of relaxing tactfully into something of Schubert or Schumann or Mendelssohn, the concert proceeded to an extensive late-romantic Quartet Opus 109 of Reger. No wonder the audience, which contained many chamber music novices, became restive. Yet the Reger in itself was a good score. Little of it could be accused of pedantry. Its slow movement was nobly serious. Its final Fugue was at once rollicking and dynamically powerful. The single light item of the afternoon was a little-known but pleasantly trifling Quartet No. 3 that Rossini wrote when he was a boy of 17.

* * *

The Coolidge String Quartet throughout its Exposition visit was admirable for its discipline, its deep musicianship, its versatility, and its warmth of sentiment. Its group tone was characteristically too slender for such a broad work as Beethoven's Quartet Opus 130. Everything that it did, however, had fine artistic life.

Of the standard repertory it played Haydn's Quartet Opus 76, No. 1, Mozart's D minor Quartet, K. 421, and the Ravel Quartet. Also conservative in type were the E flat Quartet Opus 30 by Hummel, and Dohnányi's Serenade in C, for trio. The Hummel piece emulated earlier classics pleasantly and thinly. The Serenade varied with great charm between elfin vivacity and a deep poetic rapture.

Modern works were represented at almost every concert. None of them could be called inspired master music. Each had its striking moments. The Bartók, for instance, amid all its experimental weirdness and dissonance, revealed several passages of a fascinating wraith-like quality. Othe. contemporary offerings in the July programs were a Sextet by the Czech, Bohuslav Martinů; a Quartet No. 2 by the Russ-Philadelphian, Boris Koutzen, and "Three Variations on a Theme" by the American, Roy Harris.

Guest artists in the Martinů work were two members of the celebrated but now defunct London String Quartet: Thomas Petre, viola, and Warwick Evans, cello. These artists provided excellent assistance also in the beautiful B flat Sextet of Brahms. And Mr. Petre was the extra viola of the lovely Mozart G minor Quintet. Another guest artist of the Exposition series was Gunnar Johansen, in every way a distinguished pianist, who took part in the Brahms F minor Quintet.

* * *

While the Coolidge concerts were holding forth at the Exposition, the Budapest String Quartet was continuing a no less magnificent series of semi-weekly programs at Mills College, just outside San Francisco.

Speaking of guest artists, the Budapest series made a sensation by presenting Benny Goodman, the so-called "king of swing," in the enchanting Clarinet Quintet of Mozart. No matter how frenetic Mr. Goodman's ministrations may be in jazz, he brought to his Mozart duties an impeccable restraint and an excellent artistry. His tone, except for a bit of blaring now and then, was finely modulated. He fitted into the group of five with a deep and expressive sensitivity.

Rain in Regent's Park

By Percy Allen

London

The other evening, while the rain pattered down upon the open air auditorium, and the audience for the evening performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" gathered in the emergency tent theater, I had a talk with Mr. Robert Atkins, who has been the producer of these performances in Regent's Park ever since the inception of the scheme, by Mr. Sidney Carroll, seven years ago.

Mr. Atkins is today a delighted and a disappointed man, for the following reasons: The season now drawing toward a close has been, from an aesthetic viewpoint, the most successful of all. Year after year, improvements have been made in the amenities of the theater itself, and, with increased experience, the technicalities of lighting and of sound have been brought nearer to perfection.

* * *

Backed by an efficient company, and opening with two new productions, "Pericles" and "Much Ado About Nothing," the first results were brilliant; and the performances evoked, from press and public alike, a chorus of appreciation. The attendances, during a first week of warm weather, were wholly satisfactory, and provided conclusive proof that there is a large and permanent demand for the Open Air Theater, and that the interest taken in it is world-wide.

The last time that I attended a performance of "The Dream" Sir Harry Brittain, K. C. B., chairman of the committee, publicly welcomed, from the stage, a number of distinguished visitors from the Dominions; following this, the German Ambassador, accompanied by 22 of the German Embassy staff, and by certain English M. P.'s, attended. On the day before I wrote this article 30 Roumanian students were present, and the special matinées of "Twelfth Night" have been attended, as usual, by hundreds of pupils from the London County Council Schools, who thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment which is a part of their normal education.

Concerning the choice of plays, both "Pericles" and "Much Ado" were well received; but the first favorite at the Park has been, from the first, and still is, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," with Mendelssohn's music. It should be seen on a warm, bright, moonlight night. The serene beauty of the dawn scene, in the fairy forest, when the "eastern gate" glows "all fiery red," and—with the awakening of the four lovers—the play moves on to its exquisite conclusion, is a sight never to be forgotten. The acting value of "The Dream" has been enhanced this year by the return of a male Puck, Mr. Leslie French, and a male Oberon, Mr. Robert Eddison, both actors who come near to perfection in parts which, hitherto, have often, and to my thinking, wrongly been given to female performers.

* * *

Unfortunately this otherwise successful season has been ruined, financially, by a succession of evenings so cool and cloudy that audiences, though ready and waiting to come, have been kept away. A warm August, if it arrives, will make some amends, but I have long shared Mr. Atkins' opinion that this unique addition to London's theatrical amenities should be taken over by some public authority, and subsidized against losses due to bad weather. During a warm summer, this Open Air Theater, well managed as it is today, should be certain of earning a large financial profit.

Warsaw Museum Acquisitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

The National Museum in Warsaw has obtained from the Potocki family, and put on exhibit, the cycle of 12 Matejko paintings entitled "The History of Polish Civilization," considered the last important work of Poland's great painter of historical subjects. He was, moreover, one of the most devoted patriots the country has ever known, and consecrated his brush to Poland as did Mickiewics his pen and Kosciuszko his sword.

Yet Jan Matejko was not of Polish stock. His father, a Czech, had settled in Krakow 20 years before his son's birth; his mother was German in origin, though her people had been in Krakow for some centuries. Yet the son was passionately Polish.

* * *

Polish history always fascinated him. Old fabrics and embroideries interested him. As a boy he read all the histories he could find, began collecting samples of materials. Anything that had a glint of splendor and belonged to the Polish past captured him—old furniture, old houses, seals of kings and nobles, monuments, documents, armor. He spent hours in the Jagiellonian Library poring over old parchments and books from the first Polish presses. He wandered studying and dreaming through the old streets of Krakow—the one-time home of kings and pageantry. While in the classroom he followed the instructions of a strict and conservative teacher, acquiring a perfection of line that was to be invaluable to him, at home he was feeling his way toward the monumental historical canvases that were to be his outstanding work.

At 15 he was attracting attention. At 25 he exhibited his first big work. It was a conspicuous result of his years of research, the first composition that showed how needful was the complete historical and archaeological dictionary he had made—drawings and water colors of everything, from old lace and brocades to bits of architecture and king's portraits.

Steeped in both the greatness and the disgrace of Poland's past, and fearful lest she was doomed to pass out of existence altogether, Matejko set himself the task of strengthening the Polish spirit. He had the vision, the knowledge, and mastery of his medium.

* * *

The subject of that first picture was the Jesuit Skarga preaching one of his denunciatory sermons to King Zygmunt III and his court. It set all Krakow talking. There was more than correctness of historical detail. The artist had broken with conservatism and made his figures natural and easy in their arrangement. He painted their faces showing the reaction to the dramatic moment. The picture was the beginning of the long series that made the painter one of the most powerful forces in the history of Poland.

Matejko painted the signing of the Lublin Treaty in 1569 by the Poles and the Lithuanians; the magnificent scene when in 1525 Albert of Prussia knelt in the market place of Krakow and swore fealty to Zygmunt I of Poland; Sobieski before Vienna in 1683 saving that city for the Austrians from the Turks. These and many more. And each monumental work consists of a series of compositions, each of which might be considered a complete picture.

The "History of Polish Civilization" series, painted in 1888-1889, splendidly exemplifies the points made above. Every study is a composite of many. They are history in paint.

Tens of thousands of Poles owe to Matejko their better understanding of their country's history. Since the restoration of the State, the romantic poets, once so great a factor in Polish life, have been relegated to the place of classics in the schools. But Matejko's fame grows with time. And never were his pictures of Polish achievements throughout the ages more popular than now.

A New Play by T. C. Murray

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

It was really like the old Abbey days at the première of "Illumination," with which, after a silence of several years, save for a one-act work, T. C. Murray made his reappearance as a dramatist. Every seat had been sold several days previously and, in the foyer there was a gathering which included many people who had become strangers where they were once familiar figures.

Little need be said as to Murray's standing or his association with the Abbey. The Irish players and others have presented his plays in nearly every country where drama flourishes, and his "Autumn Fire" has even been translated into Japanese and performed in that language. A craftsman who knows his business, and is sensible of the requirements of the theater and of dramatic values, Murray never fails to call the "old timers" back to their old hunting ground.

Mr. Murray has built a play in which the conflict is between human love and the ambition to join a Roman Catholic order. Every character is drawn with skill and grows in conviction with every speech. There is economy of language in the dialogue.

Joseph Linnane never did finer work than his playing of Brian, the hero, and F. J. McCormick lost himself completely in the role of the father. Phyllis Ryan passed beautifully from the lighthearted girl to the deeply hurt but unselfish woman in love with Brian, and M. J. Dolan was delightful as the local doctor. Eileen Crowe, as the mother who understood, rounded out a well-chosen cast.

Leamington Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Leamington, Warwickshire

Leamington, which relies chiefly on its character as a spa for the attraction of visitors, has also an increasing reputation for the display of contemporary art. The summer exhibition at the Art Gallery gives an excellent epitome of British painting in the last few generations, for it includes 100 pictures from one of the best collections in the country, that of Mr. Arthur Crossland, of Bradford, Yorkshire.

Pictorial art may be traced here from its emancipation from the Victorian subject picture to the radiant or forceful landscapes, seascapes, and portraits of such leading artists as Ethel Walker, Duncan Grant, R. O. Dunlop, Neville Lewis, Bernard Meninsky, and Jean Marchand.

The exhibition will remain open till Oct. 1.

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AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

STANLEY & LIVINGSTONE SPENCER TRACY • Nancy Kelly Richard Greene ★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★ Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY

BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW! 250 in the Cast 18 Stirring Scenes (In Person) FREDRIC MARCH IN THE AMERICAN WAY CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR-COOLED THE THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS HILIP BARRY'S COMEDY THE PHILADELPHIA STORY KATHARINE HEPBURN VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990 Evgs. 8:40 Mats. TODAY & THURSDAY 2:40 Mail orders until Oct. 1—$1 Seats $1.10

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y. Outdoor Theatre 8:45 (D.S.T.) Week beginning Aug. 22 CHARLES COBURN in "School for Husbands"

Third Summer Season PAUL GREEN'S THE LOST COLONY Directed by Samuel Selden Great Outdoor Drama and Historical Spectacle Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday Evenings—July 1 thru Sept. 4 WATERSIDE THEATRE Manteo, Roanoke Island, North Carolina Complete Bus Service from Norfolk, Va. Hotel Accommodations for Several Thousand

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE Stanley and Livingstone with SPENCER TRACY RICHARD GREENE Thru Wednesday August 21-23

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing in this group will serve as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL AIR CONDITIONED 2nd WEEK STANLEY and LIVINGSTONE with SPENCER TRACY plus NEW 2nd FEATURE BABY SANDY in UNEXPECTED FATHER

COOL TRANS-LUX CLARK MYRNA SPENCER GABLE—LOY—TRACY IN "TEST PILOT" WITH LIONEL BARRYMORE 15¢ TOP 2ND BIG HIT Carole Lombard in "Love Before Breakfast" with Preston Foster Cesar Romero

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM MGM's Technicolor Spectacle! "WIZARD of OZ" Judy Garland • Frank Morgan Ray Bolger • Jack Haley • Bert Lahr Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation"

SOUTH STATION LIB. 5560 TRAVEL-HOLLYWOOD HOBBIES 2 COLOR CARTOONS SCREEN SNAPSHOTS 2 HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE NEW. NO. 4180

MON., TUES., WED. Lane Sisters J. Garfield DAUGHTERS COURAGEOUS C. Morris—W. Barrie FIVE CAME BACK

THURS., FRI., SAT. E. Best—C. Luchaire PRISON WITHOUT BARS B. Granville—J. Litel NANCY DREW, TROUBLE SHOOTER

CHATHAM, MASS.

THE MONOMOY THEATRE CHATHAM, MASS. MARY B. WINSLOW PRESENTS "OUR BOYS" "The Most Successful Comedy Ever Produced" London, 1875. ANTHONY BROWN, Director. Aug. 23-26, $.55-$1.65. Eves.: 8:30 P. M.; Thurs. Mat.: 2:30 P. M. Tel. Chatham 306.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day 836,590
1939 vol. to date 137,054,652
1938 vol. to date 168,527,413

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—While rallying signs were few in today's brief stock market, selling lightened perceptibly and declines in most cases were restricted to fractions.

Dealings lagged from the start and there was little pickup in activity in the final hour.

The latest German step in taking over military possession of Slovakia provided no especial surprise for Wall Street but tended to confirm opinions of financial observers that pressure on Poland as well as Hungary is being accentuated. Continued European tension, it was said, offset a good batch of domestic industrial news as a market influence.

Stocks leaning moderately backward included Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Douglas Aircraft and Anaconda.

N. Y. Central, American Can and Cerro de Pasco managed to record small advances.

Bonds Lower

Italian bonds slipped in a soggy market today as traders nervously watched another European crisis take shape.

Italy 7s dropped more than a point, along with some of the Italian municipal and utility issues. Dealings were light.

Domestic corporate bonds also resumed a decline in moderate trading in step with a sagging stock market. Brokers said the threat of a showdown between Germany and Poland seemed to be the dominant depressent on speculative sentiment.

U. S. Treasury loans generally were mixed with little change with the rank and file of the list.

Off fractions to more than a point at one time were American & Foreign Power 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s, Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 3¾s, and New York Steam 3½s.

Countering the main trend for fractional gains were U. S. Steel 3½s, Pennsylvania general 4½s and Pacific Telephone 3¼s. Third Avenue Railway adjustment 5s and the 4s of 1960 advanced more than a point.

AF of L Urges Unity In Aiding Business; Hits U. S. Spending

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor believes an immediate increase in the nation's production and living standards is necessary to forestall "a further demand for Government spending, with its danger of inflation and consequent losses to wage earners."

"Action for business expansion on a sound basis is therefore urgent," the federation said in its monthly survey of business. "Shall we advance on a co-operative basis, providing for the needs of all groups, or shall we accept Government domination?"

The labor organization called upon the Roosevelt Administration to take the lead in a co-operative effort by business, labor, farmers and others to stimulate production.

It said experts contended that production increases could be planned for the country as a whole, but that business men were not likely to lead in the expansion because business risks were greater and profits smaller than in pre-depression years.

Defeat of the Administration's lending bill was cited as evidence that Congress had rejected the "pump-priming" theory of stimulating recovery and by so doing had placed the responsibility on business.

The survey added that the National Association of Manufacturers was not ready to accept the challenge of Congress, but appeared to be waiting for legislation "to weaken the National Labor Relations Act."

"If this is typical of business leadership," the survey said, "we can expect little help from industry, on its own initiative, toward immediate increase of production. The National Labor Relations Act cannot safely be weakened."

Goodrich 6 Months' Net Is $3,122,728

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Consolidated net profit of The B. F. Goodrich Company for the six months ending June 30, 1939, amounted to $3,122,728 after provision for depreciation, interest, and Federal income taxes, David M. Goodrich, chairman of the board, reported.

This net profit, which includes non-recurring income of $415,188, compares with a consolidated net loss of $209,551 for the same period in 1938. Earnings for the six months of this year, after providing for regular preferred dividend requirements, were equal to $1.61 per share of common stock.

Net sales for the first half of 1939 totaled $66,119,599, an increase of 27.4 per cent over the $51,913,986 for the corresponding period a year ago, the report stated. The consolidated balance sheet reveals a current ratio on June 30, 1939, of 6.37 to 1 compared with a ratio of 6.07 to 1 on Dec. 31, 1938.

M-K-T Net Loss Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad for six months ended June 30 reported net loss of $2,207,118 compared with a loss of $2,681,367 in the first half of last year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	63½	63½	63½	A'g 17
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 18
11	6¾	Adams Ex(.10g)	1	7	7	7	— ¼
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ½
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ½
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	6	52¼	51⅜	51⅝	A'g 18
1⅛	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 18
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	A'g 18
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
12⅜	5	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 15
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	7	6¾	6¾	
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 18
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
11⅛	6¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 18
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	162	158¼	162	+4
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	A'g 4
13⅝	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	13	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
70⅜	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	70⅝	70½	70½	+ ¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	6	32	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅜	Alpha Cem (⅝g)	1	15½	15½	15½	A'g 11
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	1⅝	1½	1½	A'g 18
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 25
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	60	60	60	A'g 18
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	5	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	4½	4	4½	+ ¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	1	40	40	40	— ⅞
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	98¼	98	98	— ⅛
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	174	174	A'g 18
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	4	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf	2	32½	32½	32½	A'g 18
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.30g)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 7
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 14
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6	6	6	
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	5	6½	6⅛	6⅛	A'g 18
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅝	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 18
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	14½	14½	14½	—1⅜
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	A'g 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	52	52	52	A'g 18
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	5	2½	2½	2½	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	15	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 18
30¾	14⅜	Am Locomotive	5	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
79⅜	43	Am Locomot pf	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	A'g 16
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	4	2½	2½	2½	A'g 18
40⅛	26	Am Metal (½g)	3	27	27	27	
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	9	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
50½	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	4	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
45	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	2	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
18⅜	10	Am Rad & St S	23	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	64½	63¾	63¾	A'g 18
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	13¾	13¼	13¼	A'g 17
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	3	12¼	12	12	A'g 18
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	10	43¾	42¼	43⅜	+1
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	A'g 17
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	4	67	66	66	A'g 18
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	13	22⅜	22½	22½	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 18
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	4	14	13½	13½	A'g 18
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	A'g 18
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	A'g 16
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	3	163	162¾	162¾	—1¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	— ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	13	81¾	79⅞	80	A'g 18
153½	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152	152	152	A'g 18
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	8	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	12	10⅛	9¾	10	— ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	A'g 14
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 18
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	32½	31⅜	31⅜	A'g 18
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (⅜g)	32	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	2	41	40½	41	A'g 3
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
2½	1⅛	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jul 31
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	27	27	27	—1¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
6½	3¾	Armour Ill	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	3	36	35¼	35¼	A'g 16
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	5	39¼	39¼	39¼	
13	9⅛	Arnold C (½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	76½	76½	76½	
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	37	37	37	A'g 17
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	16	25	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	55	55	55	A'g 18
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	16½	16½	16½	
10⅛	6	Atl G&W Indies	32	7	7	7	A'g 10
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	3	13¾	13	13	A'g 4
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	A'g 16
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48⅛	47¾	48⅛	A'g 14
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (⅛g)	1	51	51	51	A'g 18
6½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 18
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
3⅛	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 17
8⅞	3⅝	Aviation Corp	17	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	8	10¼	10	10¼	
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22½	24½	24½	—1
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	5	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 10
19½	11⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	22½	22⅜	22½	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	A'g 18
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	127⅜	127¾	127⅝	A'g 10
9½	7¼	Beiding-He (.70)	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
73⅜	70	BeigNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Jul 27
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	19	23½	22⅜	23	— ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	5	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	A'g 17
57½	38	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	40	39¼	39½	A'g 17
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	33	56⅜	55⅛	56½	— ⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	114	114	114	— ½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	22½	22	22½	A'g 18
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17½	17⅜	17⅜	A'g 18
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	6	19	18¾	19	— ¼
28½	16¼	BohnA&S (½g)	2	20	20	20	A'g 18
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	4	19	19	19	
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	4	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 15
29½	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	4	28	27½	27½	A'g 18
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	5	9¼	9	9	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	8	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¾
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	37½	37½	37½	A'g 18
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr.	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
13⅝	5½	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	A'g 18
14½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	17	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
46¾	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ¾
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	7	25¼	24½	24¾	— ½
36	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 10
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	1	8	8	8	
8	4	Budd Mfg	14	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	A'g 18
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	27	26½	26½	—1½
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	1	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 17
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	18⅛	But Bros pf(1½g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 16
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 17
13¼	7	Byers (A.M.) Co	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13	12⅞	12⅝	A'g 16
		C					
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	4	16	16	16	A'g 18
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	A'g 2
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17¾	9¼	Campbell Wyant	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (1½g)	11	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31¾	— ¼
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 18
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	5	16	15	16	A'g 16
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 18
94½	66	Case(J I)Co (5e)	3	69⅛	69	69⅛	+ ⅛
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	1	41	41	41	
107⅛	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	A'g 16
29½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	20	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¼
19½	10	Celotex Corp	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 18
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 16
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	2	35	35	35	+ ¼
13	6⅜	Cert-teed Prod	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	1	18	18	18	
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 16
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	8	33	33	33	
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	A'g 17
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 18

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 16
1	⅜	Chi & N West	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 17
⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 11
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 18
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	11	11	11	A'g 18
1	⅛	Chi M St P&P	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 15
1⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 15
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Jul 26
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	47	47	47	A'g 10
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 17
1½	⅛	C R I & P 6%pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 16
1⅞	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 18
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	A'g 10
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	3	10½	10½	10½	A'g 18
13⅛	6⅜	Childs Co	6	6⅜	6½	6⅜	— ⅜
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (4g)	63	79½	78¼	79	— ⅜
147⅜	9	City L & F(.90g)	4	12½	12	12	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26	15	Clark Eq (⅝g)	1	22½	22½	22½	A'g 16
30½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	2	27	26½	26½	— ½
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	5	39⅜	38	39	A'g 18
35⅜	21¼	CluettPeab(½g)	27	32	30¼	30⅞	A'g 18
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	9	125	125	125	A'g 18
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	A'g 16
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	6	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (5)	2	104¼	104¼	104¼	A'g 17
36½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	1	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+1¼
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14¾	14⅜	14¾	A'g 14
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	2	23	23	23	
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	35	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	8½	8½	8½	
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	24	24	24	A'g 15
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	88	88	88	A'g 18
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	3	45	44½	44½	A'g 18
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4½)	8	109⅝	109½	109⅝	A'g 7
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	50	50	50	— ¼
110½	106	Com Tev pf(4½)	2	107½	107½	107½	A'g 14
13¾	9	Comi Solvents	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	17	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	69⅜	69	69	
31⅜	25⅜	Comp Ed (1.20g)	19	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
8¾	5	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	A'g 9
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (⅜g)	9	23⅜	22¾	22¾	A'g 18
8	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	2	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 18
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	15	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	— ½
2⅛	1⅛	Con Film I (¾k)	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 9
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 18
9¼	6¾	Consol Oil (.80)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 18
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 18
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 18
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	A'g 18
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	—1¾
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	5	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 31
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	8	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
37½	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	35	34¼	34¾	A'g 18
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	12	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
31½	20⅜	Cont O Del (⅝g)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (⅜g)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
66⅛	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	2	60	59¾	59¾	— ¼
177	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	177	177	177	A'g 12
47⅜	31½	Coty Inc	3	4	4	4	
21⅜	13⅜	Coty Internat	2	1½	1½	1½	A'g 18
38	19⅛	Crane Co	25	19½	19	19½	— ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	101	101	101	— ⅛
32½	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	A'g 18
13	7½	Crosley Corp	3	9	8½	8½	A'g 18
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	5	23⅜	23¼

Commerce and Finance

Business Continues to Rise Generally, Further Gains Expected

Business and Industry

German-Italian Economic Unit Is Seen Developing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The close political and military co-operation between Germany and Italy, together with the many conferences of economic leaders of both countries which have gone on during the last few months, have led to much talk of the possibility of creating one great economic unit from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

The complementary nature of German and Italian products is accepted in certain quarters as a sure basis for such an arrangement. But a closer examination shows that the problem is not so easily settled.

It is true that Italy can offer agricultural produce, vegetables, fruits, and tropical fruits in exchange for German coal, iron, chemicals, and manufactured goods, but the proportions are not such as to establish real reciprocity. For Germany is much more important economically for Italy, than vice versa.

Italy plays only a small rôle on the list of German importing countries (only five per cent) and only three to three and a half per cent of Germany's foreign raw materials and semi-finished goods came from Italy.

Italy's Imports Large

On the other hand, 26.8 per cent of Italy's imports are from Germany. (These 1938 figures show a marked rise over 1932 when the figure was 15 per cent). If one takes the case of foodstuffs alone, it is to be seen that Italy cannot prevent scarcity in Germany even in the case of fruits and vegetables. This is seen in the position on the German markets during the past few months.

The basis of German-Italian trade is essentially the exchange of coal against fruits and vegetables. Certain other products, it is true, play a lesser part, but the basis of this interstate trade is too narrow for a genuine economic pact to cover peace and war. The "Anschluss" of Austria with Germany made Italy's raw material situation much worse, for whereas formerly Italy could satisfy many of its needs in Austria, that market has now to supply Germany, so that supplies which formerly went South, now find their way back in the old Reich. This is particularly the case with wood which both countries need very much.

Italy's needs in coal, machinery and armaments can be satisfied by Germany, but Italy cannot give Germany those things which it needs in return. In consequence, German-Italian leadership has long envisaged a far more comprehensive economic unit in which supply and demand will be much more equitably balanced and where Germany will play the chief rôle. This is the final significance of the German demand for 'Lebensraum' in central and southeast Europe.

Program Well-Advanced

Already much has been done along these lines. Agriculture has been made to conform to German needs. Bulgarian and Jugoslav farmers e. g. have turned from wheat production to fodder and to the growing of fibrous plants essential for German industry.

In addition, industrial factories which compete with Germany have been closed down and the mineral wealth which these countries possess has been exploited to the utmost. But this will not make Germany self-sufficient. Even after it has obtained Rumanian oil and wood and even Ukrainian wheat, cotton, wool, rubber, and copper have to be imported from overseas.

As a result, it is clear that not only can the two axis powers themselves not form a satisfactory economic pact, but that such a pact, even if it embraced the Balkans, would still not be absolutely water-tight.

Consolidated Coppermines

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Coppermines Corp., for the second quarter reported net profit of $223,323 after amortization of mine development, depreciation, etc., but before depletion, compared with net profit of $119,478 in the preceding quarter. Principal holdings are in Nevada.

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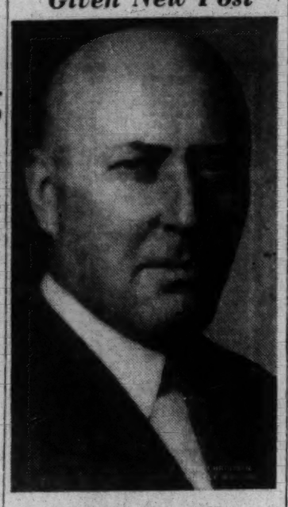

M. W. Maxwell

Formerly Industrial Commissioner for the Canadian National Railways, New York, has been appointed Commissioner of Development and Natural Resources with office in Montreal.

U. S. Per Capita Income Up From 1933 Low Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States still led the principal countries of the world in per capita income received in 1937, but its margin of advantage had grown much narrower than it was in 1929, according to a study just completed by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board.

Per capita income in this country dropped from its all-time high of $654 in 1929 to $356 in 1933, and then rose during the recovery period to $537 in 1937. In dollar terms, the per capita income of Germany rose from $279 in 1929 to $421 in 1937, that of the United Kingdom from $417 to $500, while nearly all other countries made relative gains.

In terms of American dollars, the national income of the United States in 1929 was greater than the aggregate income of the following 15 foreign countries: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Norway, the United Kingdom and the U. S. S. R.

During the depression years these 15 countries all suffered serious declines in national income, but their recovery in this respect has been more rapid than that of the United States. By 1936, this country had recovered to only 82 per cent of the 1929 level, while the total of the 15 countries had risen to 113 per cent.

Again, in 1929, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, with a combined population of 150,000,000, received $33,000,000,000 less in national income than the United States, with a population of only 123,000,000. By 1937, the best income year in the United States since 1930, this differential had shrunk to about $9,000,000,000.

It is pointed out in the Board's study, however, that much of the foreign increase has come from economic activity related to preparations for war, and may not represent a real advance in the economic welfare of the population

Precautionary Study Started by New U. S. War Resources Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new Civilian War Resources Board has started a "precautionary" study, which officials indicated might involve a thorough-going revision of the War Department's master plan to mobilize American industry in the event of war.

The group of industrial and commercial leaders received instructions from Louis Johnson, Acting Secretary of War, to seek flaws and omissions in the detailed blueprints on which military experts have worked for the last 18 years.

"It is only a precautionary measure to guarantee that our greatest asset in national defense—our material resources—can be effectively mobilized and controlled in an emeregncy," he said.

The board, headed by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, was appointed last week, with President Roosevelt's sanction, to advise the expanding armed services in peace time and to take over control of industry in the event of war.

Four of the six members attended an initial meeting with Mr. Johnson, Acting Secretary Charles Edison of the Navy, Gen. George C. Marshall, War Department Chief of Staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

Loans to Brokers Rise During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $525,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 16 and the total represented an increase of $41,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $508,000,000.

Rayon Shipments In First 7 Months 48 P. C. Above 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—July shipments of rayon yarn to domestic consumers totaled 32,900,000 pounds, compared with 33,000,000 pounds shipped in June and 31,900,000 pounds shipped in July, 1938, according to records of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., presented in its publication, Rayon Organon.

For the seven months ended July 31 rayon yarn shipments aggregated 194,100,000 pounds, or 48 per cent greater than the 131,300,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding period in 1938 and 4 per cent above the total of 187,000,000 pounds in 1937.

As a result of the continued heavy shipments in July, producers' yarn stocks were reduced to 25,000,000 pounds as of July 31, or about a three weeks' supply at the July rate of shipments. Stocks on hand totaled 32,600,000 pounds on June 30 and 53,600,000 pounds at the close of July, 1938.

"The high level of July rayon yarn shipments," states the Organon, "may be attributed to a timely concentration of favorable influences. First, the demand for rayon yarn in July was stimulated by the seasonal upswing in fabricators' mill activity. Fall fabric production schedules were put into operation, and, as a result, fabricators hastened to assure themselves of the necessary yarn requirements. This influence of a seasonal bulge in the demand for rayon has become well defined during the July-September period in recent years.

"A secondary factor contributing to this heavy demand for rayon is, of course, the current silk price situation. Rayon has not only succeeded in replacing silk on a wholesale scale in dress and underwear fabrics, but also is now being used more extensively in women's full-fashioned hosiery."

Chinese Dollar Is Explained In Light of Japanese Invasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What has affected confidence in the Chinese currency more than many a battle which the Japanese troops have won over the Chinese in the field has been the ruthless and unopposed Japanese attack on the British concession in Tientsin, and the damage which may be done in this way to foreign business in China as a whole may easily be greater than any which has so far been caused through the actual hostilities, according to Guenther Stein, in the China Air Mail.

When it was realized in Shanghai, continues Mr. Stein, that neither Britain nor any other western nation seemed to be prepared at the moment to retaliate against Japan's intensified anti-foreign drive, pessimism about the future course of events in the occupied and semi-occupied areas suddenly became rife. It was felt that, if Japan could get away with insult and injury to respectable foreign nationals and with the stoppage of all business life in an old-established foreign community, the powers may also be expected to submit to further Japanese aggression on the currency front, however grave the consequences might become for themselves.

The Chinese Dollar

This was an important reason why many in Shanghai suddenly began to withdraw large amounts from their national dollar accounts with the banks, in order to exchange them into foreign currency; for the attack on Tientsin occurred almost immediately after the lowering of the Chinese dollar's exchange level had taken place and before the old confidence in the currency had been entirely re-established.

Fortunately, says Mr. Stein, the Chinese authorities realized the danger in time and enacted a partial moratorium for Chinese banks in Shanghai, restricting the withdrawals from deposit accounts to Ch$500 a week. This measure was bound to be successful in forestalling another drop in the national dollar rate, for the fundamental situation in the exchange market, before the sudden outbreak of nervousness on account of the Tientsin affair, had been decidedly favorable.

In fact, it had seemed most probable at that time that the Sino-British Stabilization Fund would be able at the end of June to revert to the purchase of considerable amounts of foreign exchange and thus to recompense itself for a good part of the sales it had to make during the weeks that went before. The recent lowering of the Chinese dollar to around 6½d, had just begun to bring about some welcome reduction in the volume of import orders from Shanghai and the occupied territories, with the result that the total volume of trade demand for foreign currency was receding in spite of increased purchases of exchange in some quarters.

Money Market Tighter

The money market had become more tight than it used to be. Moreover, it was generally realized that the Chinese Government and the Stabilization Fund were well in control and that the regulations for the defense of the national dollar were once more being strengthened to provide a further margin of safety. All would have been well if the Tientsin affair had not caused a shock.

However, the Stabilization Fund seems to have actually benefited to some extent from these fairly healthy fundamental conditions, after the change in atmosphere necessitated a partial moratorium: it is believed that the Fund actually purchased fairly large amounts of foreign exchange ever since that event; and the dollar, instead of falling, temporarily rose to almost 7d.

The exchange market, however, is narrow and uncertain, and it cannot be foretold what further amounts of foreign exchange it will be possible for the Fund to purchase in the near future. Part of what the Fund bought during recent days seems to have come from foreign banks in Shanghai to which the restrictions on withdrawals did not apply. These banks had to continue paying out legal tender to depositors who were keeping Chinese dollar accounts with them; but as they did not have sufficient quantities of such notes at their disposal, it became necessary for the foreign banks to purchase them against foreign currencies. Even Japanese banks had to sell foreign currencies in order to obtain cash.

The Dollar's Future

It cannot be denied that the future development of the Chinese dollar will depend to a considerable degree on the course of political events in Tientsin and in the occupied territories as a whole. The eventual adoption by Britain and the United States of a firm policy toward Japan would certainly do much to improve the prospects for the Chinese currency, on the maintenance of which the defence of foreign interests in China against the Japanese extermination campaign is dependent.

Meanwhile, the restriction on the withdrawal of cash from the Chinese banks in Shanghai may be expected to remain in force and to reduce the effective demand for foreign currency; for it is only against actual Chinese dollar notes that foreign exchange can be purchased. The import demand for foreign exchange may also be expected to be smaller than it was in recent months as considerable unsold stocks of import commodities have accumulated in Shanghai and elsewhere in consequence of the higher Chinese dollar prices which have to be asked for them from customers whose low average incomes remain more or less unchanged.

Swatow Occupation

The occupation of Swatow by Japanese forces does not affect the Chinese dollar unfavorably. On the contrary, it will serve to cut down China's import surplus. Foreign trade through Swatow, the net balance of which was negative, has ceased. But the proverbial ingenuity of Chinese enterprise can be relied upon to maintain a good part of the district's export trade through the numerous small ports near Swatow, which are beyond Japan's control. The virtual export premioum on Chinese goods—consisting in the wide margin between the low foreign exchange rate of the Chinese dollar and its undiminished purchasing power in the interior—will provide an additional incentive to exports over devious routes, in spite of high transportation costs.

On the other hand, as far as imports of foreign goods through the same channels are concerned the margin between the low external and the high internal value of the dollar, together with the increased freight charges, will act as an effective deterrent. The same applies to the newly occupied ports of Foochow and Wenchow, as it does to developments around every Chinese trading center that was occupied in the past: everywhere a considerable volume of trade—predominantly of exports which mostly do not show in the Maritime Customs' statistics—survives the Japanese invasion and contributes to China's balance of international payments.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By Roland Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Except for the President of the Board of Trade, no economic observer in England pretends that our present trade recovery is a normal economic phenomenon. By all trade cycle precedents, the British economy would now be bumping along the "lows," awaiting the first symptoms of industrial recovery. But in fact it is now very close to all-time "highs."

The rapidity of recovery is breath-taking. Between September, 1937, and December last year, "The Economist's" index of Business Activity (1935=100) fell from 113½ to 101. But during the first six months of this year, it has shot up to 111½, regaining in that short period what would normally be the work of two or three years

To describe this odd-shaped boom, the Stock Exchange has coined the term "sloom"—to represent the combination of stock market slump with a record industrial boom. Yet there are signs that even the Stock Exchange may be on the brink of enjoying some inflationary fruits of defense expenditure. During the latter part of July, at any rate, there was a marked transference of interest to industrial equity shares from gilt-edged stocks. The "Financial News" index of 30 leading equity shares improved from 77.2 at the end of June to 81.5 at the end of July.

Important Rise

Since the upper and lower limits of the index this year have been 88.0 (immediately before the Czechoslovakia incident) and 73.7 (at the height of tension last January) there may seem nothing spectacular about July recovery.

Yet it is important, for the market's action has now become logical, and is taking account of the effect of expansionary defence finance on Government stocks and equities. Making full allowance for adverse factors, such as the risk of special taxation of excess profits, increasing costs, and the general political background, this conclusion still holds, for it is inconceivable that rising industrial gross incomes will not provide some increase in the incomes of equity shareholders.

So far, however, there is no evidence that industrial profits are rising. A recent survey of industrial profits in "The Economist" showed a fall of 8.2 per cent in the profits of companies reporting between April and June.

Owing to the delays which occur in the publication of British company earnings, this result is to be regarded as descriptive of a trading period pivoted around August 1938. For when these accounts are published, they are already on the average four months out of date from the end of the trading year concerned, and another six months' time-lag is involved to find the average date at which the profits were earned.

This point requires emphasis, however, owing to the growing misconception regarding the translation of the defence boom into industrial profits. It will most certainly begin to be reflected in rising profits within six months' time, despite the incidence of rising costs.

Living Costs Steady

So far, the demand for higher wages has been confined to a relatively small number of industries at the hub of defense activity. Normally, this stage of an industrial boom would witness demands for higher wages, and increased processing costs in secondary industries. But while pay rolls have substantially increased, there has been no general rising tendency in prices which would offset higher money incomes and thus tend to restrict the rise in real wages.

The British cost of living index has risen no more than half a point between December 1938 and June 1939, from 94.6 to 95.1. Part of the explanation lies in the 6½ per cent fall in American primary products prices in the period. But it can hardly be supposed that wage costs will remain stationary, if the rate of absorption of unemployed persons into employment continues at the present rate.

In July a further reduction of 93,155 was recorded in unemployment. Taking the six months between February and July, a total fall of 782,602 is recorded, and the number of unemployed persons now stands at 1,256,424—the lowest figure since 1929.

The corresponding employment total is 12,912,000, but it cannot accurately be compared with previous years owing to changes in classification and the growth of the register. It is certain from the unemployment figures, however that the present rate of re-employment cannot be maintained for more than five months, before the bedrock minimum of unemployment is reached. But long before that "hard core" of unemployment is attained labor shortages will be revealing themselves.

Note Circulation

The coincidence of the arms boom with the holiday season and with the precautionary expansion of till money by the banks after the political crisis of last March already produced a record note circulation. At this writing, there is still a fortnight to elapse before the August holiday peak circulation is reached, but the note circulation of the Bank of England recorded a new record level of £510,900,000 on July 26. A further expansion of the order of £10,000,000 is quite probable, judging from the holiday demand for notes in 1938. But the July 26 total was itself £6,000,000 higher than the holiday record of August 1937, and £1,600,000 higher than the Christmas all-time peak of that year.

In fact, over the past four months, there has been an effective increase in the note circulation, compared with 1938, of approximately £17,500,000. It would seem that the banks are keeping about £5,000,000 of extra till money, so that the increase in the circulation due to trade recovery may be put at £12,500,000.

Banking mergers in Great Britain have become rare, and since 1918 they have required official approval. The announcement that the Royal Bank of Scotland is to acquire the capital of Glyn, Mills and Company is of particular interest, since it brings one of the few remaining private banks, itself established in 1753, within the orbit of large-scale joint stock banking. Glyn, Mills has a unique tradition, for it keeps the accounts of the services, and is a member of the London Clearing House. Hitherto, its capital has carried unlimited liability, and it is understood that this factor has stood in the way of ready transference of shares in the bank.

Sales at Retail 5 to 14 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade was somewhat improved this week over the preceding period and wholesalers reported a better volume of reorders, particularly for fall fashion merchandise, Dun & Bradstreet said in the weekly review of business.

"Major lines of retail merchandise were fairly consistent in showing increases over last year, but the amount of improvement varied widely," the agency said. "Grocery sales were only fractionally ahead of 1938 while automobile totals were as much as 30 to 50 per cent better. Gains in other types of goods lay between these two extremes."

The review estimated the increase in volume for the country as a whole ranged from 5 to 14 per cent over a year ago.

Trade sentiment was "generally cheerful" on the wholesale fronts, the review said. "Although purchasing was still being done cautiously, there was evidence of more frequent departures from hand-to-mouth buying policies in favor of a two or three month covering of requirements."

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Research Division of the National Retail Credit Association said today 11,748 retail stores in 34 cities had reported an average increase of 2 per cent in collections, 1.1 per cent in credit sales and 2.8 per cent in total sales in July as compared with the same month a year ago.

The increases were attributed to a general improvement in business in various parts of the United States and Canada. Small increases were noted by 24 cities in collections, 23 in credit sales and 26 in total sales.

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—Better business may be expected during the remaining months of 1939, H. W. Prentis Jr., President of Armstrong Cork Co., said. He based his prediction on "recent gains in general economic activity and improved conditions in certain durable goods industries."

"The present relatively high level of residential building bids fair to continue. Consumer buying, which has developed decided strength, shows little or no signs of contracting in the near future."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — New orders, shipments and unfilled orders advanced during June for the second consecutive month, according to reports received from 152 large and small manufacturing concerns by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board.

A summary of the reports reveals that 78 companies showed a gain of 5 per cent in the value of new orders during June as compared with May, and 37 per cent compared with June, 1938. Combined reports of 81 companies for May showed a gain of 13 per cent over the preceding month.

Shipments reported by 143 companies advanced 4 per cent in June and were 29 per cent greater than a year ago.

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel, backbone of the capital goods industries, reinforced a summer business revival this week with another sharp boost in operating schedules.

Rising hand in hand for weeks, the Associated Press weekly index of industrial activity and the steel production rate got back virtually to the peaks registered last autumn. The steel rate went to 62.1 per cent of capacity, up 2 points from the previous week, in what seemed to some business observers a broadening of improvement in the vital machine-making industries.

The advance in steel, partly in preparation for the motor industry's start on production of 1940 cars, more than offset a further decline in assembly of automobiles.

NEW YORK (AP)—Building construction contracts awarded in the first seven 1939 months aggregated $1,999,247,000 in 37 eastern states, a jump of 30 per cent over the like 1938 period, F. W. Dodge Corp. reported.

Residential contracts awarded in July, the company said, totaled $2,566,000, a decline of 2 per cent under June, but a rise of 25 per cent over July last year.

July nonresidential building was placed at $88,501,000, a rise of 22 per cent over July a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 20

Promoted

Above: G. Herbert Marcy, appointed sales manager of the Gillette Safety Razor Co. Below: George Estes, appointed sales promotion manager of the same company.

Operating Revenues Of 92 Class I Roads 22 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 92 Class I roads had estimated operating revenues of $297,293,346 in July compared with $243,624,962 in the same month last year, and $368,989,094 in July, 1930.

The association said the 92 reporting carriers represented 81.3 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class I railroads.

Operating revenues in July were 22 per cent above those for July, 1938, but 19.4 per cent below July, 1930.

Freight revenues of the reporting railroads totaled $210,091,963 in July compared with $192,546,173 in July, 1938, and $281,034,323 in July, 1930.

Passenger revenues in July totaled $34,084,007 compared with $31,486,314 in July, 1938, and $54,882,460 in July, 1930.

New Sino-Russian Trade Pact Holds Barter Provisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—By terms of the Sino-Russian trade treaty recently signed in Moscow, it appears that there has been some systematization and co-ordination of various barter arrangements now in effect by which China's tea, whistles, wolfram ore, wood-oil and a few other products are provided by semi-official organizations in exchange for Soviet aircraft, guns and other war supplies.

There seems no reason to read any deep significance into this, the second Sino-Russian treaty in two years. The first was the almost ludicrous mutual non-aggression pact signed in August of 1937, a few days after active hostilities had started at Shanghai between Japan and China. The Chinese had "missed the boat" on getting any sort of Russian treaty with real teeth in it, due to Nanking's fear of Russian entanglements.

Many now think that if a real military treaty had been arranged between Nanking and Moscow before Japan could attack, there would have been no attack—but once a war was under way, the Russians said in effect: "It's your war, China; you bought it and now you can enjoy it all by yourself."

Sun Fo, who is the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and who holds the position of President of the Legislative Yuan, signed the trade pact as special envoy of the Chinese Government. When he left quietly for Moscow last spring, National Government officials insisted that this trip (like earlier ones he had taken) was private.

Every effort was made to minimize its significance because Tokyo has "played up" everything that could be interpreted as indicating that Chungking was under Moscow's thumb. It is possible that he actually returned and made another trip to sign the treaty, so secret have his movements been kept.

In any event it is hard to imagine what assurance Chungking could give that would bring more from Russia today than Russia is willing to give without haggling. The situation is ideal from a Russian point of view. China seems to be whittling down Japan's military might and Russia profits by it.

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WHICH SCHOOL?
The Answer May Be Here

To parents in search of the right school for son or daughter, the advertisements on the Education Page of The Christian Science Monitor offer helpful information. For here are represented schools from coast to coast—some in metropolitan areas—others in country locations, that meet a wide range of educational needs. In addition to vocational and professional schools there are junior and elementary schools as well as college preparatory schools. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wage-Hour Battle Due to Continue In Next Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—The battle over amending the Wage-Hour Act was on when Congress adjourned; it is on now in numerous speeches and discussions which the membership is having at home, and it certainly will be on when the national legislature meets again.

The opening of the next session will find the advocates of modification in a preferred position. Throughout the last session, their fight was to bring the question to the House floor in a form which would permit that branch to choose between the administration-approved amendments of Representative Mary Norton (D) of New Jersey and changes proposed by Representative Graham Barden (D) of North Carolina.

After a long controversy, they succeeded in getting the House Rules Committee, which controls such things, to approve the procedure they wanted, but Congress adjourned before the amendments could be called up on the House floor.

Plans No Action

Soon after Congress meets again, the issue will come up.

The wage-hour administration, while generally supporting the Norton amendments, plans to do nothing to reopen the controversy, officials there said. It will hold itself in readiness to supply Congress or its committees with any information they may desire, but where action is concerned, the initiative must come from those at the Capitol.

The Barden amendments would exempt a long list of operations in the handling or processing of farm and other products from the regulations of the act. In addition they would impose a limitation upon the time in which an employee may sue an employer for the payment of money due under the minimum wage section or for the payment of overtime due under the hours section.

Mr. Barden's support consists of an unusual, and powerful coalition of House members. It is made up of: Democrats and Republicans who consider the Act a hardship upon employers and wish to narrow its scope; southerners who opposed enactment of the law on the ground that establishing one uniform minimum wage rate the country over would work to the competitive advantage of other sections; western farmers who are of the opinion that it cuts the prices they receive for their crops. Almost no one, however, opposes the act's general objective of outlawing unduly low pay and unduly long hours.

Mr. Barden argues for his amendments on the ground that the cost of processing farm products generally is deducted from the price which the farmer receives for them. Consequently, he contends, increasing the pay rates of processing workers means less return to the farmer.

Another supporter of the amendments, Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia, asserts that the wage-hour law, and the Wagner Labor Relations Act, in combination, will "strangle" free competition and leave nothing but "an advanced state of socialism and communism." He charges that the "real purpose" of the Wage-Hour Act is "to hamstring small business everywhere . . . and bring all activities of the people under federal control."

Coalition Has Power

At any rate, the coalition has power in the House, as it demonstrated when it refused to suspend the rules for the consideration of the Norton amendments alone. Thus far, the wage-hour fight has been largely confined to the House, with little indication of how the Senate feels about it.

However, the administration's opposition to the Barden amendments is deep seated. Mrs. Norton has accused the amendments' sponsors of seeking to undermine an act which they dared not repeal. President Roosevelt has said the Barden legislation would single out the nation's 2,000,000 lowest paid workers and freeze them in that status by act of Congress. A veto undoubtedly awaits, if the Cox-Barden group should be successful.

While the wage-hour administration intends to make no recommendations itself when Congress meets, it may, when the present controversy has subsided, have some amendments to propose. The administration, in co-operation with the Labor Department's Bureau of Statistics, is deep in a study of the effect of the act. If recommendations for amendment result, officials don't want them tangled in such a controversy as this one going on now.

This is the last of a series of four articles on the wage-hour law.

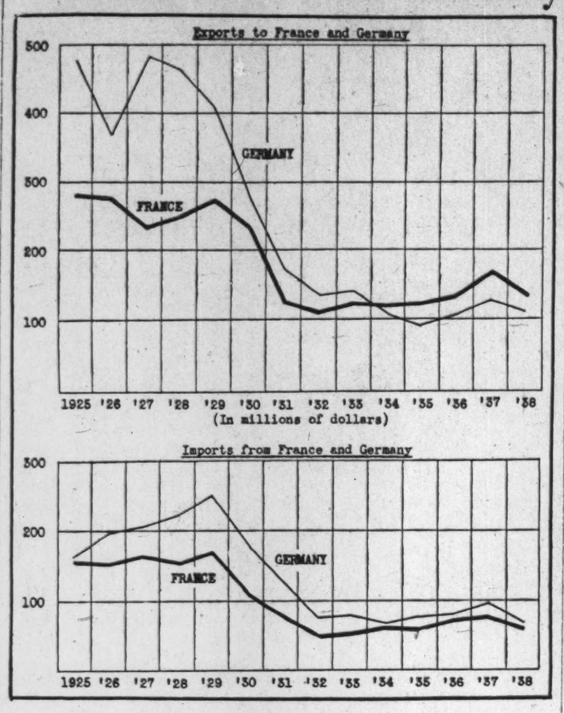
Shoe Sales in 6 Months Show Gain of 4 Per Cent

By the Associated Press

The New England Shoe and Leather Association announced that reports from five leading shoe chains disclosed sales of $44,380,394 for the first six months of 1939, a gain of 4 per cent over the same period the previous year.

Net profits of $1,686,891, a gain of 57 per cent, were reported. Only one firm showed a decrease in sales and a net loss for the period. The most profitable showing was made, the association reported, by the Melville Shoe Corporation, which netted $1,000,000 on an $18,000,000 gross.

France Now Better Customer Of the U. S. Than Germany



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The United States formerly sold more goods to Germany than to France. After the advent of Hitler to power in 1933 this situation was soon reversed, as is indicated in the larger of the accompanying charts prepared by the Council on Foreign Relations. Germany's heavy purchases in the pre-depression years were aided by generous loans obtained in this country. With the onset of the depression and the later resort of the Nazi government to autarchy, the value of our exports to Germany rapidly declined. Meantime, as shown in the smaller chart, we continued to buy more from Germany than from France, notwithstanding the informal boycott of German goods.

Livestock Prices Generally Uneven During Past Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Mixed price movement featured the livestock markets this week. Medium weight and heavy steers sold off 15-25c generally, while good and choice light yearlings held to steady levels.

Hogs made noticable recovery from recent low levels, while spring lambs received one of the season's most severe price slashes. Top steers made $10.30, yearlings $10.15, hogs closed at $6.40 down, while late lamb top rested at $8.50, after having sold up to $9.15 early in the week.

It was distinctly a fed steer and yearling run in which good and choice grades predominated, and buyers having numbers in their favor tried diligently to enforce sharply lower prices. But scarcity of little cattle offset any bearish ideas in that branch of the trade and late sales reflected no important price change.

Meanwhile, the rank and file of the steer crop, comprising medium weights and weighty bullocks, escaped with a 15-25c downturn Top of $10.30 was paid Monday and a few loads later at $10.25, but there was little here to sell above the $10 line.

After having dipped last week to new low levels dating back to 1934, hog prices turned upward early in the week and closed at the high point of the period. Weights 180 lbs. down finished steady to 25c higher, while heavy butchers and sows gathered a 40-50c advance, top standing at $6.40 Thursday. Late sales of good and choice 180-270 lbs. were mostly at $5.95-$6.35 with heavier butchers at $5.40-$6. Having been punished more severely than other hogs in the recent decline, butchers and sows made a corresponding recovery this week.

Spring lambs lost price ground steadily throughout the week, closing with a top of $8.50 after having established a peak of $9.15 on Monday. Most sales of native and western spring lambs were over a spread of $8.25-$9.15, cumulative downturns having uncovered a net loss of 60-75c during the week.

Business in Wool Piece Goods Mart Spotty Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business in wool piece goods markets this week was spotty, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. However, there was sufficient inquiry for some types of goods to justify the prediction of millmen that more buying would develop in the next few weeks.

Buyers showed renewed interest in fall goods of various descriptions. Manufacturing activity was about on the same level as the previous week. Some men's wear mills reported a decline in operations, but this was offset in great measure by increased activity in some of the women's wear mills. Prices were strong throughout.

"The most encouraging development of the week," says the Exchange Service, "was the announcement of a survey of fall business undertaken by the National Association of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers.

"More than 73 per cent of the replies to the questionnaire stated that business in the fall would be substantially better than a year ago while only 8 per cent predicted a decline. The survey included both industrial and rural areas. The market was also interested in reports that the British Government was planning to buy large quantities of wool goods here.

"It was stated that British officials were looking into sources of supply, although up to now Yorkshire has been able to fill the needs of the Empire. In fact, American manufacturers continue to complain of competition from British wool goods. However, mills in Yorkshire in the last few weeks have been so busy that they have not been pressing for business here.

"Some duplicate business was written on men's wear fall fabrics. Clothing manufacturers, however, were in recepit of heavy deliveries of cloth for which they placed orders some months ago, and they are not expected to resume buying on an active scale until they are certain that the goods they have bought will be absorbed readily. Tropical worsteds sold in larger volume, and gabardines were slightly more active. Specialty sportswear fabrics were active."

Corporation Earnings

Second Quarter†

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com. Shr. 1939	1938
Central & South West Utilities Co.	$704,117	$509,913	$.08	$.02
Consolidated Biscuit Co	14,727	39,087	.04	.27
International Paper & Power Co.	*77,739	*576,180		
Ohio Oil Co.	154,933	297,552	1.44	.09
Richfield Oil Co.	677,085	457,599	.17	.11
Silver King Coalition Mines	46,607	*71,857	.04	..
United Drug, Inc.	*239,681	*315,840	..	..
Vulcan Detinning Co.	103,778	54,132	2.49	.95
White Dental Mfg. Co.	11,549	*43,090	.04	..

Semi-Annual¶

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com. Shr. 1939	1938
Alleghany Corp	*$1,118,331	*$441,897	..	..
Andes Copper Mining Co.	1,019,107	1,008,036	.28	.28
Belding Hemingway Co.	245,972	144,184	.55	.31
Columbian Carbon Co.	8,513,145	6,333,901	.43	.25
Columbia Gas & Electricity Corp	8,513,145	6,333,901	.43	.25
Fairchild Aviation	141,121	159,508	.41	.47
Foster Wheeler Corp.	*135,154	*7,214	..	.07
Freyhound Corp	1,992,827	1,483,628	.71	.52
Homestake Mining	4,231,035	3,301,505	2.11	1.64
Household Finance Corp.	2,961,484	2,972,115	3.41	3.52
Interstate Hosiery Mills	113,798	*94,121	1.16	..
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.	‡98,560	151,075	.66	.23
National Enameling & Stamping	*230,997	*302,724	..	..
National Container Corp	87,946	54,299	.26	.16
Neisner Brothers	122,585	*22,027	.31	..
North American Aviation	2,781,682	590,175	.81	.17
Sterling Products, Inc.	5,310,063	4,723,455	3.10	2.77
Vanadium Corp. of Am.	380,095	*5,794	1.01	..

Annual§

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com. Shr. 1939	1938
Duplan Silk Corp.	‖$430,182	‖$231,436	$1.03	$.70
Lily-Tulip Cup	386,294	359,251	2.04	1.89
Market Street Railway	*332,242	*400,003	..	..
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	28,026,324	23,761,027	2.74	2.56
Pepperell Mfg Co.	‡871,000	*1,796,169	8.96	..
United Gas Corp	4,465,714	8,252,297	**1.49	**5.77

*Deficit. †For three months ended June 30. ‡On preferred stock. §For six months ended June 30. ‖For 12 months ended June 30 unless otherwise specified. ¶For 12 months ended May 31. $Preliminary. **On second preferred stock.

Grain Men Await Effect of Federal Export Program

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—The 1939-40 phase of the United States' year-old efforts to obtain its share of world wheat trade by guaranteeing exporters against losses got under way today and the grain industry, from farmer to consumer, awaited the result.

With international discussions seeking to end the "war in wheat" resulting from huge exportable surplus in many sections of the world still underway, the Government inaugurated a program to export an undetermined amount of grain by subsidy so as not to disturb domestic prices. The export goal of 100,000,000 bushels for the season that ended last July 1 was exceeded slightly. No goal has been set for the current season.

The grain trade has been marking time pending some hint as to how effective this new program is to be. A clue to this effectiveness may be found almost immediately or may take weeks or months to determine to what extent the export program will go. On it, however, hinges questions as to the amount of the domestic surplus that may be cleared, the amount of carryover that will be left next July and the effect on the price of wheat in the European distributive markets and indirectly in other parts of the world.

World repercussions of the program already have been felt and there is evidence that the United States will continue to have competition for the world market. The U. S. exportable surplus is smaller than that of either Canada or Argentina while in the past 16 seasons the U. S. has averaged fourth among the nations of the world in amount of wheat exports.

Some international grain experts recently have estimated the U. S. exportable surplus at only 80,000,000 bushels compared with 352,000,000 for Canada and 136,000,000 for Argentina.

Technically, the subsidy program gives U. S. exporters the opportunity to compete with exporters of other nations at prices considerably below the domestic market. The Government can make business possible by agreeing to reimburse exporters for any losses sustained in the operation. Grain experts believe the domestic wheat market may be affected by lifting of hedges on the sales.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In August 12 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended Aug. 12 due mostly to weakening prices for farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline, says the report, offset the gain of the preceding week and placed the all-commodity index at the level of July 29, 74.8 per cent of the 1926 average.

The farm products group declined 1.8 per cent, foods decreased 0.7 per cent, the textile products and chemicals and drugs groups both fell 0.3 per cent, and hides and leather products dropped 0.2 per cent. The fuel and lighting materials and metals and metal products groups advanced 0.1 per cent. Building materials, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at last week's level.

Largely because of lower prices for agricultural commodities, hides, skins, raw silk, and raw jute the raw materials group index fell 1.2 per cent.

Commodity groups	Aug. 12	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 14
	1939	1939	1938	1937
All commodities	74.8	75.1	77.9	87.5
Farm products	61.4	62.5	67.0	87.5
Foods	66.7	67.2	72.2	86.5
Hides & leather prod.	93.6	93.7	92.5	104.6
Textile prod.	67.2	67.4	65.5	76.9
Fuel & lighting mat.	73.5	73.4	78.0	78.9
Metals & metal prod	93.5	93.4	95.5	95.5
Building mat.	90.1	90.1	89.3	96.7
Chemicals & drugs	74.3	74.5	77.5	82.0
Housefurnish goods	87.0	87.0	87.8	92.7
Miscellaneous	73.0	73.0	72.3	77.4
Raw materials	65.8	67.4	71.1	88.5
Semimanuf'tured gds	74.4	74.5	74.3	86.6
Finished prod.	79.1	79.2	82.0	89.1
All commod other than farm prod.	77.8	77.9	80.3	87.5
All commod. other than farm prod.& foods	80.5	80.5	81.8	86.0

Gold Imports Drop Abruptly in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported an abrupt drop in gold imports for the week ended August 11.

Imports fell off to $23,931,006 from $60,942,950 the previous week. There were no gold exports for the week ended August 11. Exports for the previous week had totaled $4,653.

Silver imports increased to 1,031,512 in the week ended August 11 from $825,769 in the week ended August 4. Silver exports declined to $123,229 from $157,100 for the week ended August 4.

Principal imports of gold to this country in the latest week came from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Manufacturers Report Decline in Inventories

NEW YORK (AP)—Advances in unfilled orders and decreases in inventories in June in manufacturing industry were reported by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board received reports from 67 companies showing a 3 per cent increase in unfilled orders in June over May and an 18 per cent increase over June, 1938. Inventories were reported by 144 firms to have decreased 1 per cent in June from May and 14 per cent from June, 1938.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 2¾s '47-45	108.26	108.26	108.26
10 2¾s '56-46	115.6	115.6	115.6
8 3s '48-46	110.19	110.19	110.19

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Am&For P5s 2030	58⅛	58	58
6 Am T&T 5½s '43	110 9-32	110 9-32	110 9-32
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
3 AT&SF 4s '95	109¼	109	109
1 AT&SF 4s '60	94	94	94
1 A C Line 1st4s'52	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	104½	104½	104½
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101½	101½	101½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	20	20	20
7 B&O cv 4½s '60	11	11	11
2 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11	11	11
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	60	60	60
1 B&O SW 5s '50 ct	40½	40½	40½
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
5 Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	104¾	104½	104½
7 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100¼	100	100
1 Boston&Me 5s '87	30½	29⅞	30½
4 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	86½	86	86
3 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 BuffR&P 4½s '57 ct	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102	102¼	102¼
2 Can Sou 5s '62	89	89	89
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115	115	115
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115¾	115⅝	115⅝
1 Can Pac 5s '54	91½	91½	91½
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	95	95	95
3 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	13	13	13
6 C&O 3½s '96 D	99⅛	99	99
3 C&EI 5s '51	15	15	15
1 C&EI 5s '51 ct	15	15	15
6 CMSP&P 5s '75	6½	6½	6½
11 CMSP&PZaj 5s 2000	2	2	2
2 CMSP&P gen 4s '89	20	20	20
1 C&NW gn 's '87	11½	11½	11½
2 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
21 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5¼	5	5
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
1 Childs Co 5s '43	68	68	68
1 Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	89½	89½	89½
1 Col & So 4½s '80	27½	27½	27½
8 Colum G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Colum G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Com Ed cv 4½s '58	117	116½	116½
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	103	103
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	27	27	27
5 Del P&L 4½s '71	55	55	55
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	111½	111⅛	111⅛
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	9¼	9¼	9¼
26 Erie rfg 5s '75	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Erie gen lien 4s '96	17½	17½	17½
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7	7	7
3 Goodrich 4½s '56	104¾	104⅝	104¾
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞
7 Gt Nor 4s '46G	96	96	96
7 Gt Nor 3s 4s '67	74	74	74
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	70	70	70
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	49	49	49
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44	44	44
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97½	97	97
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	56½	56½	56½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	60	59½	59½
1 Int Gt Nor ai 6s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	83	83	83
1 Int Paper 6s '55	90½	90½	90½
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	55¾	55¾	55¾
14 Int T&T 5s '55	60	60	60
3 KCPt&cMem 4s '36	25½	25½	25½
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	48½	48½	48½
10 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	24	24	24
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	22	22	22
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13½	13½	13½
1 Lion Oil CV 4½s '52	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 Loews 3½s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11 Louisa & Ark 5s '89	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127¾	127¾	127¾
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98	98	98
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½	89½	89½
1 Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	73½	73½	73½
27 Manati Sug 4s '57	27	26¾	26¾
14 Manhat Ry 4s'30	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
5 Marion St Shv 6s'47	54	54	54
1 Market St Ry 7s'40	52½	52½	52½
1 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104	104	104
1 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	17	16¾	17
7 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	13½	13½	13½
5 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	13½	13¼	13½
5 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	13½	13½	13½
5 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	22¼	22¼	22¼
14 MonWPaPub5½s '65	110¼	110	110
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	100	100
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	38½	38½	38½
5 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106⅛	106	106
2 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	74	74	74
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	51¾	51¾	51¾
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46	46	46
2 NYC 3½s '46	73½	73½	73½
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	13	13	13
5 NY NH&H 4s '55	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
5 NY Seam 3½s '63	106	106	106
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40	6	6	6
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 NY W&Bost4½s'46	2¾	2¾	2¾
4 NorAmCo 3½s'54	106	106	106
2 NorPac 6s 2047	56	56	56
9 Nor Pac 4s'97	69¼	69	69
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
2 Nor StaPow 3½s'67	108	108	108
2 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	106	105⅞	106
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62a	74⅛	74¼	74½
2 Pac T&T3¼s'66b	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 ParaPlet cv 3½s'47	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Penn Co 4s'63	104	104	104
12 PennRR gen 4½s'65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Pen RR 4s'48 st	113	113	113
4 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88	88	88
2 Pen RR 3¾s'70	89	89	89
9 PenRR 3½s'52	85½	85½	85½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	63¼	63¼	63¼
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Phila Co 5s '67	105	105	105
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110	110	110
10 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
7 PCC&StL 5s '70 A	107	107	107
7 PCC&StL 4½s '77	99½	99	99
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60 C	27½	27½	27½
17 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	112	111¾	111¾
1 Pub Svc N Ill 3½s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	72	72	72

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	135.15	26.98	25.20
Netchange	—.39	—.08	—.15
Previous close	135.54	27.04	25.35
1939 high	154.85	34.33	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Repub Stl 5½s '54	105	105	105
1 Repub Stl 4½s '56	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 StLRM&Pac 5s '55	60½	60½	60½
24 StL SF 4s '50 A	8	8	8
1 StL SF 4s '50A ct	8	8	8
2 Sea AL 4s '50 st	9	9	9
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	3¾	3½	3½
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	100	100	100
4 So Col Pow 6s '47	104	104	104
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	41½	41¼	41¼
3 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41⅝	41	41
3 So Pac 4½s '69	41	41	41
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59½	59½	59½
15 So Pac 3½s'46	55½	55¼	55½
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 South Ry 6½s'56	73¼	73¼	73¼
13 South Ry cn 5s'94	85½	85½	85½
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s'61	105	105	105
3 Studebaker cv 6s'45	85	85	85
2 Tex Corp 3½s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Tex Corp 3s'59	104¼	104¼	104¼
136 Third Ave rj 5s'60	10½	9¾	10½
12 Third Ave 4s'60	44½	43	44
5 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108⅛	108⅛	108⅞
1 Unit Drug 5s'53	80	80	80
2 US Steel 3¼s'48	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
3 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Utah P&L 5s'44	101½	101½	101½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
1 Wabash 1st 5s'39	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	17⅝	71⅝	17⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Western Un 5s '51	70	70	70
1 Western Un 5s '60	68¼	68¼	68¼
3 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	97	97	97
2 Wilkes B&E 5s '42	8½	8½	8½
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	5½	5½	5½
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36 ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛

Foreign Bonds

1 Australia 5s '55	96½	96½	96½
3 Australia 4½s '56	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Brmazil 8s '41	15½	15½	15½
10 Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	54	54	54
4 Buen A4½s 4½s Aug '76	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
2 Canada 5s '52	109	109	109
5 Canada 4s '60	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
3 Canada 3s '67	102	102	102
1 Chile 6s '60	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
15 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
11 Chile 6s '63 asd	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10 Cuba 5½s '45	65	65	65
7 Denmark 6s '42	94½	94½	94½
8 Denmark 4½s '62	81	80¾	81
2 GerGov5½s'65	16¼	16¼	16¼
7 Ger Govt 7s '49	20½	20½	20½
11 Ital PubUtil 7s '52	42⅛	41½	41½
11 Italy 7s 1951	68	56½	56½
6 MedellinMun 6½s'54	13¾	13¾	13¾
6 Milan City 6½s'52	43	43	43
1 NSouWales 5s'58	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
5 Norway 4½s'56	104	103⅝	103⅝
8 Norway 4s'63	100	99¾	99¾
3 Panama 5s'63a st asd	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
15 Peru 1st 6s'60	8	8	8
53 Peru 2nd6s 1961	8	8	8
1 Queensld 6s'47	103½	103⅛	103⅛
4 Roumania Inst 7s '59	18¼	18	18
5 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 Yokohama 6s '61	50½	50½	50½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total, Aug. 19, 1,906,000; previous day, 5,360,850; week ago, 1,071,000; year ago, 1,903,200; two years ago, 2,947,825; Jan. 1 to date, 1,022,452,175; year ago, 1,127,155,080; two years ago, 1,965,173,650.

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
30	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	98	98	98
150	Alm Co Am	109	109	109
100	Am Beverage	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Am C P&L4 ww (2.06¼dh)	32½	32½	32½
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	28⅜	27¼	27¼
100	Am Gas & El (1.80)	36	36	36
100	Am G&E pf (6)	112½	112⅜	112⅜
200	Am Laun Mch (.80)	16½	16½	16½
100	Am Light & T (1.20)	17	17	17
100	Am Superpow	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Am Superpow pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Ang-Wupp (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Ark Nat Gas	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Ark Nat Gas pf	7	7	7
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	94¼	94¼	94¼
500	Asso G&E| A	⅝	⅝	⅝
1000	Asso G&E| war	1-64	1-64	1-64
300	Avia & Tran	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Bath Ir Works	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Beaunit Mills	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Beech Aire	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	B

Actors Ban A.F. of L. Plan; Rift in Union Ranks Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19 — Withdrawal of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America—the "Four A's"—from the American Federation of Labor after 39 years of affiliation loomed here today following rejection by spokesmen for the "Four A's" of a compromise proposal by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for the settlement of the dispute between the "Four A's" and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, the Stagehands' union, in the case of the revocation of charter by the "Four A's" of the American Federation of Actors.

The impending break of the "Four A's" from the A. F. of L. carries with it the implication the former will join the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The compromise proposal, issued by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., calls for reinstatement of Ralph Whitehead, Executive Secretary of the American Federation of Actors, who was ousted by the "Four A's" on charges of mismanagement.

Break Expected

Consensus of opinion in labor quarters was that the "most disastrous war that has ever affected the amusement industry was imminent."

Spokesmen of the "Four A's" said the proposal that they break away from the A. F. of L. would be put up to the membership, which comprises 11 affiliates of stage, screen, vaudeville, and night clubs. It was a foregone conclusion such a referendum would be carried overwhelmingly and, it was added, that subsequently the stage and screen actors would apply for admission into the C. I. O.

"We will present our membership with the full facts of our shameful betrayal in Atlantic City and it will be up to them to decide," a statement by the "Four A's" committee said.

The executive council on Aug. 18 suspended the International Typographical Union, one of its key units, for failure to pay a special assessment levied two years ago to strengthen organization of the A. F. of L. in its struggle with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Green, in announcing the Council's action, said that unless the entire assessment of about $22,000 were paid, Typographical Union delegates would be refused a place on the floor of the Federation's convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, in October.

The special assessment was successfully contested in the Typographical Union by Charles P. Howard, then its president. Mr. Howard was one of the leaders in the formation of the C. I. O. and its first secretary.

Viennese Refugees In Australia Lend Hand in Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Accurate translations of the records of foreign research will be provided for Australian professional men, especially chemists, engineers, and economists, by an organization recently formed here by five Viennese refugee natural scientists.

The organization, called the Scientific Research Auxiliary Services, claims to be the only one of its kind in the world. The Viennese institute on which it was modeled was closed by the National Socialists after the German annexation of Austria last year.

Dr. Walter Deutsch, manager of the Auxiliary, and formerly the proprietor of a publishing house in Vienna, said that the organization subscribed to most of the great research journals published in Germany and France. From these periodicals a highly trained staff in Sydney was able to make authoritative translations (whether in the form of complete translations, resumes, or abstracts) for supply to professional men, research workers in many fields, and to economists and businessmen.

The staff and its collaborators were not merely translators, but were also highly trained specialists, intimately familiar with their respective branches of research. Their intimate acquaintance with the vocabularies of their subjects enabled them to distinguish between the different fine shades of meaning of foreign words.

Fourth of Hawaii Attending School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—More than one of every four persons in Hawaii is attending some form of school, according to the annual report of Oren E. Long, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Territory.

Public school enrollment in Hawaii reached an all time high of 91,099 in the year ended June 30, and 17,430 pupils were attending private schools, making a total of 108,529 students in the public and private, elementary and secondary educational institutions of the Territory.

On the basis of an estimate by the Territorial Board of Health that Hawaii's population totals 411,435, Mr. Long's report reveals that 26.37 per cent of the entire population is attending school.

Further evidence of the growth of education in Hawaii is contained in a report by A. W. Heen, Superintendent of Buildings for the city and county of Honolulu, that $1,000,000 worth of new school buildings and classroom additions will be ready for occupancy when schools reopen Sept. 5.

Largest of the projects is the new Wallace Rider Farrington High School for which $486,000 in PWA funds was made available. Another major project is the $170,000 Waipahu High School which will serve a large section of rural Oahu.

Total school department expenses during the year were $7,449,534.01. Of this amount, $5,734,973.55 went for teachers' salaries.

Business Boom Indices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — As proof of a business spurt here since a year ago, the Chicago Association of Commerce points to the following gains in June, 1939, over June, 1938: building permits up 102 per cent; factory pay rolls up 15 per cent; carloadings up 26 per cent; and new automobile registrations up 71 per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD Sensation! Deal with leader. Big profits selling friends finest $1 assortment. Latest folds, parchments, 56 Personals. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg 5-65, Mass.

SELL season's Christmas Card bill "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. WETMORE & BUGDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARD WINNER brings quick profits. Sensational "Blue Ribbon" 21-Card Assortment sells $1. You make 50c. Ten other popular boxes; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1 up. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-G, Boston, Mass.

SELL Christmas Cards—60 French folders with name $1.00. New box assortments. Liberal profits. Samples on approval. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

To sell complete line of wired and wireless Inter-Communication Systems — Distributor must have at least $250.00 in cash for inventory. Immediate profits assured—no service or installation problems—guaranteed and fully licensed. Write Box C, c/o KARCH, 280 Broadway, New York City.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED

DRESSMAKERS: rehabilitate your business with new service profitable and satisfactory to you. Write for information. Address BAILEY, Dunlap Sq., Marinette, Wisc.

MUSICIANS

ORGANIST - Pianist - Teacher - Accompanist—Long experience, available for Christian Science church, teaching position, radio. Box F-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHY

TWO beautiful double weight Professional Enlargements and 8 nice exhibit prints $0.50. UNIVERSAL PHOTO SERVICE, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban homes and apartments; 1st World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TERRELL, 11-10 Austin St. Box 1-1000.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—For sale, exceptionally attractive and well built home, 6 rooms and sun room, modern in every detail, beautifully furnished, ideal for retired couple or business woman. Must be seen to be appreciated. Address Box F-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Hotel, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite Symphony Hall. Rooms with running water, $6 per week and up. Tel. KEN. 6000.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. Worlds Fair

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

— $60 —
IS EXTREMELY LOW RENT
for these attractive suites of 4 rooms (3 chambers) at
KINROSS APARTMENTS
(Aberdeen Section of Brighton)
Residents Mgr. on premises, 102 Sutherland Rd., Apt. 1. Management of STREET AND CO., INC., 50 Federal St., Lib. 1190.

BOSTON—Overlooking the Charles River Basin: 515 BEACON STREET, 6 modern fireproof apartment building with 24-hour elevator service offers attractive apartments of 3 to 5 rooms from $105 to $175; all apartments have two master baths with showers and 2 maid's baths. Apply to Resident Supt., COM. 0700, or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANCEL, Inc., 16 Tremont Street, Boston. Tel. LAFayette 5294.

MODERN APARTMENTS
BACK BAY and BROOKLINE
from one room, recep. hall, kit. and bath to eight rooms, recep. hall and three baths. Rents $25 to $150 month.
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF 7610

OLD CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
82 BRATTLE STREET
A home of refinement in a quiet apartment house. 1-2-3-room suites Tel. TRO. 6760 or 1193.

Facing Cambridge Common
CONCORD HALL—LEXINGTON HALL
MATHER COURT—WHITEFIELD HALL
1 to 8 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Furnished or Unfurnished
Reasonable rents—Excellent Service
Restaurant, garage facilities, maids, etc.
Office: 19 Garden St. TRO 2343
One Block From Church

JAMAICA, N. Y., 89-33 146 St.—3 large, beautiful rooms; heat, hot water; near L. I. R. R. & Ave. Sub. and El.

QUINCY, MASS.—Remodeled 5-room heated apt. and garage, 2 porches, electrified kitchen, continuous hot water, thermostat-controlled steam heat. Gra. 0688.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN wishes to share two-room apt.; facing Fenway; would need to furnish own room; Christian Scientist preferred; short walk The Mother Church. Box J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

YOUNG Woman wants 1 room-kitchenette; unfurnished; Midtown-Long Island; reasonable. Write Box A-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BEDDING

MARKS bedding specialists, hal'f mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR7-8195.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ARE you planning to construct a new building, modernize, or enlarge your property; 18 years' building experience is at your service. EMANUEL V. WILDMAN
PE. 6-7262 33 West 42nd, New York City

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIES-RADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 206, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y.—Pleasant home; large airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod.; moderate rates.

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Lovely, spacious home, 10 rooms, 3 baths, oil burner, fireplaces, 2-car garage; quiet, select neighborhood, near station; will sacrifice for immediate disposal. Box Y-60, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 43 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FURRIERS

NOOSAR BASHIAN
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Fancy Coats, Suits Plushes Made. Storage & Cloth Cleaning. 12 West Street, Boston, HAN. 0911.

GARAGES

GARAGE
When in Boston, drive your car in a responsible place; free deliveries; every week in service at reasonable rates. Established 1918
MOTOR CAR SERVICE CO.
328 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON
Tel. CONK. 4114

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTDOOR HOME—Transients accepted; for rest and health; dietary needs followed. Attention if desired. Home L. I. Phone 8-3491.

ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, roomy porch, motor cars if needed. PARK WILLIAMS, The Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Aspinwall 8020.

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study; sitting, sun rooms; 2 blocks ocean; 1 block bus; 1 block St. Phone 3-4087. Mrs. Mary C. Martin.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yours and Mine Gold, Platinum and Diamonds. 9 to 5. 11th floor. HERT A. SIMPSON, 331 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3
COLONIAL MATTRESS CO., BOSTON
Innersprings made HIGH 5181

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings, $15. 11 W. 42nd Street, office 1900. Tel. Columbus 5-5939.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

PAYING GUESTS

INTERVALE, N. H., Sunnyacre, Eastern Slope Region, on Route 16—Large, modernized farmhouse, also guest house cabin adjoining; accommodating 4 to 8; secluded surroundings; exclusive clientele; meals optional. For rates apply to hostess, MRS. JANE OLIVER.

SINGLE woman or elderly couple may find a comfortable permanent home with loving, wholesome surroundings; rates moderate. MRS. H. J. SEE, 8 Maple Street, Lake Placid, N. Y.

LOVELY old homestead in the Alleghenies for those requiring a permanent home; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. #8.

STAMFORD, CONN.—Forrest Grove Arms offers comfortable accommodation, excellent meals; permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates. 71 Grove St., 1 block from Post Rd.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Quiet house on ocean front, near good restaurants. 228 Humphrey St., Breakers 0271. MRS. R. B. WARDWELL.

THE ELMS INN, Ridgefield, Conn., offers every requirement for comfortable living; just the place for a quiet week-end rest. JAMES H. PERRY.

UNSURPASSED mountain view; home cooking; low rates; swimming, fishing; near Lake Champlain. BURPEES, Vergennes, Vt. Tel. Addison 309.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LO. 5-6600.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 13 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 8766 or Centre Newton 3074.

PRINTERS

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALLAHAN CO., 13 E. 16 Street, N. Y. G. ALg. 4-9147.

QUALITY printing of all kinds, reasonable prices. TEMPLE PRESS, Est. 1917, 208 Church St., Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 23.

REAL ESTATE

LAKE FRONT PROPERTY
FOR SALE
on Secondaya Lake, Hamilton County, New York, consists of two sections—known as the Hamilton and Wood cabin sites. Each consisting of 100 feet front on the lake and extending back 200 feet. Each section has a cottage and all buildings are in good condition. Cottages are fully furnished and have electric lights, screened porches, etc. Each section has a boat house and a dock. In addition to cottages there are a two-car garage, a tool house and a bath house. Each section has a sandy beach. Water supply is from a spring. Sewage disposal is by septic tank. Price for each section is $2,500. Terms can be arranged. Address inquiries to Box 1-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Members of Boston Real Estate Board
FOR LARGE FAMILY
BARGAIN, 8 and part 4 1/2 rm. house, 2 baths, 2 toilets, 2 open fireplaces, 2 sun porches, 2 garages, 2 cellars, 2 attics, 2 hot water heaters, 2 oil burners, 2 hot water heaters, 2 oil burners, 2 hot water heaters, 2 oil burners

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Purcells
for the finer things

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash—Thrifty —Rough Dry — Family Finish—A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London. S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FRANCE, LUNEVILLE (M and M)—French educated couple, lady teacher; with house and garden in town 25,000 inhabitants near big University city would receive student wishing to learn French; car kept. Apply MIQUEL, 16 rue des Benedictins.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND—Comfortable home for rest and study. Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. MADELEINE BOVEY, 29 rue Dr. César Roux, Lausanne.

POST VACANT

SURREY—Wanted French speaking girl to help with children aged 8, 10 and 12 and share home; salary for someone with training. Address: WINIFRED NICHOLSON, Oakapple, Holt Pound, Farnham, England.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Smith & Nielsen
Købmagergade 22, første Sal.
Drengetøi og Pigefrakker
Boys' Outfitters

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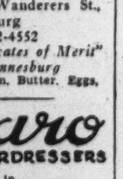

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Such Lids!

"Mabel, you really ought to wear a hat when you go out in the evening."

"But, Mother, I am wearing a hat. It's on the other side."

Ahem!

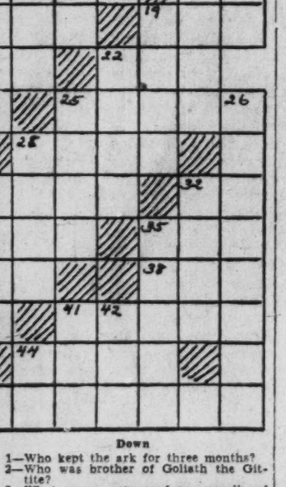
"Pardon me, but I noticed at dinner that your husband smacks his lips quite loudly when he eats. Believe me, that's one thing my husband never does."

"No, I suppose not. There is a difference in cooking, you know."

The Understanding Heart

A fashionably dressed woman approached the flower-seller and asked for a shilling's worth of blooms. After the purchase she inquired: "Will you be here next Wednesday, as I shall want some flowers for my daughter? She's coming out that day."

"She shall have the best on the market, ma'am," the woman answered. "What's she in for?"—Glasgow Citizen.



"What America needs is plenty of grit—you may quote me!"

Bible Facts

"First Isaiah"

Almost all scholars of repute are now agreed that the book of Isaiah in our Bibles is the work of at least two, and more probably three, different writers.

The original Isaiah, commonly described as Isaiah of Jerusalem, since he is thought to have lived there, is regarded as the author of chapters 1 to 39 of the book which bears his name. That he lived and wrote during the latter half of the eigth century B. C. is evident from the fact that he tells us that he prophesied during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah" (Isa. 1:1), whose dates are known from other records; while the background and atmosphere of these 39 chapters bear out this date, suggesting as they do that the writer lived and wrote in Palestine prior to the Babylonian exile.

Chapters 40 to 55, however, as clearly bear the imprint of the captivity during the 6th century B. C.; while the remaining chapters (56-66 appear to date from the 5th century B. C.

Daily Quotation

TWO persons will not be friends long if they cannot forgive each other's little failings.—LA BRUYERE.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The public won't go for new jokes, says a comedian. How does he know?

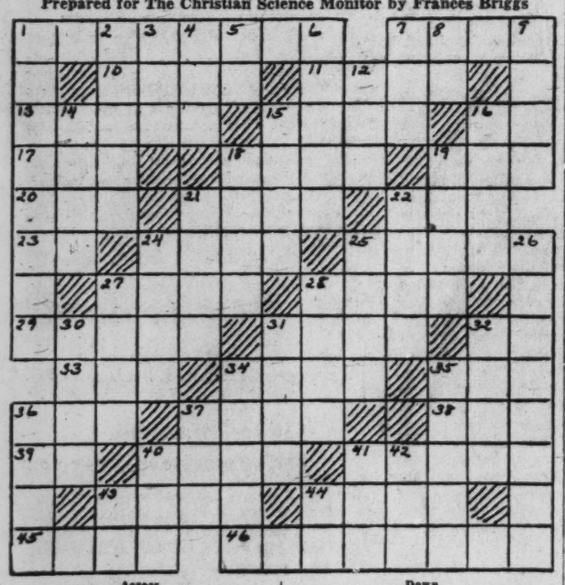
Washington Post: Well, anyway, here's one bright outlook: An astronomer says the sun will shine 500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 years longer.

Cleveland Press: Men are beginning to wear hats as odd-looking as those of the ladies. Well, they can't fight a losing battle forever.

Brubaker in New Yorker: To the relief of everybody, Douglas Corrigan turned up all right for his wedding in San Antonio. His marksmanship has improved greatly in the last year.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

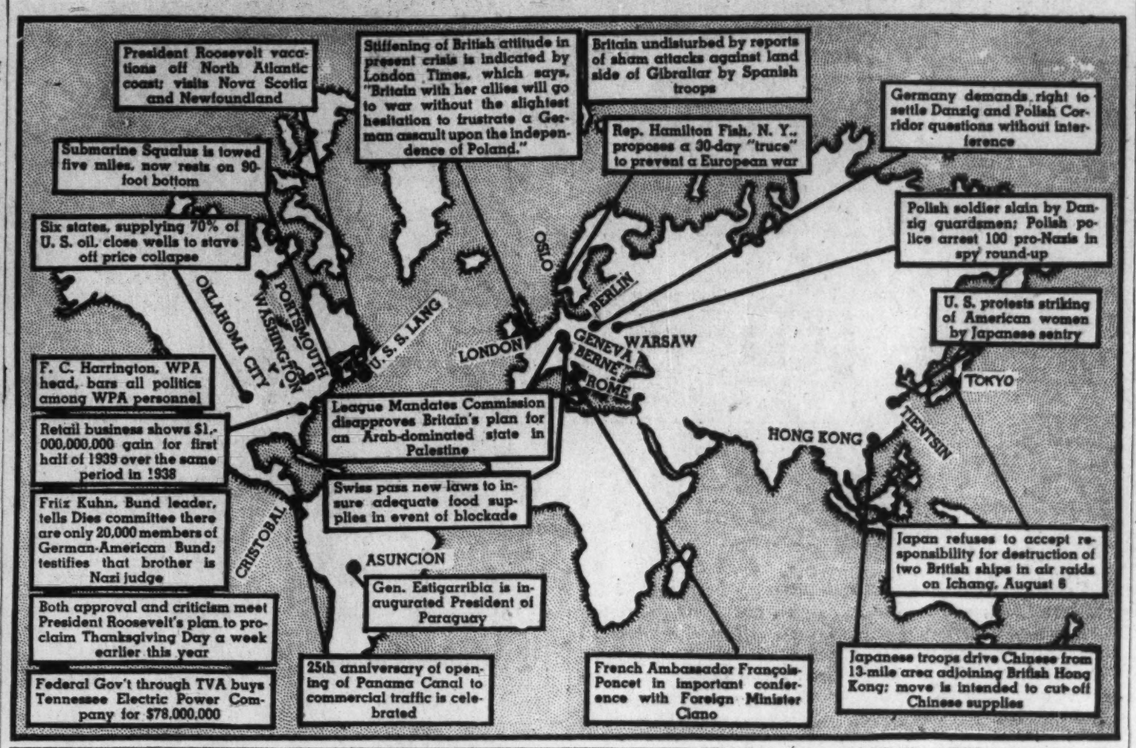
1—What State is south of Kansas?
7—A drake is male of what?
10—What is a city of Iowa?
11—Who was Norse god of thunder?
13—Who was a son of Ezra, among descendants of Judah?
15—An asterisk is what?
16—Where is Aix (abbr.)?
17—What was a former copper coin of India?
18—What is largest of Marianas Islands?
19—What is mark aimed at in various games?
20—Who was a descendant of Aaron?
21—Who was son of Zophah, of tribe of Asher?
22—Nutria is what?
23—Decimeter (abbr.).
24—What is a timber tree of northwestern South America?
25—If you visited Suomenlinna, whom would you see?
27—A Sumatran squirrel shrew is what?
28—What coins would you spend in Italy?
29—Who was a Benjamite, born in land of Moab?
31—What bird is a symbol of purity and innocence?
32—Symbol for barium is what?
33—A corded fabric is what?
34—What is an antonym of "false"?
35—A cushion is what?
36—Female of an antelope is what?
37—Bark of the quillai is commonly used as what in Chile?
38—A rowing implement is what?
39—Royal Navy (abbr.).
40—What is apparatus by which a ship is steered?
41—What is a seaport town of Sicily?
43—A sunny is what?
44—Who was grandson of Ephraim?
45—What was name of one of Solomon's brazen pillars erected in temple porch?
46—What city is mentioned in Josh. 19:12?

Down

1—Who kept the ark for three months?
2—Who was brother of Goliath the Gittite?
3—What was a core or form, usually of wood, over which hollow metal objects were fashioned?
4—In speaking of Biblical Basmath, what pronoun would you use?
5—What is a mouth or opening?
6—Who was a son of King Rehoboam?
7—What was an ancient royal city of Canaanites?
8—What was the land of Haran's nativity?
9—Who was a son of Imnah, a Levite in reign of Hezekiah?
12—Cainan was son of whom?
14—The plassava is a palm, cake, or fish—which?
15—What European river flows to the Volga?
16—Would a ponga be a cart, bird, or fern?
18—What is a manufacturing city of Germany?
19—What would you get from a sarod?
21—What is vetiver?
22—What is represented as symbol of Jehovah's presence?
24—What is piece of leather forming upper front part of a boot or shoe?
25—How many daughters had Zelophehad?
26—What name was given in Babylon to Hananiah?
27—The ponga is a tree, bird, or fish—which?
28—What is a river of Nebraska?
30——— Mountain is a city of Michigan.
31—What do you call a small or minute quantity?
32—Who was son of Jehiel?
34—What was one of towns of Simeon?
35—What city of India is headquarters of Bombay Government during monsoon?
36—What brownish-yellow cloth is used for overcoating?
37—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
40—Who was eldest son of Nahor and Milcah?
41—Kuse.
42—What is a department of southeastern France?
43—Symbol for tantalum is what?
44—Eastbound (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


President Roosevelt vacations off North Atlantic coast; visits Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
Stiffening of British attitude in present crisis is indicated by London Times, which says, "Britain with her allies will go to war without the slightest hesitation to frustrate a German assault upon the independence of Poland."
Britain undisturbed by reports of sham attacks against land side of Gibraltar by Spanish troops
Germany demands right to settle Danzig and Polish Corridor questions without interference
Submarine Squalus is towed five miles, now rests on 90-foot bottom
Rep. Hamilton Fish, N. Y., proposes a 30-day "truce" to prevent a European war
Six states, supplying 70% of U. S. oil, close wells to stave off price collapse
Polish soldier slain by Danzig guardsmen; Polish police arrest 100 pro-Nazis in spy round-up
OSLO
BERLIN
OKLAHOMA CITY
PORTSMOUTH
WASHINGTON
U. S. S. LANG
LONDON
GENEVA
BERNE
ROME
WARSAW
U. S. protests striking of American women by Japanese sentry
TOKYO
TIENTSIN
HONG KONG
F. C. Harrington, WPA head, bars all politics among WPA personnel
League Mandates Commission disapproves Britain's plan for an Arab-dominated state in Palestine
Retail business shows $1,000,000,000 gain for first half of 1939 over the same period in 1938
Swiss pass new laws to insure adequate food supplies in event of blockade
Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader, tells Dies committee there are only 20,000 members of German-American Bund; testifies that brother is Nazi judge
CRISTOBAL
ASUNCION
Gen. Estigarribia is inaugurated President of Paraguay
Japan refuses to accept responsibility for destruction of two British ships in air raids on Ichang, August 6
Both approval and criticism meet President Roosevelt's plan to proclaim Thanksgiving Day a week earlier this year
25th anniversary of opening of Panama Canal to commercial traffic is celebrated
French Ambassador François-Poncet in important conference with Foreign Minister Ciano
Japanese troops drive Chinese from 13-mile area adjoining British Hong Kong; move is intended to cut off Chinese supplies
Federal Gov't through TVA buys Tennessee Electric Power Company for $78,000,000

Vocations

Shoe Shop

With 80 cents in his pocket, an unemployed man bought some shoes from a rummage store and started in business.

He made a bargain with the owner of a small store to pay the rent as he earned the money. The shoes that he bought for 5 cents and 10 cents, he sold at 50 cents a pair after he had polished them. Half-soled shoes he sold as high as $1.50 a pair.

Later he learned he could buy new broken-line shoes from the shoe stores for 50 cents and $1 a pair, and this increased his sales and income.

For three years he has earned a good living for his wife and himself, and has also been able to give employment to a cobbler.—Helen C. W., Portland, Ore.

A Faithful Guide

Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her: 'tis her privilege
Through all the scenes of this one life to lead
From joy to joy.—Wordsworth.

Get Set—Go!

Monitor Camera Club from R. R. Price, New York

Peace Point

Europe spends vast sums on educating children and other vast sums on preparations to kill them. If you have any care for your own interests, any sympathy with others, or any desire for the preservation of civilized society, you will do what you can to prevent war.—Bertrand Russell.

Party Fun

Sportsman's Puzzle

Give to each guest the attached list, and let him try to match the following from a sportsman's lexicon:

1. covey—whales
2. nide—foxes
3. flight—wolves
4. muster—elk
5. siege—bears
6. building—nightingales
7. brood—partridges
8. plump—pheasants
9. stand—grouse
10. watch—plovers
11. gang—wild fowl
12. sleuth—rooks
13. pack—swallows or doves
14. skulk—peacocks
15. pod—herons.

Answers

A covey of partridges
A nide of pheasants
A flight of doves or swallows
A muster of peacocks
A siege of herons
A building of rooks
A brood of grouse
A plump of wild fowl
A stand of plovers
A watch of nightingales
A gang of elk
A sleuth of bears
A pack of wolves
A skulk of foxes
A pod of whales

—H. H. H., Chicago

Monitor Movie Guide

Angels Wash Their Faces (Warners)—In other words, the Dead End boys take over their town for Boys' Week, scour the political sink, and save their pal who has been framed into prison on an arson charge. Ann Sheridan, Frankie Thomas, Ronald Reagan, Eduardo Cianelli.—Adults.

Blondie Takes a Vacation (Columbia)—There's no rest for Blondie. If she isn't getting into the resort hotel business, Baby Dumpling is disappearing, or Dagwood is [illegible] arrested for setting fire to a rival hostelry. Penny Singleton, Harold Lake, Larry Sims, Donald Meek.—Family.

Island of Lost Men (Paramount)—Gruesome tropical melodrama. Savage jungle overlord brutalizes native tribes and harbors fugitive white men in return for their services. Unpleasant but effective. J. Carroll Naish, Anna May Wong, Anthony Quinn, Broderick Crawford, Eric Blore, Ernest Truex.—Adults.

Our Leading Citizen (Paramount)—Or Van Buren betrayed! All the warmed-over platitudes about Americanisms are offered by Paramount to trim a confused melodrama about a dishonest employer and his exploited workers. Crowning irony has been to make likable, honest-faced Bob Burns, as the peace-bearing attorney, deliver the dialogue. Susan Hayward, Charles Bickford, Elizabeth Patterson, Clarence Kolb, Paul Guilfoyle.—Adults.

Stolen Life (Paramount)—Elisabeth Bergner in a dual role and fascinating as either of her selves. As the unpleasant sister she steals the hero from her twin, marries him and then passes on. As the agreeable sister, she assumes the wife's role. Leisurely of pace but possessed, nevertheless, of a provocative suspense and staged by Paul Czinner in a thoroughly gracious manner. Michael Redgrave, Wilfrid Lawson.—Adults.

Unexpected Father (Universal)—As the cherubic Baby Sandy would say, "Goo, goo, skdrlp." Which being translated, means, This career business is all right with me but if they're going to keep up they had better begin giving me better material." Stage folk adopt a baby. Mischa Auer does what he can to keep the infant entertained. She is only faintly bored. Sandy Lee Henville, Dennis O'Keefe, Shirley Ross, Joy Hodges, Dorothy Arnold.—Family.

The Wizard of Oz (MGM)—The makers have followed L. Frank Baum to the last detail, even the horse of a different color. The result is two splendid hours of melody and magic in Technicolor. The technical trickery is perhaps even more impressive than the story itself. Witches and hobgoblins have been reproduced with realism which may be too terrifying for the very youngest. Judy Garland, Frank Morgan, Ray Bolger, Bert Lahr, Jack Haley, Billie Burke, Margaret Hamilton.—Family.

Above Average Films

Adults Only — "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

A Verse for Today . . .

For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?—MARK 8:36.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Best Policy

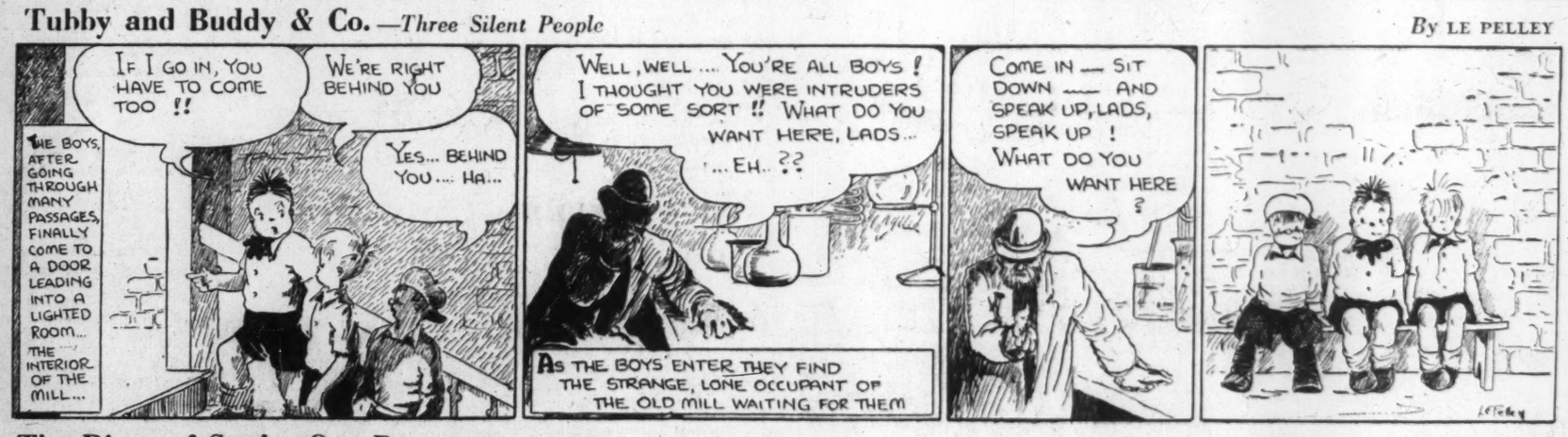
Worthing, Sussex, England

Some English parents were troubled because the payments for their little girl's education in a private school were long overdue. Each term added to the debt. At length they decided that the honest thing to do would be to withdraw the child from the private school, send her to a free public school, and pay off the debt by installments.

This they did, and their reward came quickly; for within two years the young girl won a scholarship for the very school her parents would have chosen for her, and completed her education there. She is now undergoing a course of training for a worthwhile profession.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Three Silent People*

By LE PELLEY


IF I GO IN, YOU HAVE TO COME TOO !!
WE'RE RIGHT BEHIND YOU
YES... BEHIND YOU.... HA...
THE BOYS, AFTER GOING THROUGH MANY PASSAGES, FINALLY COME TO A DOOR LEADING INTO A LIGHTED ROOM... THE INTERIOR OF THE MILL...
WELL, WELL .... YOU'RE ALL BOYS ! I THOUGHT YOU WERE INTRUDERS OF SOME SORT !! WHAT DO YOU WANT HERE, LADS... '... EH.. ??
AS THE BOYS ENTER THEY FIND THE STRANGE, LONE OCCUPANT OF THE OLD MILL WAITING FOR THEM
COME IN — SIT DOWN — AND SPEAK UP, LADS, SPEAK UP ! WHAT DO YOU WANT HERE ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Scarecrow*

"Who's that?" I wagged to Ol' Jerry as we passed by a field today—
"Why that's a scarecrow," Ol' Jerry told me—
"Although I must admit he's doing a very poor job!"
"Let's help him out," I suggested and away we went!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Good Rule to Remember*

By THE HAGERS

THE FIRE, IT SEEMED, HAD TRIED TO SCORCH A CORNER OF THE BLACK BEAR'S PORCH.
THE RANGER SAID, "I'D LIKE TO LEARN WHO STARTED IT AND LET IT BURN."
THE BLACK BEAR ANSWERED, "NO ONE KNOWS. A CARELESS CAMPER I SUPPOSE."
THE CUB SPOKE UP, "A GOOD BEAR SCOUT WON'T LEAVE UNTIL HIS CAMP FIRE'S OUT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Munich

In a crisis which bears an uncomfortable similarity to last year's, two reassuring dissimilarities appear on the British side:

1. Firm rejection of any such four-power conference as produced Munich and the destruction of Czechoslovakia. London today insists that in any conference over Danzig or the Corridor, Poland must be represented and indeed that Russia should be included. And instead of a Runciman mission to Czechoslovakia seeking a "compromise," there is a Polish mission to London engaged in drafting an even tighter alliance between Poland and Britain.

2. A cool and confident attitude, giving almost an appearance of unconcern in the face of mounting agitation in Berlin. It is almost as if London could not hear the threats being shouted at an ever higher pitch. Possibly the British are consciously using a "diplomacy of deafness" to counter the "diplomacy of threat."

Apparent indifference can be made a most effective answer to attempted intimidation. One of the greatest strokes of democratic diplomacy in recent years was probably unconscious. It occurred at the time the Axis became a formal alliance. France and Britain were supposed to be vastly impressed. When the announcement got only small headlines, the effect was almost like a defeat in Rome and Berlin. British coolness may be calculated. In any case, it has behind it a confidence and preparedness which greatly complicate the plans of those who seek another Munich.

The Bund Shrinks

"It was a pleasure," said Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, with reference to his testifying before the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities. The pleasure was mutual among many who heard or read the mildly interesting disclosures in his testimony. For probably the most significant point revealed in the story is that the membership of this organization, with its emulations of dictatorship, either has shrunk from its one-time claimed membership of 75,000 to 100,000 or else never had that many followers.

If anything has played into the hand of Mr. Kuhn and his Bund it is the badgering, one-sided and sometimes irrelevant way in which congressional investigating committees go after what they want. The Dies Committee has often offended against the fair play which is the essence of the Americanism it seeks to defend.

Discounting this political aspect of a grand jury proceeding without grand jury secrecy, the hearings of the Committee have performed, however sketchily, one service affecting numerous other groups besides the Bund, whether Communist or Fascist in tendency. It has dragged these out into the open and has let people see that in the light of day they are not half so large or powerful as they seemed when flitting in the shadows of mystery and rumor. Brought to cold, sober analysis before a committee table, their programs sound more than a little foolish and are seen certainly to be unappealing to genuine Americans. By simple exposure to the air, most of the menace is removed, and a vigorous democracy will know how to deal intelligently with any that remains.

Reform by Education

Not the least important step in the social reforms inaugurated by President Aguirre's Popular Front Government in Chile is the national campaign to eradicate alcoholism. The Government is vigorously supported in its efforts by the strongest labor organization, the Congress of Confederated Workers, which calls insobriety "one of the most powerful allies of reaction, undermining the health of our people" and "a scourge which destroys the Chilean working class."

It is noteworthy that President Aguirre seeks to combat the liquor evil by education through conferences, lectures, publicity, and posters, rather than by enforced prohibition. It is within the Government's power, he reminds the Nation, to adopt coercive measures to reduce drunkenness, but he believes this inconsistent with a workers' Government. However, the President has asked Congress for authorization to limit or prohibit the sale of liquor in determined localities by decree, and thus will be able to back up his ideals with police power should moral suasion fail. The experiment will be watched with interest universally.

Third Termagancy

Europe may have its propaganda in a "war of nerves" over the Polish Corridor, but the United States gets practically as much fun out of watching statesmen roll third-term or anti-third-term bombs down the corridors of American politics. The popgun shooting has been particularly good during the last week or two, and unlike the war games between the National Guard and the Regular Army outside the National capital there is as yet no umpire around to interrupt the proceedings by calling the hits and misses.

Administration forces apparently set off the current vocal cannonading by whooping it up in the convention of the Young Democrats for a third term, at least for "President Roosevelt's ideals." Several answering blasts have appeared, among them the publicizing of House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn's indorsement of Vice-President John N. Garner. In the light of Rayburn's long personal and political friendship for Garner, this is not, after all, surprising. But now Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana asserts he knows fifteen Democratic Senators who will not support a third-term candidate—something of an offset to President Roosevelt's announcement that he will not support a conservative nominee in 1940.

All this belligerence within the party may seem innocent amusement ten months or more before the nominating convention, but amid the blast come quiet words of wisdom from Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina: "If the Democrats throughout the country are as badly divided as are the Democrats in the Senate and House, it is a waste of time to discuss who will be nominated by the Democrats, for the party will certainly be defeated."

The projectors of this war of words, like those abroad, would better make sure, before precipitating a fight, that what would be left afterward is worth fighting for.

Palestine

Clarification of the problem of Palestine requires that two basic issues be kept separate. One is the search for a solution most likely to begin the healing of the breach between Jew and Arab. The other is the question of how inflexibly the British mandate over Palestine is to be interpreted.

Both problems are inherent in the report of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League, declaring that the new British plans go beyond the terms of the mandate.

That mandate called for conditions which would "secure the establishment of the Jewish National home" in Palestine. Four members of the Commission believe that the British plan for a predominantly Arab state contravenes the mandate commitment. Three members of the commission support the British contention that existing conditions justify the May White Paper with its definite abandonment of previous plans either for joint Arab-Jewish administration or partition.

The merits of the still-evolving British plan are a matter for detailed debate—a debate which cannot avoid recognition of the fact that the British Government has definitely turned its back upon the pledges of the Balfour declaration. Nor should those discussions, both within the League Council and without, fail both to weigh and to challenge the current British conviction that racial peace may be achieved in Palestine by "safeguarding" the Jewish minority and providing it with a measure of local autonomy.

But a basic fact must not be overlooked that the mandate itself is, by its very nature, temporary. It is not the sort of organic law which the League Council need interpret with constitutional rigidity. Progress in Palestine has too long been prevented by inflexibilities and technicalities.

While the controversy over the official date for observing Thanksgiving continues it might be well to remember that, regardless of the outcome, there's a place in every day for thanks giving.

Massachusetts girl was hired as a "temporary" employee by the town of Newton 64 years ago. She's still there—and under the same classification. As transient as national "emergency" measures.

A slip of the type makes a contemporary say, "The Mexican land policy includes irritation." Of course, "oil policy" was meant.

The Government says "Virginia hams" must be made in Virginia. But what's to be done about Danish pastry, English walnuts, and Spanish onions?

The Bookshelf

Law and Spanish Strife

"Belligerent rights," "insurgency," "submarine piracy," "non-intervention," "naval patrols"—for many months such formidable terms provided much of that reading matter which in less serious times could be supplied by any man who cared to bite a dog to make a news story. Nowadays even the picture weeklies slip into such chancellery jargon. Diplomatic lingo is wide open to the public even if open diplomacy has vanished.

Norman J. Padelford's INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIPLOMACY IN THE SPANISH CIVIL STRIFE (New York: Macmillan. $6.) will find today a wider field of readers than such a volume would ever have found before. The author is professor of international law at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. With the aid of many official agencies he has produced one of those works on international affairs which are indispensable to serious students of law and history, and which provide rapid-fire commentators with the sound material ever more necessary to holding their increasingly informed audiences.

* * *

Professor Padelford is first of all an international lawyer, and therefore he can find encouraging significance in developments connected with the Spanish strife where partisans, or people who remember only the bombings of civilian populations by foreign interventionists, can list only the tragedies.

"The net result in both law and diplomacy appears to have been a gain." The author appraises as significant in this sense (1) that European states "put themselves formally on record as opposing foreign intervention in the internal affairs of states disrupted by civil strife"; (2) that these states were able "at such a time" to develop international machinery for "observance and enforcement" of the non-intervention accord; (3) that "the question of accordance of belligerent rights was dealt with in a collective manner" and that the parties in the civil war were "refused the privilege of lawfully interfering with foreign craft upon the high seas, or disrupting international peace because of their desire to win a domestic contest"; (4) that international agreement "upon a definition and listing of" arms, ammunition, and implements of war could be obtained and a limitation accordingly laid down for contraband; (5) that the Powers "were able to agree upon international rules of conduct for surface, sub-surface and air craft" and that they were able to establish an international patrol to protect their shipping.

* * *

The implications of some of these "gains" are not so promising for the maintenance of peace and freedom as they evidently are for purposes of legal codification. Much was agreed upon. It was not to this fact that public opinion in all free countries objected, but to the fact that agreements were so frequently used as camouflage.

But Professor Padelford's book will aid informed opinion in evaluating many of the developments in Spain's civil war in less emotional terms than are usually employed, and will help students of international affairs to give the phrases which they read daily in their newspapers an accurate content.

C. W. M.

Sing Out!

A Famous Ferry and a Bad Bridge

The Mississippi "Up North": IV.

On our second evening out of St. Louis, the river packet Golden Eagle stopped at Rock Island so that her passengers might have a look at the Tri-Cities: Rock Island, Davenport, and Moline. Now there were two things I particularly wanted to see in Rock Island—the ferry and the bridge. In the forties and fifties, when the lure of the deep black soil of Iowa was drawing immigrants from the East by the thousands, Rock Island was perhaps the most active point of crossing on the upper river. I wanted to ride across the Mississippi in the water trace of those covered wagons in which the early settlers of the Northwest had trekked out to the Great River from New York, Ohio, and the New England States. I did so on the steamer W. J. Quinlan, one of the oddest ferries you've ever seen.

A watermark in American history, the Rock Island-Davenport bridge was the first bridge across the Mississippi. Its construction was an event in the history of transportation comparable to the pioneer voyage of the New Orleans down the Ohio and the Mississippi, the completion of the Erie Canal.

Coming back to the Golden Eagle at supper time, I found two new passengers, obviously father and son, at my table on the port guard. While we ate supper the boat entered Lock 15 near the foot of the island of Rock Island. Learning he was from Moline, I asked the young man seated next to me if he would show me the site of the old Rock Island-Davenport bridge.

The compressed air lock horns blew their all's-well blast, the "rousters" yanked in our mooring lines, Captain Buck pulled three times on the boat's bell, the upper lock gates swung back, slowly the Golden Eagle steamed out of the lock and pointed her jackstaff toward St. Paul.

"Come along now if you want to see what's left of the old bridge," said my new young table-mate, leading the way forward.

About half a mile up from the foot of the island of Rock Island, he pointed to a mound of loose stones in the west shore of the island, all that was left of the east pier of the bridge.

* * *

Not much to see now, but a lot of Upper Mississippi River history is concentrated in that spot. A wooden drawbridge was begun here in 1853. The St. Louis merchants protested against it on the grounds that it was a dangerous and unlawful obstruction to navigation. There was some question about the matter of legality. But later events certainly established that it was dangerous. The site selected for the bridge was the narrowest part of the river hereabouts. In utter disregard of navigation conditions, it was built over a chain of rocks and its piers were placed too close together and obliquely to the current, a combination which produced boils and cross currents.

The same year the bridge was finished, 1856, the beautiful side-wheeler Effie Afton struck on the bridge pier and burned. From the time her piers were completed until in 1872 the bridge was removed by Act of Congress, pilots shouted malediction at that bridge and had good reason to do so. Even kindly, gentle Captain Merrick called it "that invention of Satan and the Rock Island Railroad." As a place for Upper Mississippi steamboat disasters it was rivalled only by Sawyer's Bend and Lake Pepin.

The company which owned the Effie Afton, a St. Louis concern, sued the railroad. The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis supported the steamboat company. In the struggle over that bridge centered the contest between St. Louis and Chicago to command the trade of the West. It was analogous to the older race between Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York for the trade of the trans-Allegheny country. New York won with the Erie Canal. Chicago won with Abraham Lincoln, counsel for the railroad. The thoroughness with which he went into the case resulted in a deadlocked jury, and the steamboat company dropped the suit. The railroads had won the first round in what was to be losing battle for the rivermen.

* * *

We returned to our table to eat our pudding. The young man's father asked me why I was so interested in that old bridge. I told him in outline. At the end of my tale I reminded him that the Rock Island bridge saw the end of both the fastest packet that ever blew for a landing on the Upper Mississippi and the best-known of all its pre-Civil War steamboatmen. The packet was the Grey Eagle, celebrated in upper river anecdote for her race from Dunleith to St. Paul against time and the Itasca. In 1861 she struck on this bridge and sank.

Capt. Daniel Smith Harris was at the wheel of his Grey Eagle when she struck. He never commanded another boat. The shock of her loss caused him to retire from the river. But not before he had made upper river steamboat history. He had come up the Mississippi to Galena in 1823 on a keelboat; the Virginia on her pioneer voyage to St. Paul passed him on his way up. In the next four decades he did more than any other riverman to extend and improve transportation on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries.

"Why do you know," I asked, "that seven times in fifteen years his boat battled through the ice to reach St. Paul first in the Spring?"

"Yes, I've heard of him," said the elder of my two table companions. "That young man beside you is his great-grandson."

Then it was my turn to listen. And I learned things about Captain Harris you won't find in the books.

HORACE REYNOLDS

North . . South . . East . . West

The Will to Accomplish

By Frank L. Perrin

One who gives thought to surprising, sometimes discouraging, but more generally the hopefully progressive evolutions of human thought and activity, must, it would seem, be encouraged. There are, to be sure, the frequent and disconcerting indications of retrogression rather than progress, of failure to solve, by selfishness, indulgence, ignorance and hatred the problems which so greatly perplex and annoy. But there are also convincing proofs that an ever-increasing number of men and women, as well as those of the younger generation, are becoming convinced that the things desired to be accomplished can be accomplished if there exists the desire and will to that end.

Now it might not be possible, by charts or actual figures, to establish the fact here set forth. The undulations and groundswells of human thought, human ambitions, and human desires cannot, of course, be accurately measured or charted. We judge such movements and the results indicated, or the lack of results, by manifestations rather than by boastful acclaim or abject apology made in the hope of excusing or explaining failure. And it is, after all, only by inches and with sometimes discouraging deliberation that actual and permanent progress is made. By and large, even to the casual student and observer, it must appear that in the years past definite progress has been made. But the inquisitive searcher seeks and demands convincing and reassuring proof. Spasmodic outbursts of war, alarming contagions of crime, the momentary or long-continued reign of political corruption in the cities, the undeniable trafficking between the underworld and public prosecutors and the courts, alarm us to the point of despair.

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It is just here that we come, happily, to the most convincing proof that the public conscience has been awakened to the realization that all these evils, singly or in combination, can be dealt with and subjugated, and sometime destroyed, if we have the courage, and more importantly the will, to accomplish what we have had, until now, only the desire to accomplish, but with little faith to undertake.

Within the last year in the States individually, and within quite recent years under the impulse and direction of Federal authority and the power imposed upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there has been accomplished, in the eradication of crime and the apprehension of criminals, more than seemed possible a decade ago. The credit, if credit is to be given, cannot be bestowed upon the individual officials, who have only done their duty as servants of the public. Their efforts would have been futile and ineffective without the support of an aroused public conscience. It is this awakened conscience which virtually stamped out combinations of organized criminals, racketeers and parasites which, less than five years ago, threatened American homes and society, and state and city governments, as they had never before been threatend. No, it was not the result of prohibition. It was not the result of a rebellion against so-called sumptuary legislation. But it was, in large part, the result of a prevailing public disregard for the law, and the belief, unwisely fostered, that all law could be defied without great danger of punishment.

* * *

Now that specious belief had not suddenly come to be the vicious, the predatory and the designing. They always have believed that if they were adroit enough, cunning enough, or lucky enough, they could escape the uncomfortable consequences of their transgression. The trouble was that their victims, those upon whom they preyed, the fathers and mothers of children held for ransom, the voters whose confidence was abused, the prosecuting witness whose plea for justice fell upon deaf ears, had come to believe, with the criminal, that the lawless were immune.

Thus, whether the timid and doubters realized it or not, we, a sovereign and a justice-loving people, came to the edge of a precipice at the bottom of which we saw, at least in imagination, the destruction of popular government, the wrecks of our homes, and social chaos. The picture was not a pleasant one. There were those who, as they paused to consider their own and the nation's plight, remembered that what must be done could be done, and that it had been done in the past. Public conscience was awakened. The results are becoming more and more apparent.

With courage, with determination to proceed from the point of a good beginning, the way forward will be comparatively easy. New hope has been awakened, new courage has been aroused. A span of horses can haul an apparently immovable load once the wheels begin to turn.

The Wide Horizon

America's Arms and the Air

By Wallace F. Safford
Editor, the Military Digest

Two goals yet to be achieved by any nation have been set by our War Department. They are: speeds in excess of eight miles a minute for the pursuit planes which this country will count on for defense against attacks by bombers, and cruising ranges of 6,000 miles for our big bombardment aircraft.

Up to now the maximum speeds developed by our fighting planes have been something over 400 miles per hour. Since Germany announced that one of its pursuit ships had achieved 469.2 miles her hour—the fastest man has ever flown in level flight—American aircraft manufacturers have been instructed to develop planes capable of flying at least 500 miles an hour.

Coupled with the speed of pursuits and the range of bombers, the essence of our present air defense program, is the actual production of 2,000-H. P. motors.

Now, the experimental models for planes in each category can be produced only at exorbitant expense. The recent crash of a prototype model cost the Government half a million dollars. We may well ask, "Was it worth it?"

For what would the proposed 6,000-mile bombers be used? They are not needed for defense, and as for retaliatory bombing, what nation has planes that can threaten our coasts?

* * *

It has been quite definitely established that bombers, either alone or in formation, can neither protect themselves nor each other. Where, then, are the escort planes for these extreme-range bombers? If that is to be another development, it is barking up the wrong tree, for the modifications necessary to carry adequate fuel would nullify their effectiveness for protection. Yet, without an escort of pursuit craft, bombers are highly vulnerable.

Even supposing that some of these super-bombers do manage to get through the swarms of hostile interceptor and pursuit aircraft, evading the hail of anti-aircraft artillery projectiles, and deliver their bomb-load on some city 2,500-3,000 miles from our shores, the transportation costs will be tremendously disproportionate to any results they can obtain.

At such a distance, even assuming our bombers could operate at will, bombing attacks could not be conducted with the continuity essential to success. Nor can an individual bomber carry enough high explosive, in view of the fuel weight, to do any real damage. Then there are the hazards of the return flight.

We do not need an Army Air Corps of 6,000 planes—additional to the Naval, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Aviation. No comparable air force could possibly cross either ocean to attack us. No potential enemy has enough ships capable of carrying aircraft to contest the aerial superiority that would be ours with a thousand planes. To take care of all our needs, including our outlying possessions, and providing sufficient strength to overwhelm any conceivable attempt to seize and establish an air base in this hemisphere, 3,000 planes are ample.

* * *

Furthermore, this building program is to be accomplished within two years. There is to be no leveling off to take advantages of newer developments—planes are to be acquired as fast as they can be produced—and they will all become obsolete at about the same time.

An air force of 6,000 planes would require a minimum of 60,000 men in ground crews. Air officers, with temporarily increased rank and drawing flying pay, will number from 12,000 to 15,000—more than the total number of officers in the Regular Army today. The maintenance cost of this personnel would be prodigious.

The situation has been brought about mainly by propaganda. Even supposedly reputable publications in the United States have carried these preposterous stories. The most charitable thing that can be said for the authors of these tales is that they were ignorant of facts.

It is time the public examined expenditures to determine their necessity, and to insist on the efficient use of public funds.

Mirror of World Opinion

Curfew Didn't Ring

A schoolgirl scribbling on her slate when she ought to have been doing her arithmetic produced a poem that was to echo in many schoolrooms for decades thereafter. The poem has ten stanzas, each with six double lines. How she ever got it all onto one slate remains a mystery. Published by accident, it brought her, as her sole tangible reward, a year's subscription to a Detroit newspaper, valued at $1.50. The poem was written seventy-two years ago. The girl who wrote it, later Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, passed on in San Diego recently. She wrote other poems, some of which found their way into those old childhood favorites, St. Nicholas and The Youth's Companion, but if she is remembered it will be for "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight."

Whatever its other merits, "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" has a drumbeat rhythm that never falters. "Slowly England's sun was setting o'er the hilltops far away"—it is impossible for the least sensitive of children to miss an accent. The rereading of the lines carries many of us back. . . .

The windows are open. A bee buzzes lazily in. The sun is warm. We think of the swimming-pool at the bridge. The teacher gives us an admonishing look. The prettiest and likewise most heartless little girl giggles. "Slowly England's sun was setting," she begin, "o'er the hilltops far away." After a little we forget ourselves in Bessie's sad predicament. We are young Basil Underwood. In our brave, strong arms we clasp her, kiss the face upturned and white, whisper, "Darling, you have saved me—curfew will not ring tonight!" And the truth is it didn't, nor did the equally fatal school-bell the next morning—for we spoke pieces on the last day of school.—*New York Times.*

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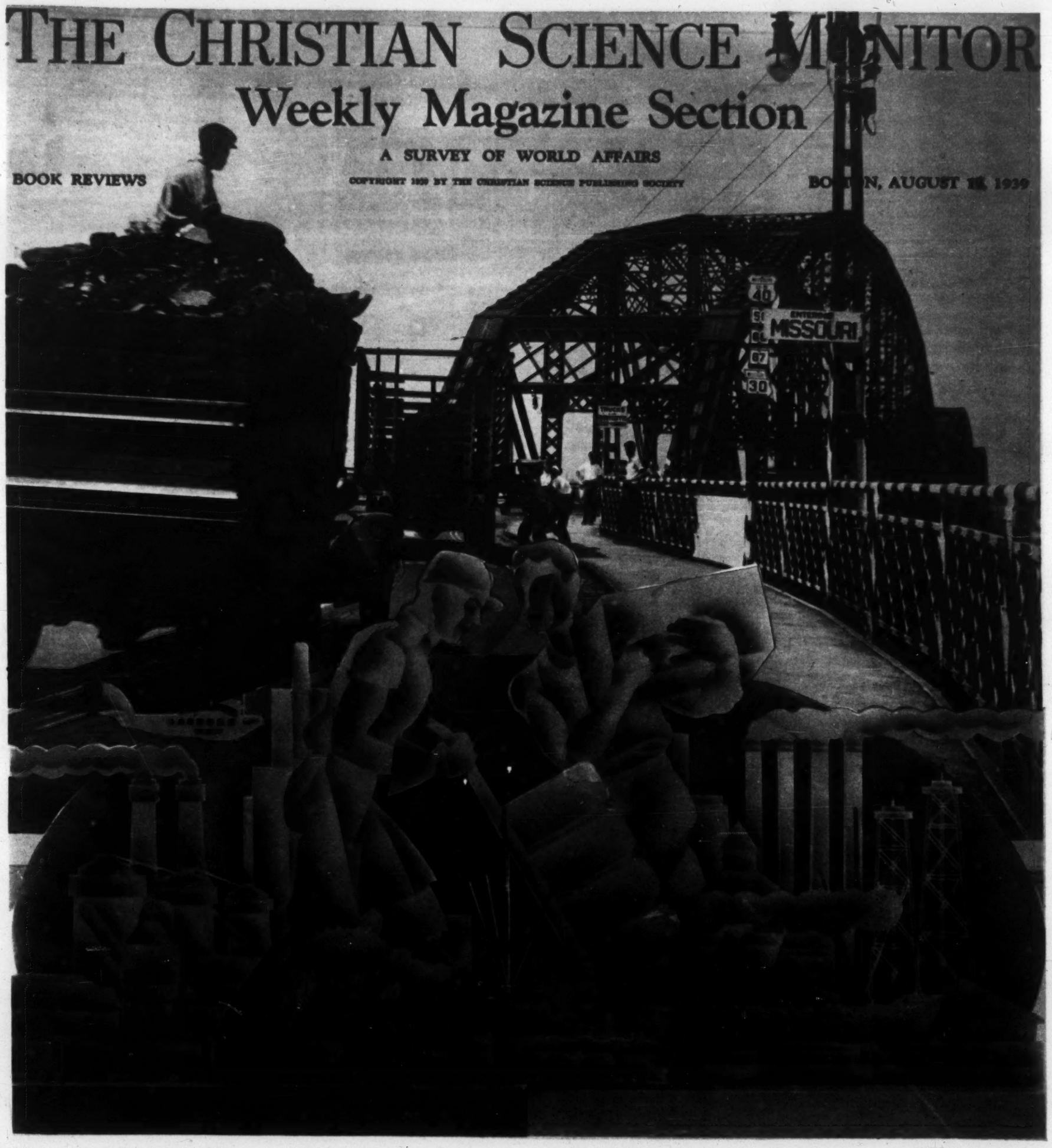


Photo, Charles Phelps Cushing

Reuniting the United States

By William Yandell Elliott

Department of Government, Harvard University

BEFORE THE FORMATION of the federal union a condition approaching international anarchy existed among the separate American states. Each one was bent upon regulating trade in its own interests, and, in a manner quite like that of nationalism at the present time, interfering with the flow of commerce both with foreign nations and among the separate states. The Duke of Dorset in 1785, in replying to the American commissioners who were attempting to negotiate a treaty with England, aptly described the situation that then existed:

> The apparent determination of the respective states to regulate their own separate interests renders it absolutely necessary towards forming a permanent system of commerce that my country should be informed how far the commissioners can be duly authorized to enter into any engagement with Great Britain which it may not be in the power of any one of the states to render totally useless and inefficient.

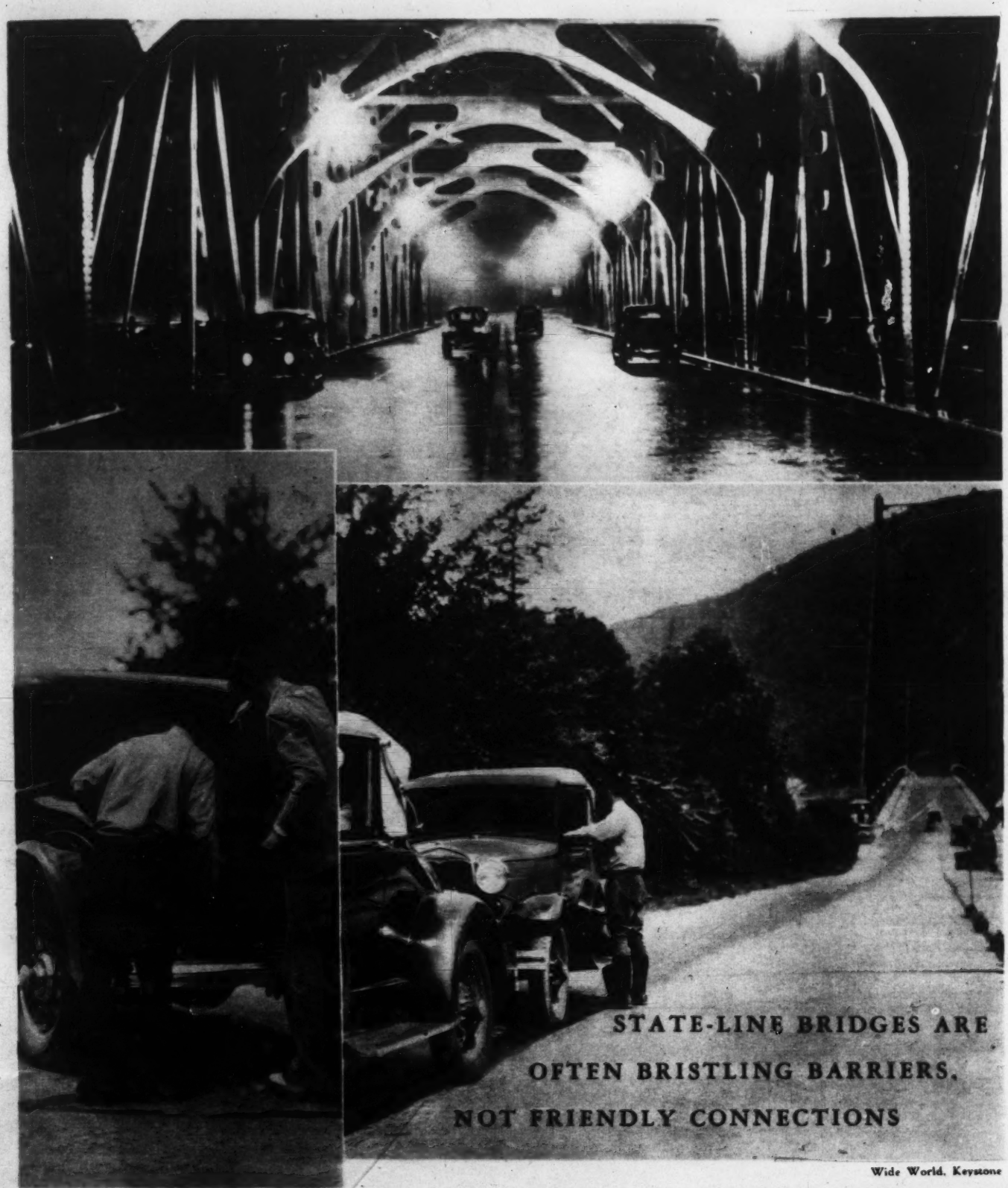
The situation of New York was described at the time by a despairing patriot as like that of a man with both arms cut off at the shoulders, since its protected commerce was being drained off to the free trade ports of both Connecticut and New Jersey.

Each state was bent on excluding the products of other states to such a degree that even butter had sometimes to pay a tariff in passing from one to another. It was this restraint of the normal flow of trade, so fatal to the revival of prosperity, that, more than anything else, produced the Constitution of the United States. Article I confers upon Congress one of the most important powers, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes."

It will be astonishing to many Americans to learn that their Constitution has been undermined in this respect so seriously that at the present time the flow of trade among the states in the American Union is often impaired to a degree reminiscent of the days prior to 1787. In spite of the constitutional injunction against imposing restrictions on interstate commerce, the states have gradually built up barriers that effectively prevent goods from out of state from coming in without penalty. Often such goods are completely excluded. The devices that are used have, in some cases, passed the scrutiny of the Supreme Court since they are derived from the inherent powers of the states to impose quarantine laws, to tax the use of products employed in the states, to exclude alcoholic beverages, to regulate the conditions under which trucks and motor vehicles may be employed, aid to establish codes for the building and other trades that impose special limitations, often set to conform to local conditions.

Businessmen are just beginning to wake up to the fact that they are dealing with 48 sovereignties in a wide range of their commercial activities. Many of them who a few years ago were the most ardent Jeffersonians in espousing states' rights in order to escape federal regulation, are now facing even more annoying and much more expensive regulation by the separate states. It is not surprising, therefore, that a recent Council of State Governments summoned a conference on barriers to interstate trade, at which a series of resolutions were passed condemning the growth of these economic boundaries.

There has been since that time a notable effort on the



STATE-LINE BRIDGES ARE OFTEN BRISTLING BARRIERS, NOT FRIENDLY CONNECTIONS

Wide World, Keystone

part of the Governors of the states in pursuance of recommendations of the conference of State Governors, and this Council of State Governments to discourage further legislative action in this direction.

But it is all very much like cutting off the heads of Hydra. Two new acts of retaliation, of discrimination against goods outside the state or outside a particular locality, grow in place of the one that is struck down. The progress in educating state legislatures to resist local pressures is dishearteningly slow, and naturally very difficult.

The worst of the matter is that there are often very reasonable grounds for these state laws at the outset. California, for instance, has been terribly punished by the introduction of insect pests both from the Orient and, it is alleged, from other states. Different sorts of scale that attack the citrus fruits, or pests like the puncture vine and the camel thorn, any number of insect and fungus pests make the life of agriculturists more difficult and often spell ruin for whole localities. The result is that action by California against the importation of certain fruits from outside the state produces retaliatory action by growers in other states. Sometimes the initiative passes to the border state, as it has in the sort of customs officials who search one's baggage in passing from California to Arizona and confiscate all citrus fruits and certain types of other products against which strict quarantine is enforced. These plant quarantines in themselves are understandable, but they begin to affect the actual flow of goods in a serious way, and their sum total throughout the nation is now alarming.

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Efforts to substitute some federal quarantine regulations in order to prevent unreasonable abuses of the power have so far proved only a very mild relief. Similarly states which have sales taxes that they wish to enforce are driven to impose some form of direct or indirect taxation on goods brought in from outside the state in order to protect their own merchants. As the different tax systems are in many cases conflicting there is a regular border warfare carried on, with all the annoying practices of smuggling in order to escape these restrictions. In some cases, such as motor cars, cigarettes, and alcoholic beverages, this warfare has assumed alarming proportions with retaliatory programs rapidly growing and the number of enforcement officers growing into something like the protection of an international boundary.

The method of assault on the normal flow of trade is to establish definite "ports of entry" for the use of out-of-state trucks through which inspection may be made and specifications or duties enforced. Although this may seem an entirely natural development its net effect is to create boundaries between the states that are like passing frontiers in Europe. So far the transcontinental trains are subject only to limitations with respect to the sale of liquor and cigarettes; but automobiles, and especially busses and trucks, are subject to the most arbitrary regulation in the different states, some of which is clearly aimed at discouraging the entry and use of out-of-state trucking facilities and the like.

* * *

Nowhere more than in the building trades has this abuse come to symbolize the new international anarchy of economic boundaries that is developing within the American system. Recently in his testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee, Mr. Thurman Arnold, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, proclaimed the willingness of that Department to assist trade associations and other interested parties to break the endless and unreasonable restrictions imposed by local building codes or by contractors and trade unions who refuse to handle certain types of products. General Wood of Sears, Roebuck & Co., in his testimony, produced perhaps the most anomalous situation, but one that could probably be matched by others from different sources. He pointed to the fact that Sears, Roebuck could not employ its own products in its own home offices in certain departments, like plumbing, since the trade unions or contractors refused to handle the goods, and building codes had in some instances been drawn with discriminatory intent.

Examples produced in the testimony showed that specifications that had no basis of an engineering or architectural nature but were entirely designed to exclude certain products and to favor others, usually of local manufacture, were incorporated in the building laws or in the building trade practices of countless localities throughout the entire country. Some states have gone so far as to prescribe by law the purchase of materials from within the state for a great number of their public projects.

* * *

It is clear that if this trend goes on mounting with the alarming rapidity it has shown in the past few years, the program which Mr. Hull has launched for freeing the barriers of international trade will be needed within the confines of the United States itself. If butter and dairy products were a source of annoyance prior to the creation of the Federal Constitution, today the exclusion of out-of-state milk by the endless difficulties put in the way of shipping such products into certain states constitutes at least an equal menace to a national economy. The Department of Agriculture has recently made a study of these dairy products marketing restrictions and has carried the study on into other areas to show the wide incidence of these restraints. More recently the Department of Commerce has become aroused and is studying the effect of different systems of taxation, that have a restraining character, upon the flow of interstate trade. The Department of Justice, as has already been noted, is pledged to assist in attacking some of these arbitrary restraints.

But no amount of study alone is going to prove persuasive enough to limit the interested pressures that have produced these restrictions. Some of them are at least partially justified by local conditions and to sift out the wheat from the chaff is an extremely tedious process. In any case there is no organ of the Federal Government that has the power to act against state barriers of this type, unless it be the Supreme Court of the United States.

This has led to a new strategy that may curiously reverse the role of the New Deal toward the Court and produce at least in this area a common front with national business interests. The suggestion is being seriously entertained, and apparently has some support from the Department of Justice, that test cases should be brought to determine the constitutionality of many of these state acts. Recent decisions by the Supreme Court, notably in the Consolidated Edison Electric Company case, would seem to indicate that the Court as presently composed is inclined to take the view that the cumulative effect of a wide number of purely local actions may be of a national significance that brings the action within the scope of interstate commerce.

* * *

Congress has, according to Mr. Arnold, already, in the Sherman and the Clayton Acts, forbidden combinations in restraint of trade. Many of the local actions can be brought under this head. The curious situation may therefore be developed of the New Deal going to the Supreme Court for assistance in clearing up the constitutionality of a federal program with the hope of securing through Court action something that Congress alone, or even Congress and the Executive Department, could not undertake.

The advantages of court decisions would be, of course, that they would strike down by a single decision a multitude of separate acts. Affirmative action by the Court in declaring once more the superior power of federal control over interstate commerce and in restricting the action of state or local governments in this area would produce a situation more nearly analogous to the intention of the founders of the American republic. Business, too, is looking to the Federal Government for assistance in warding off the legion of petty annoyances and actual interferences with the flow of its goods from one part of the Union to another.

The virus of nationalism which has elsewhere produced extreme centralization seems in our federal system to have spread to the states. Resistance to abuses of the powers of the states must, of course, be looked for primarily within their own boundaries, but here, as in the international order, unless there is some assurance of protection against arbitrary discrimination from outside, few states will be able to muster the patience necessary to refrain from retaliation or to avoid yielding to the pressures of their own local interests. It may prove to be the case, therefore, that the Supreme Court in redesigning certain aspects of our Federal system will once more prove its claim to be a sort of perpetual method of bringing the Constitution up to date without the labor and difficulty of a Federal Amendment. Its action on some of the cases that may shortly be brought before it will therefore be awaited by both businessmen and all other citizens who are anxious to see the Union really preserved.

* * *

The Constitution, after all, can be sapped and mined in various directions. While the outcry was loudest against federal centralization in the regulatory sphere, the unnoticed effect of grants-in-aid and federal subsidies was leading all roads to Washington, as once they led to Rome. In the opposite direction this slow growth of state discrimination against the use of out-of-state products has been slowly disintegrating the unity of the great free trade system that existed within the United States. It is surely high time to arrest so dangerous a trend within the boundaries of the American system. More than the many millions of dollars immediately involved is at stake. The real issue is to prevent the disintegration of the world's greatest area of free trade into economic Balkanism.

Can Japan Hold On?

Three Factors Condition This Appraisal of the Question the World Is Asking as the Nation Presses On in China

By William Henry Chamberlin

THE QUESTION is being asked in accents of varying hopefulness all over the world today: How long can Japan stand the war strain? It is widely assumed that, since Japan is a poor country and warfare is expensive, the Island Empire must sooner or later come to the end of its resources. It is on this belief that China's war strategy of prolonged resistance in the interior, supplemented by guerrilla activity in Japanese-occupied regions, is largely based. Few intelligent Chinese anticipate sweeping victories over the Japanese forces in the open field. What they hope for is that China will prove to possess more stamina and staying power in a war of attrition. The agitation for sanctions or economic discriminations against Japan also has a bearing, since it is believed that the economy of the Island Empire might not long endure the double strain of war effort and outside economic pressure.

Now, of course, it would be a very much oversimplified view of the situation to conceive that Japan has a certain amount of money with which to run the war and that it must quit when this sum is exhausted. Ever since the wars of antiquity, when women in besieged cities gave their hair to be used as bowstrings, war has been the generator of sacrifice, of substitution, of elasticity. When a country goes to war it throws into the balance not only its armed forces, not only its financial reserves in the shape of gold and internationally valid currencies, but all its manpower, all the resources of its citizens, whether measured in labor or in capital.

Japan's war bill can be footed up with a fair degree of accuracy. It is in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 yen (approximately $2,800,000) per day. But when one begins to add up Japan's means of meeting this bill one has to take into calculation many elastic and imponderable factors: the efficiency with which the state can mobilize industrial resources, for instance, the extent to which the people can endure deprivation without suffering a loss in productivity, the success or failure of Japan in extracting from China this or that important mineral or agricultural product.

* * *

Japan is passing on part of the cost of the war to the future and is meeting another part through economies and deprivations which are imposed on the population. More than 90 per cent of the cost of the war is being financed out of new issues of state bonds. This does not, however, exempt the people from the pinch of war. For, with a view to keeping its balance of international payments in order, Japan has placed its foreign trade under severe state control.

War orders receive priority, orders from firms which are engaged in export trade are in a secondary preferential position. Luxuries, simple comforts, many things which in America would be regarded as necessities are barred out. When the people buy new textiles they find that staple fiber is heavily mixed with cotton or wool. Every month taxicabs become a little scarcer and buses more crowded because of the policy of conserving gasoline. The figures on the reduction of imports of many important raw materials are eloquent. Imports of cotton and rubber in 1938 were half of the 1937 figures. Wool was cut down by 69 per cent, pulp by 63 per cent, timber by 57 per cent.

Japan is feeling the war not in any big crisis of undernourishment or breakdown of transportation, but in a dozen little ways. If something goes amiss with the radiator in a steamheated house the chances are that the particular gadget which is needed to repair it is not obtainable. No new schools are being built; no new telephones are being installed. Nonmilitary construction requiring the use of steel and other valuable metals has been almost completely suspended. Coal in a biting Japanese winter is more expensive and harder to get.

Japan's ability to weather the war strain depends very largely on its success or failure in solving the two outstanding economic problems which the war has raised. The first of these is to ward off what Japanese economists sometimes call "malignant inflation," to distinguish it from the moderate brand which is already visible. The second is to find some means of balancing exports of goods and services against imports not so much of munitions, in which Japan is pretty self-sufficient, as of materials for making munitions, together with essential raw materials.

The amount of loans issued during the last two fiscal years (the Japanese financial year runs from April to April) was a little over 6,500,000,000 yen. Larger loan appropriations were made; but these were not fully used up—an indication that Japan is already employing its productive equipment so fully and intensively that new issues of credit are sometimes superfluous. The extent of the Japanese loan effort is evident if one considers that Japan has never been able to raise more than 2,500,000,000 yen from taxes and other sources of national revenue. Loan issues during 1938-39, when the war was already in full blast, totaled 4,340,000,000 yen, almost twice the estimated figure on the income side of the budget.

While there has been a strenuous effort to pass on these bonds to banks, insurance companies, institutional investors, and to the general public (few Japanese, however meager their income, escape social compulsion to do some saving for the national cause), the quantity of bonds left in the hands of the Bank of Japan, the central bank of issue, has been steadily increasing, from 829,073,000 yen in January, 1937, to 1,387,299,000 yen in the following year and to 1,841,407,000 yen in 1939.

However, Japan does not seem to be threatened by inflation of the catastrophic type which overtook so many European countries after the World War. The average Japanese regards the yen, as the American regards the dollar, as "real money."

Paul's Photos, Chicago; H. Armstrong Roberts

TWO SIDES TO JAPANESE LIVING—Top: The Scene Might Be Broadway at Twenty-Third; the Time, a Bright Spring Day. The Noonday Crowd Before the Marunouchi Building, Tokyo. Above: Japanese Family at Home

More serious, perhaps, than the problem of internal inflation is the question of how Japan is to continue to finance imports of war materials from abroad. Japan's economy is normally based on large imports of raw materials which are mostly worked up and exported in the form of cheap manufactured goods. Receipts from shipping (in which Japan is the third nation in the world) and from tourist expenditures help to keep the balance of payments in order.

At the present time Japan still has a sum of 501,000,000 yen worth of gold which is earmarked as a reserve for the currency. There is little other visible gold at the disposition of the Government, although newly mined gold is expected to realize about 200,000,000 yen a year. If one were to take the rigid view that the performances of past years are an infallible guide for the future, Japan would seem to be threatened with a serious crisis of exhaustion of gold reserves by the end of this year, or at least by 1940.

Broadly speaking, there are three types of war which Japan may be compelled to fight. If the situation remains more or less as at present, with Japan holding main arteries of communication but Chinese guerrillas active in the hinterland, so that effective economic exploitation is held up, I should expect Japan to feel the economic pinch of war pretty severely within another two years. If, as the Japanese hope, Chinese resistance crumbles and subsides to a point where Japan can begin to help itself to Chinese natural resources, thereby replacing to some extent some of the present foreign imports, its ability to stand the strain of a war which would taper off more and more into mere police operations would be extended indefinitely.

There remains a third possibility, that Japan would become involved in a land war with the Soviet Union or in a naval war with some other power. In the eventuality of such big wars, Japan would have to win quickly, within a year or two at the most, or would face defeat as a result of attrition and exhaustion of resources.

Wide World

Rights for Men

Comfort, Not Custom, Will Soon Rule Styles in Masculine Clothing According to Elizabeth ("Fashion Is Spinach") Hawes

By Joseph G. Harrison

"DID YOU SEE the picture of King George in the President's car at Hyde Park? Did you notice that he was without a tie and that his shirt was open? There's your answer. I tell you, they can't stop it. It's bound to come, and it'll be here a lot sooner than many persons expect. The handwriting's on the wall."

It was Elizabeth Hawes speaking, conjuring up the vision of Britain's temporarily tie-less monarch as evidence that a revolution in men's clothes is on and that the patient male is at last in open revolt against the textile steam-chambers in which he passes so much of his time.

Having tossed a cross-stitch into the hitherto happy circle of men's clothing manufacturers with her current best-seller, "Men Can Take It," in which she openly advocates a male sartorial revolution, Miss Hawes was now explaining that custom would soon be in full retreat before comfort.

"Clothing manufacturers and dealers are trembling over the prospect that the clothes they now sell may be replaced by cheaper, more comfortable ones," she says. "Why, just the other day the owner of one of Boston's leading department stores labeled as 'very dangerous' a suggestion of mine that men change over to comfortable $5 slack suits. You notice, he didn't say my idea was 'crazy.'"

Miss Hawes contemplates no half measures in the revolution she is sponsoring for men. So if you're prepared to follow where she leads, it's all or nothing.

Take the suit coat, for example. Men disagree on it, to be sure, some calling it hot, uncomfortable and binding, while others declare that it is distinguished and necessary to a well-groomed look, especially if one is stout. To Miss Hawes, however, a suit coat is inexcusable. As a proof of its uselessness, she points out that the man who doesn't take off his coat at the first suspicion of an excuse is rare, indeed.

At the same time Miss Hawes, who would settle this coat problem once and for all by eliminating it, realizes that this is probably impossible so early in the revolution, so she turns to the slack suit, with its light material, widely spaced weave and ample room, as a good compromise. In such a suit, she says, "men are ready to have some fun."

* * *

It's quite likely that Miss Hawes would also give her approval to a new-type suit coat developed by one of the country's largest manufacturers of men's clothes. Holding that a great part of a coat's discomfort comes from its long sleeves and the double fold around collar and lapel, this new coat eliminates collar and lapels and has sleeves that stop above the elbow, to be worn with a sport shirt whose collar is outside the coat.

During the past few years, in men's hot-weather clothing have come developments in cooler fabrics, such as gabardine, tropical worsteds, hopsacking and seersucker. Fuller play to ventilation has come through making coats broader across the back and fuller through the shoulder.

But while Miss Hawes and other sartorial reformers seem content to permit the suit coat to fade out gracefully, there is another garment that apparently has few articulate defenders. Intimately linked with the coat, but seemingly near the end of a long career, is the one-time beautifully colored and beflowered, but now rather drab, object known as a vest in America and as a waistcoat in England and Boston.

* * *

That piece of clothing, reaching its heyday in the era of grandfather's heavy gold watch and still putting up a good fight for survival in winter, has been put practically hors de combat by the summer sun. Meeting its Waterloo in the rise in popularity of double-breasted suits, its elimination will doubtless be speeded by the fact that it is quite frequently uncomfortable after a Thanksgiving Day dinner.

Still another innovation, which has been a surprisingly long time in coming, is the introduction of porous shoes for summer wear. Previously this problem of warm, stiff-leather shoes had been met chiefly by children who went barefooted and by Southern Negroes who quite reasonably slit their shoes when they became too hot or tight. The new ventilated shoe looks like just the thing for men who would hesitate to ride barefooted in the subway or to appear at a directors' meeting with slit shoes.

At the same time, it is quite possible that such air-conditioned shoes will not eliminate an astonishingly large and determined group of sandal-wearers. That this group has influential adherents may be gathered from the fact that a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature wears them and enjoys considerable prestige among his colleagues because of his moral courage.

Even men's hats, while still retaining their incredible inaesthetic shapes, have become cooler in material and more sprightly in color. Felts are better, but the biggest hot-weather improvements have come in lighter and more loosely woven straws. Some persons also find cause for rejoicing in evidence that the derby, or bowler, is following the beaver hat into oblivion.

All of which brings us, logically or otherwise, to the question of neckties, which literally leaves us hanging in the air, in more ways than one. Neckties, it appears, hold a unique position. With the great majority of American men they are the only bit of color about his apparel, yet they are also the most uncomfortable with their unremitting pressure on the windpipe. Thus they are at one and the same time the most desirable and undesirable feature of male attire. And to be quite frank, there doesn't seem to be one chance in a hundred of eliminating them from the life of the white-collar class within any foreseeable period.

* * *

Yet, despite neckties hanging like the Sword of Damocles over the waking hours of the American male, there is evidence that men's clothes are moving in the right direction, even though avoiding drastic breaks with past.

The other evening I dropped into a movie during a revival of a pre-war film. Although the theme was tragic, the hero's clothes nearly turned it into a comedy. His collar made him look as if he were being punished in the stocks, his coat looked like a strait jacket and must have felt like one, while his high shoes and heavy hat reminded me of a deep-sea diver. Compared with such holdovers from medieval armor, the clothes of today suddenly felt uncommonly comfortable.

Furthermore, bits of color are creeping back into men's clothing through elements in America's population that have committed the great male heresy of believing that a little sprightliness here and there is not amiss. In this regard, a trip through New York City's great Negro district of Harlem will be a joy to the sartorial nonconformist. There he will find himself in the natural habitat of red silk shirts, yellow pointed shoes, green and purple suits and fuzzy-wool hats that defy description. And who knows? Just as America's great folk music of jazz owes much to the Negro, so may its more colorful clothes of the future.

Answering my question as to just what clothes she would have men wear, Miss Hawes answered that they already wear them—in the country.

"Why shouldn't men wear the same clothes to work in that they wear on vacation or in sports? Look at cool slack trousers, at light-weight shoes and at short-sleeved shirts open at the neck. That's what men ought to wear to work in the summertime if they want to be comfortable. In the winter they can put on heavier-weight clothes, but they needn't be any less comfortable."

* * *

While New York City designers and clothiers refuse to take seriously suggestions that bankers appear at work in polo shirts and sneakers, they do believe that comfort could be served by making shirt collars looser and lower, by eliminating shirt-tails, by wearing short, garterless socks, and by substituting very broad band suspenders for belts. Many designers, when out of earshot of their employers, even advocate the elimination of all types of dress suits, holding that there just doesn't seem to be any way of making them livable.

Although most men agree that changes in their clothes are needed, there is a great reluctance to lead the parade through the fear that our "passion for anonymity" will be lost if someone takes a second look at the clothing we have on.

I remember in this connection having seen a young man in Paris, a member of some philosophical brotherhood, walking through the Luxembourg Gardens, clad only in a loose cotton Roman toga and sandals. As it was a warm day, this seemed obviously a far more sensible costume than that worn by the rest of the Parisian population, yet this fact did not prevent his being greeted with smiles wherever he went.

But, as Miss Hawes says, the revolution is here and change will come from one source or another and will be accepted. Is it too much to hope, then, that the day is not far off when men, like women, will enjoy thinking about their clothes instead of trying to forget them?

Spain: After the War

On the Basis of a Single Political Party, Like Germany and Italy, Franco Regime Lays Down Governmental Policies for Remodelled State

By Christopher Buckley

"LET THERE BE NO ILLUSION, when this war is over we shall have a host of conquered but not one convert." So wrote the Domingo of Salamanca, a Nationalist newspaper, in the early days of the civil war. Such is the problem today: to reconcile without mass executions the bulk of the Spanish people to the new regime. It would be pleasant to write of reconstruction if reconstruction were really in progress on any large scale, but in writing of Nationalist Spain at this time one has to avoid confusing promise with performance and to recognize the fact that the period of reprisals is by no means over.

* * *

But, looking forward into the future, one can discern the new forces dominating Spain and the outlines of their policy. From the first the Nationalist movement represented the combination of two very different elements, the Traditionalists and the Phalange Española.

The former, representing the Church, the landowners, and certain sections of the officer class, is broadly monarchical in sympathy. United with them are the Requetes, who support the century-old claim of the Carlist dynasty to the throne. During the early months of the war the Requetes, whose courage in action was proverbial among their opponents, provided much of the "drive" on the Nationalist side. Particularly strong in the traditionalist and conservative province of Navarre, they formed the spearhead of General Emilio Mola's army of the North based on Burgos.

* * *

These elements, representing to a great extent the mere crust of reaction, lack the dynamic power necessary for the colossal task of reconstruction that lies ahead. They are essentially "backward-looking" forces aiming at the rehabilitation of the old Spain of ecclesiastical and feudal privilege. For the dynamic force of the future one must look to the Phalange.

This organization, founded in October, 1933, by José Antonio Primo de Rivera, son of the Dictator of the previous decade, follows the general pattern of the National Socialist and Fascist parties. Like them, it rejects political democracy and the Parliamentary system. Like them, it aims at becoming the sole political body in a one-party totalitarian state. Like them, it makes its appeal largely to the rising generation. The swift growth of the Phalange is due primarily to its lack of exclusiveness. It appeals to the urban worker and the peasant by its denunciation of the capitalist middleman and the moneylender. It attracts also some of the very "toughest" elements in the country. Ardently nationalist, it knows the value of symbolism and of political uniforms. Its emblem is a yoke signifying Labor and a clasp of five arrows symbolizing Unity, Authority, Fatherland, Bread, and Justice.

At its inception it was only one of many similar organizations, and the C. E. D. A. of Gil Robles (which, however, made the mistake of attempting to run with the Parliamentary hare and hunt with the Totalitarian hounds) was far more widely known. During the early stages of the war the claims of the Phalange and of the Traditionalists to control the National movement seemed nicely balanced. General Emilio Mola was known to favor the latter, General Francisco Franco the former. Young Primo de Rivera himself was executed by the Republicans for treason in November, 1936, but under his lieutenants, Manuel Hedilla, Raimundo Fernandez Guesta, and Garcia Valdecases, the movement gained ground rapidly, attracting to itself many Left and near-Left elements. At the same time it developed a powerful Woman's Section.

In April, 1937, at a time when quarrels between Requetes and Phalangists threatened to hamper the military effort, General Franco proclaimed the merging of all parties in the Phalange. Henceforward there was to be only one political party, on the German and Italian model.

At this point it will be as well to summarize the 26-point program to which the Generalissimo has given his formal approval and which represents therefore the Charter of the New Spain:

1. The recognition of the primary and urgent need of strengthening, elevating, and magnifying the Mother Country.

2. Spain is a definite unity. Conspiracy against this unity will be considered repellent and all Separatism a crime.

3. The Spaniards are determined to claim a pre-eminent position for Spain in Europe and will endure neither international isolation nor foreign meddling.

4. The Spanish national army on land, on sea, and in the air shall again enjoy the highest public dignity and shall be sufficiently capable and numerous to guarantee the complete independence of Spain in its rightful place among the powers.

5. Spain will take once again glory and wealth on the sea routes and will aspire to become a great maritime power.

6. All Spaniards will participate in the State by means of family, municipal, and syndical functions, but nobody will participate by means of political parties. The system of political parties and their many abuses will be abolished implacably.

7. The people are free; but nobody will be allowed to use his liberty against the union, strength, or liberty of the Mother Country. A rigorous discipline will impede all attempts to disunite or to poison the minds of Spaniards or to incite them to take action against the Mother Country.

8. The National-Syndicalist State will allow all private initiative compatible with the common interests, and will also protect and stimulate those efforts which are advantageous to the public well-being.

9. With respect to its economy, Spain will be considered as a gigantic syndicate of producers. Spanish society will be organized by means of a system of vertical syndicates in the different branches of production and all at the service of the national economic whole.

10. The old capitalist system will be repudiated, but Marxism will be repudiated likewise. The impetus of the laboring classes, which are today led astray by "red" doctrines, will be guided toward the desire to take a direct participation in the great tasks of the National State.

11. The National-Syndicalist State will make it radically impossible for the struggle of classes to exist, because all who co-operate in production will constitute an organic whole. The dominion of the weaker class by the stronger, or anarchy in the regime of work, will be strictly suppressed.

12. The State affirms that wealth will be first applied to improve the conditions of life of all who form part of the nation.

13. The State will recognize private property as a lawful means for the accomplishment of individual, family, and social ends, and will protect it against the abuses of large capitalists, speculators, and moneylenders.

14. The State will defend all enterprise connected with the nationalization of bank services.

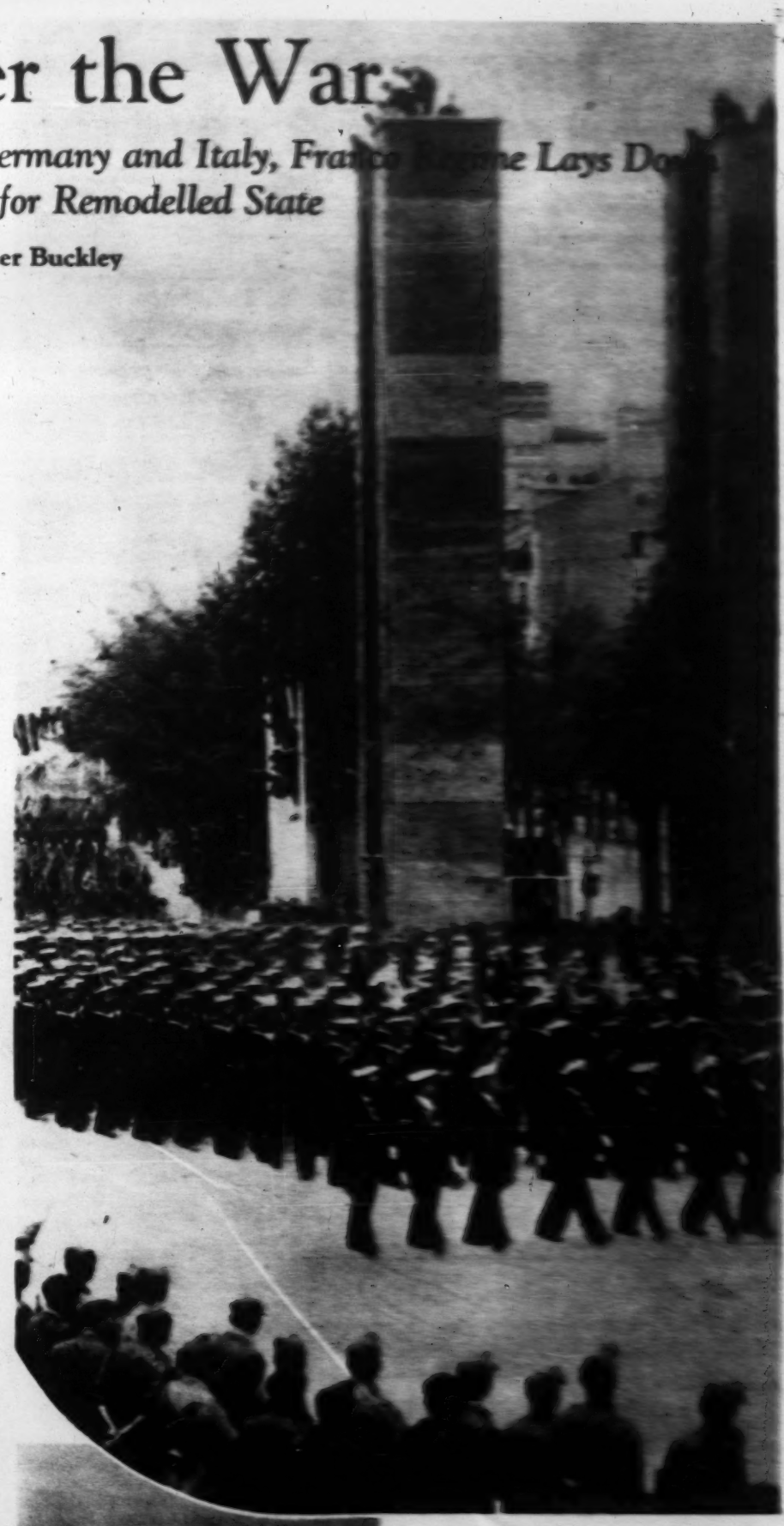
15. All Spaniards have the right to work, and those who find themselves in enforced unemployment will be supported by public funds.

16. All Spaniards who are not disabled are obliged to work. The National-Syndicalist State will pay not the slightest consideration to those who accomplish no office but aspire to live as guests at the cost of the effort of others.

17. The State will do its utmost to raise the life-level of the country, and will bring into effect the economic and social reforms in agriculture.

18. The economic reform of agriculture. All earth products shall be assured a minimum remunerative price. Hydraulic works shall be installed. A national Agricultural Credit shall be or-

(Continued on page 22)



Wide World

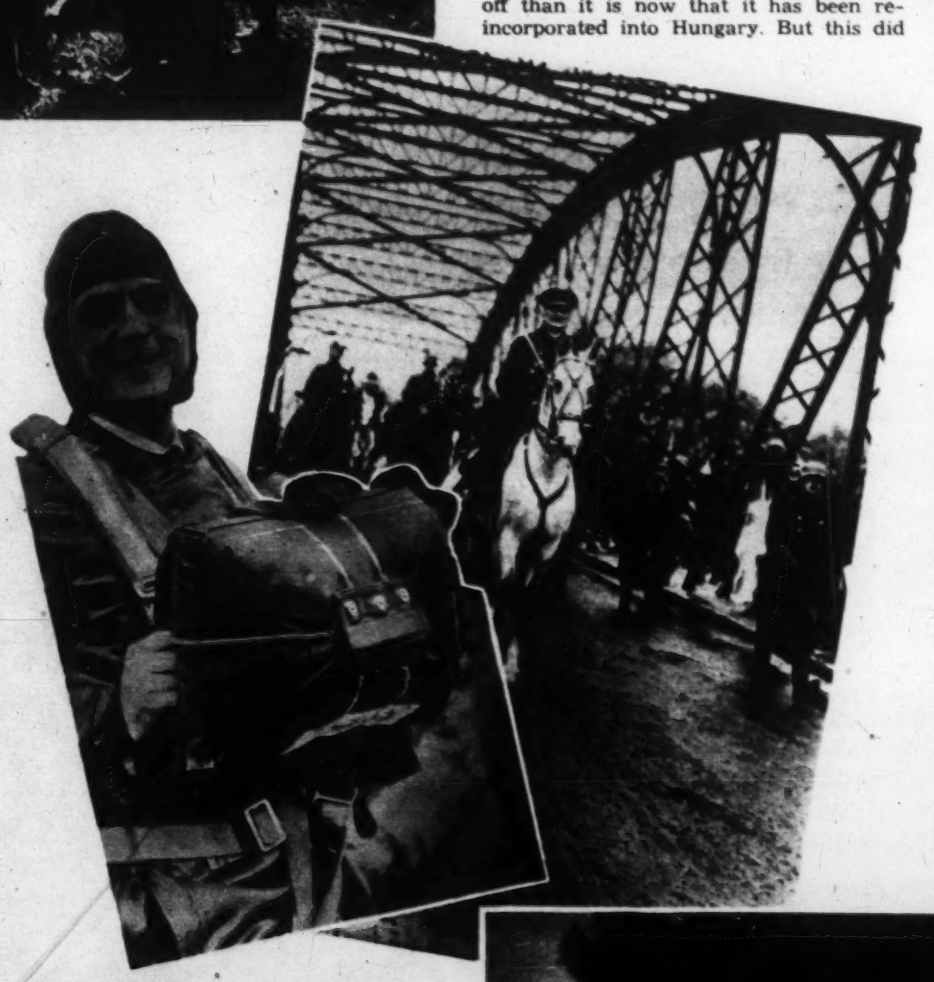
VICTORY PERCHES ON THE RIM OF SPAIN'S DESOLATION

Above: Madrid Hears the March of Franco's Marines in the May 19 Victory Parade
Below: Soldiers Exchange Bayonets for Picks and Shovels in Madrid as an Era of Reconstruction Begins in Bomb-Wracked Spain

A Danubian Alliance?

Rumania, With Its Control of Transylvania's Hungarian Minority and of Possible Land Concessions, Held to Be Key of Any Mid-Europe Peace Bloc

By Godfrey Lias



A HUNGARIAN DIPLOMATIST told me the other day that if Rumania only would make some small territorial concessions and treat the Hungarian minority in Transylvania better, the Danubian States, together with Poland, could make an alliance which would put an end forever to the fear of Germany's domination over Eastern Europe.

Throughout Hungary and Rumania, as indeed throughout the whole of Eastern Europe, dislike of the Third Reich is at present intense, in spite of, or may be because of, their dependence on Germany, and especially on the German market. Yet, there does not seem to be the slightest sign of a real get-together movement, although speeches of Danubian statesmen this summer have abounded with vague offers of good will toward all their neighbors.

Thus M. Grigore Gafencu, in his speech at the opening session of the new Rumanian Parliament in June, stressed his Government's view that a treaty of friendship with Hungary would go far toward securing peace in Eastern Europe. The Hungarian Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, when he in turn opened the session of the new Hungarian Parliament about a week later, reiterated these sentiments. It is true that Admiral Horthy did not go so far as to mention Rumania by name but contented himself with offering a hand to all Hungary's neighbors. In effect, however, this came to much the same thing, as he had already named most of the others.

Hungarian extremists, of course, unlike the diplomatist referred to above, have only one formula for friendship with any of their neighbors, namely the surrender of all territory taken from Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon. They divide the nations of the world roughly into a ruling class and a subject class, Hungarians being among the former and Hungary's neighbors, with the exception of Germans and Serbs, being definitely among the latter.

The sudden upheaval of the Munich "settlement" unexpectedly gave Hungary an opportunity to get back a small part of its lost territory in Slovakia. The demise of the truncated State of Czechoslovakia six months later brought Hungary a further slice of Slovakia, together with the whole of Ruthenia, thus giving the Hungarians a common frontier with Poland. But besides doing this, Munich established Germany as the paramount power in Central Europe and placed Hungary next a State of marked imperialist tendencies. In effect, therefore, Hungary must so far as the near future is concerned, tune its territorial demands to the key which Germany allows. Otherwise, Budapest runs the risk of being called to order in no uncertain fashion.

Thus Hungary today, whatever its inner yearnings, is being forced to reconcile itself to friendship with Yugoslavia on the basis of the existing Trianon frontiers. Its statesmen have offered a nonaggression treaty to Yugoslavia which, in fact, though not in so many words, would guarantee their common frontier for five or perhaps ten years. The Hungarian Government knows furthermore that although frontier incidents are still occurring between Hungarians and Slovaks there can be no change of boundaries in that direction while the German protectorate over Slovakia remains effective. So the only direction in which Hungarian statesmen can turn today to satisfy their territorial desires is toward Rumania.

The Hungarian claim to Transylvania, the province which was added to the old kingdom of Rumania by the World War, thereby more than doubling the extent of the Rumanian dominions, is based partly on a long-standing historical connection and partly on the fact that there are some 1,100,000 to 1,300,000 Magyars living in Transylvania. Of the remaining inhabitants 3,414,492 are Rumanian and about 225,000 German. Most of the Magyars live in the towns and most of the Rumanians in the villages. The greater part of the Magyars do not call themselves Hungarians but Szekely. They are mainly concentrated in the central part of Transylvania, a long way from the Hungarian frontier, and they claim to be an older branch of the Magyar race than the Hungarians, though they speak approximately the same language.

Apart from the centrally situated Szekely, there are undoubtedly certain frontier districts inhabited mainly by Hungarians, which could quite easily be transferred to Hungary without impairing the safety of the Rumanian Kingdom. But the Rumanian Government maintains that if it once admits "the principle of territorial revision" there is no knowing where the application of the principle will stop. To prove that it applies its theories impartially, the Rumanian Government points out that when the Hungarians wanted to take Ruthenia at the time of Munich, they offered Rumania certain admittedly Rumanian districts and that the Rumanian Government refused to accept them.

The Rumanian standpoint is not merely based on a belief that if Hungary were given back an inch of its old territory it would immediately want many thousand ells. Responsible Rumanians also say that the races which live in this part of the world are so inextricably mixed that the only thing to do is to try to get them to live on friendly terms with one another inside the existing frontiers instead of keeping everybody in a state of continual unrest by campaigns for treaty revision.

Evidence is conflicting about the attitude of the Transylvanian Magyars to the question of transfer. Materially speaking, there seems little doubt that they are at least as well, and probably better, off under Rumanian rule than they would be under Hungarian. But material prosperity is not the only criterion in such cases. The Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia was incontestibly better off than it is now that it has been reincorporated into Hungary. But this did did not prevent its feeling Czech rule to be irksome. It can be assumed that the reasons for feeling Rumanian rule irksome are considerably stronger than in the case of Czechoslovakia.

Today there can be no question that Hungary and Rumania cordially detest one another in spite of the dictum of the Hungarian diplomat quoted above, which suggests that very little divides the two countries. They were only just restrained from flying at one another's throats during the period when their armies stood mobilized on their common frontier after the German annexation of Bohemia and Moravia. If they do not actually fly at one another's throats in the near future, the chief reason is the certainty which both of them share that if they did so, both would be the losers. Both are convinced that the only winner would be Germany.

It is perhaps not sufficiently realized, however, that if there is a war one of these days, it may not be Germany who starts it. There is a considerable amount of inflammable material in Central and Eastern Europe which could, unless carefully handled, either go off in self-combustion or else be discreetly and deliberately set on fire by some State which does not wish to be labeled "aggressor." So far as Hungary and Rumania are concerned, talks with leading statesmen of both countries indicate that they are alive to the danger of being exploited by those who have political axes to grind. In both countries the strongest intention is expressed of not starting a war. Hungarians admit that they intend to push their claims, but add that they will not do so by force of arms. Rumania, being already in possession, has no need to resort to arms except in defense of its possessions.

In both countries, too, it is strenuously maintained that if the Great Powers start fighting, Hungary and Rumania will remain neutral unless attacked. Hungarian Government spokesmen, furthermore, declare that it is a German interest to let Hungary be neutral, because otherwise both Rumania and Yugoslavia will immediately gravitate openly to the side of

(Continued on page 12)

Balogh, Wide World, Erno

Upper Left: Hungarian Peasant Children Playing a Game in the School Garden. Middle Left: Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, Figures in Danubia's Diplomatic Game. Middle Right: The Sailor on Horseback Is Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary. Below: The Spires of Parliament From a Budapest Hilltop High Above the Dreamy Danube

She 'Caught the Flame'

General Evangeline Booth Soon to Retire From Many Years of Salvation Army Service

By Evelyn Roe

IN OCTOBER a tall, energetic woman will arrive quietly at an old-fashioned house in Hartsdale, N. Y., and the neighbors will say, "General Booth of the Salvation Army has retired, and come home to live."

But studying Evangeline Booth on the eve of just one more trip to Europe, as commander of 26,877 officers and cadets, in 97 countries and colonies, it is hard to see what the terms of "retirement" can be for such a woman. The Salvation Army has been her life.

At Columbia University, in June, they conferred the Doctorate in Laws upon her. This was the citation: "General of the Salvation Army throughout the world; daughter of him who was founder; conducting through a long and busy life, in England, Canada, Alaska, and the United States, that noble work for the care and inspiration of those vast numbers of fellow human beings who so greatly need and so highly value the care that the Salvation Army is happily able to give them. Skillfully guiding and inspiring one of the most helpful and needed forms of human service in the world today."

As the words were read, and the hood adjusted, Evangeline Booth may have been thinking, "I have been guided a long way, from Christmas Day of 1865, in the city of Nottingham, England."

The Booth family was lively. Though the career of William Booth was already set in a pattern of sacrifice, many human factors warmed the day-to-day affairs of the household. When Evangeline was just a little girl she had a marmoset. She fashioned a tiny uniform for it. But when she would have put a Salvation Army ribbon in its coat, her mother said gently, "But, Eve, it doesn't live the life!"

At five, the cook reported to Catherine Booth that her daughter was catching the flame, for she had held one meeting in the kitchen, at which her audience was composed of miscellaneous dolls, cushions, and brooms to which she preached energetically on the problem of courage in adversity. She told the cook that the title of her sermon was, "Hi, diddle, diddle."

It was no surprise to anyone when, entering her 'teens, she began to take her place in the work that had developed from the small local mission organized by her father, a mission which was to grow so immeasurably greater than he imagined.

She chose the neighborhood around Piccadilly Circus in London for her first work at preaching. At first no one knew her, for she wore shabby clothes in the belief that if she would learn to win the hearts of the poor she must know poverty herself. When they found out who she was, it was charged that she was seeking notoriety. Years afterward, someone was to say, "If 'manners make the man,' then motives were to make this woman. A solidity of purpose was always steadying her enterprise, through success and failure."

Some said it was unwomanly of her to go about, preaching in the streets as she did. But she thought not. From the first, she took the view that in the sight of God men and women were of equal status in such a work as she wished to do.

John Bright, the Quaker statesman, used to go to her meetings, counting it a privilege to listen to her. He remarked on her innate sense of rhythm, which, joined with a diction attuned to the splendor and beauty of the King James version, made it an inspiration to listen to her.

In time, her father put her in charge of the International Training Garrison in Great Britain. She must have recalled that on the afternoon of June 12, in New York, when, for the last time in the United States before stepping down from her high office, she, as General, commissioned and appointed a company of new cadets to their posts of service.

For a time she commanded the garrison. Then her father, as General, sent her to Canada as Training Commander. Thence she went to Newfoundland, and at last to the United States. When later the command was divided into four territories, she was appointed to supervise the whole, a task which she continued until Sept. 3, 1934, when she was elected General.

In 1917, when the United States entered the World War, there was a discussion as to whether the Salvation Army would accompany the American Expeditionary Force. The question was decided in the affirmative and, in offering its personnel, the Salvation Army's many qualifications were pointed out, whether for service as chaplains, or with the Red Cross, or maintaining huts, hostels, or canteens. Men and women served side by side. Some thought that the Salvation Army lassies shouldn't be going so near the front lines. But they had their orders to "stay at the scene of action." When the war was over, Evangeline Booth was given the Distinguished Service medal.

In 1904, when Evangeline Booth made her first address in the United States after coming from Canada, she was first hissed, then cheered, at Cooper Union. Indeed, she had to reach her first speaking engagement by a fire escape, because of the crowd gathered around the entrance, intending to delay or prevent her appearance. But she had purpose, faith, and the disciplined statesmanship of the able executive. So she was able, step by step, to secure freedom to discharge her appointed tasks.

The General of the Salvation Army must be a diplomat, else how could it be that Japan has doubled its contribution to the Salvation Army in recent years? Or how could it be that the General has received "nice letters" from Adolf Hitler, and that he has allowed Salvation Army workers to continue to wear the uniforms which distinguish them? In Italy, things have been a little difficult lately, since the passing of the Commander there, who was a personal friend of Premier Mussolini. But such difficulties are transient and will work themselves out.

For Evangeline Booth life may be a little less exacting now. Perhaps there will be fewer speaking engagements, fewer demands upon her. But it is easy to imagine that it may be some time before the amazing momentum that she has acquired in 35 years slows down very much. If she is no longer the General, she is still of the Salvation Army. And if the Salvation Army has one great mission these days, it is the mission of promoting peace.

General Booth, arriving in May from England, spoke of the immediate future of the Salvation Army, as it is the immediate future of all thinking people. "You can well understand," she said, "that these are days which call for constant vigilance and application from the head of a great organization such as the Salvation Army. We had carefully worked out our plans, in case of any regrettable emergency. The fear of war has been a tremendous handicap to normal progress. But I detect a lessening of fear among peoples; a gradual emergence of belief that war is not inevitable. I never believed it was inevitable. And I am convinced that, the heroic and selfless efforts of the world's greatest leaders will ultimately, meeting with the stupendous impulse to settle differences by peaceful means, save mankind."

A. P. and Wide World Photos

GENERAL EVANGELINE C. BOOTH, RETIRING COMMANDER OF THE SALVATION ARMY

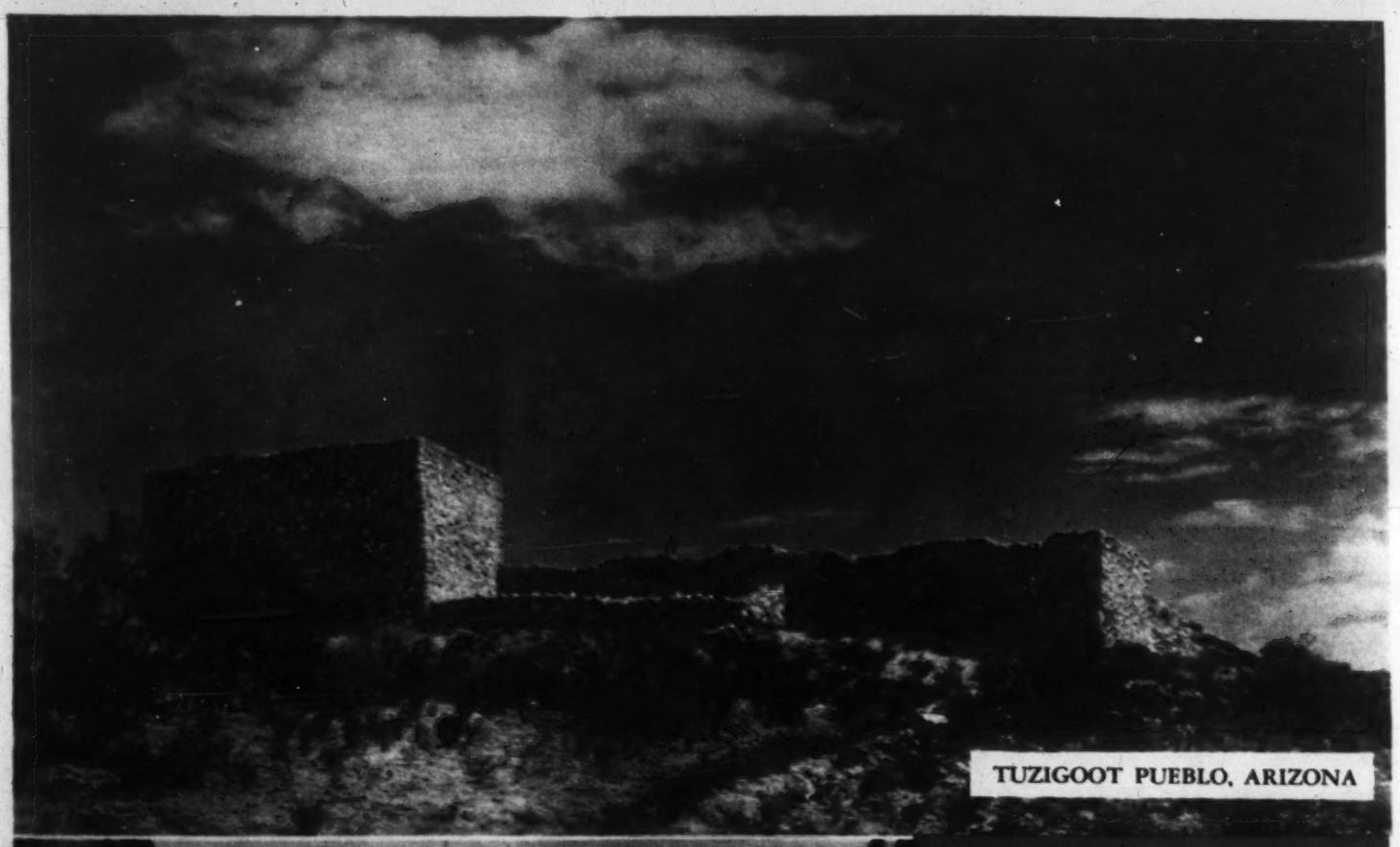
Top: For " . . . Noble Work . . . Guiding and Inspiring One of the Most Helpful and Most Needed Forms of Human Service in the World Today—"

RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES AT COLUMBIA'S ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH COMMENCEMENT—Left to Right, Seated: Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, Doctor of Laws; Eduard Benes, Former President of Czechoslovakia, Doctor of Laws; Evangeline Booth, International Head of the Salvation Army, Doctor of Laws; Jean Zay, Minister of National Education of the French Republic, Doctor of Laws; Carl Lotus Becker, Professor of History at Cornell University, Doctor of Letters. Standing, Left to Right: Phineas Lawrence Windsor, Librarian of the University of Illinois, Doctor of Letters; Guy S. Ford, President of the University of Minnesota, Doctor of Letters; the Right Reverend Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, Doctor of Sacred Theology; Robert Crooks Stanley, Chairman of the Trustees of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Doctor of Science; Mortimer Wardle Byers, United States Judge for the Eastern District of New York, Doctor of Laws, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State of the United States, Doctor of Laws

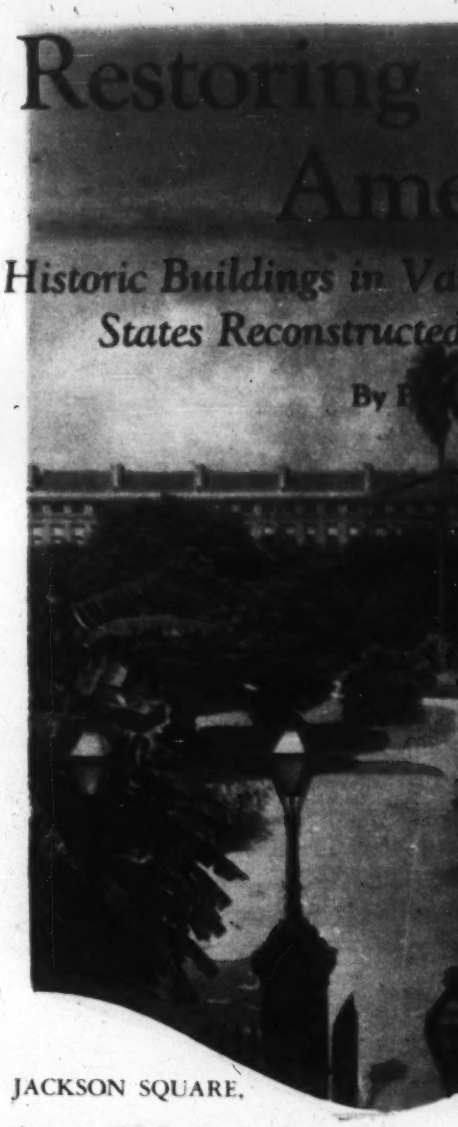
Restoring Ame

Historic Buildings in Va States Reconstructed

By F



TUZIGOOT PUEBLO, ARIZONA



JACKSON SQUARE,

SCATTERED ACROSS the broad face of the United States are hundreds of historic places or structures—milestones in the development of a nation. Many an American community, busy with the problems of today and tomorrow, had put off the maintenance, repair or improvement of a cherished historic shrine until it became virtually a ruin.

But when local officials found their own jobless workers available, at WPA pay, they hastened to provide materials and start the rehabilitation of old forts, old homes and other sites at which significant bits of history once were enacted.

Often an historical association or some other agency had begun a restoration and then had been unable to complete the work until federal aid was available. Every period in America's history is represented, from the days of Indian supremacy to yesterday.

The broken walls of Tuzigoot Pueblo in Arizona have been excavated and partially rebuilt as they were when an agricultural race dwelt there two centuries before Columbus discovered San Salvador. An ancient Mandan Indian settlement has been reconstructed in North Dakota, and a village of the Narragansetts in Rhode Island.

Dozens of eighteenth-century shrines have been preserved. Among these is the 200-year-old New Castle Court House in Delaware, oldest continuously-used chamber of justice in the country. Included also are two Boston buildings—Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of American Liberty," and Massachusetts' old State House, which is still decorated with British lion and unicorn.

Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted, the Constitution agreed upon, and many another building of that period has been restored—the Conference House on Staten Island, where Franklin, John Adams and Richard Rutledge, representing the Continental Congress, rejected the British peace offer in 1776; the Jumel Mansion in New York City, used as headquarters by Washington, later home for a time of Aaron Burr; Trent House in New Jersey, home of the founder of Trenton, where Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau were entertained, and "Rockingham," at Rocky Hill, New Jersey, where Washington wrote his farewell address to the army.

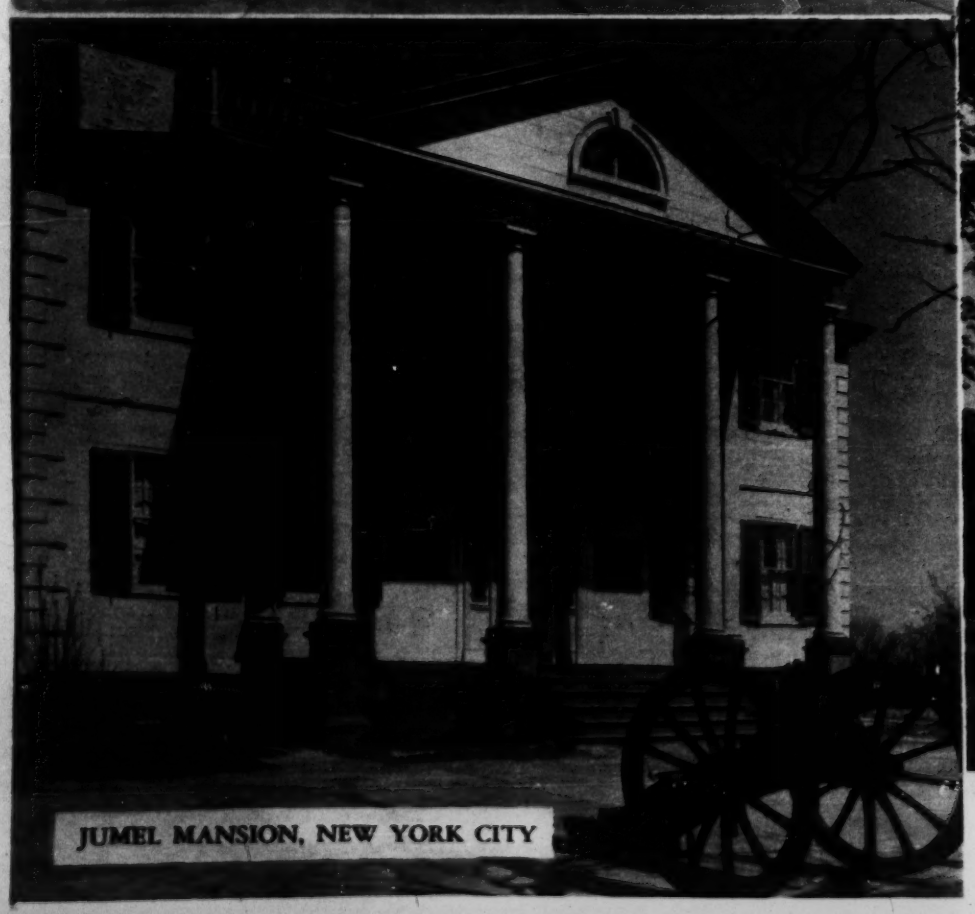
* * *

Associated with the War of 1812 is Fort Sewell in Marblehead, Mass. The Flag House in Baltimore, which has been repaired, was the home of Mary Young Pickersgill, maker of the flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the National Anthem. Restored in New Orleans are the Pontalba Buildings, called the first apartment-houses in America.

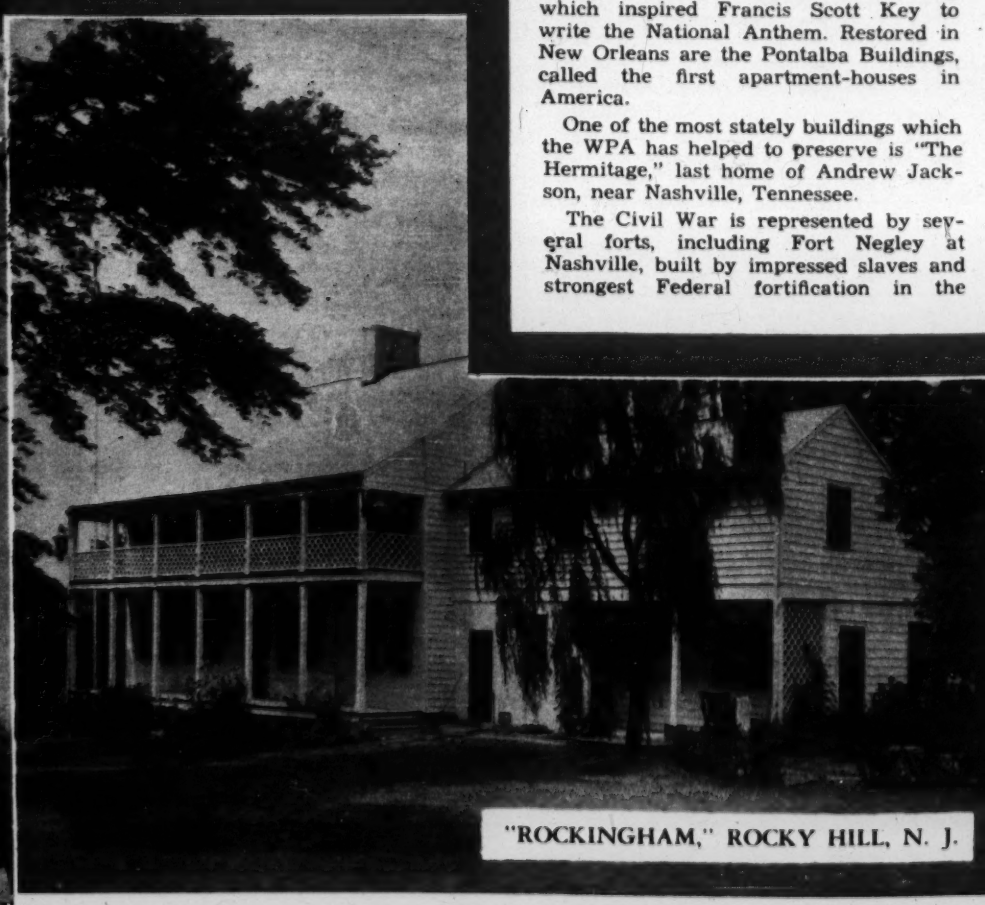
One of the most stately buildings which the WPA has helped to preserve is "The Hermitage," last home of Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, Tennessee.

The Civil War is represented by several forts, including Fort Negley at Nashville, built by impressed slaves and strongest Federal fortification in the

OLD STATE HOUSE, BOSTON



JUMEL MANSION, NEW YORK CITY



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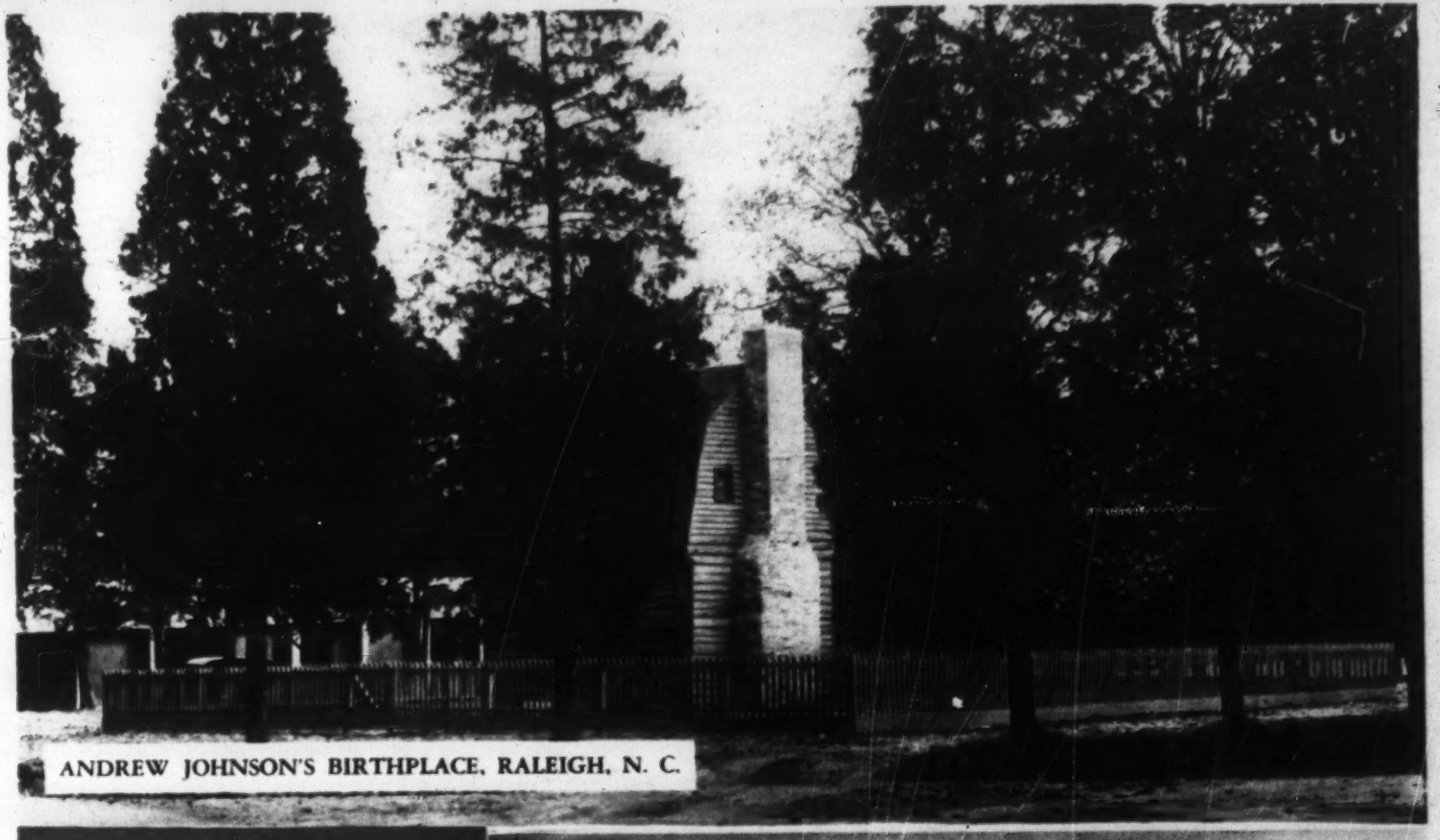

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South, and Fort Jefferson on the Dry Tortugas Key off Florida, where was imprisoned a Maryland physician, Samuel A. Mudd, who had set the leg of John Wilkes Booth, unaware that his patient was Lincoln's assassin.

For 350 years all that remained of Fort Raleigh, site of "The Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, was the earthwork outlining its central blockhouse. Now copies have been built of the original stockade and dwellings. A pageant by Paul Green, based upon historical incidents connected with the first English settlement in America, has been given during the past three summers here under Federal Theater auspices.

The stone Whitfield House, which friendly Indians helped the founder of Guilford to erect, said to be the oldest building in Connecticut, and the Singley House, which the Dutch built of brick at Philadelphia, are seventeenth-century houses which have been restored to their original condition.

* * *

Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario has been held successively by four nations—the Iroquois, French, British and American. Nothing remains of La Salle's early palisade, but several buildings erected in 1725 have been restored in accordance with the original plans found in French War Department files.

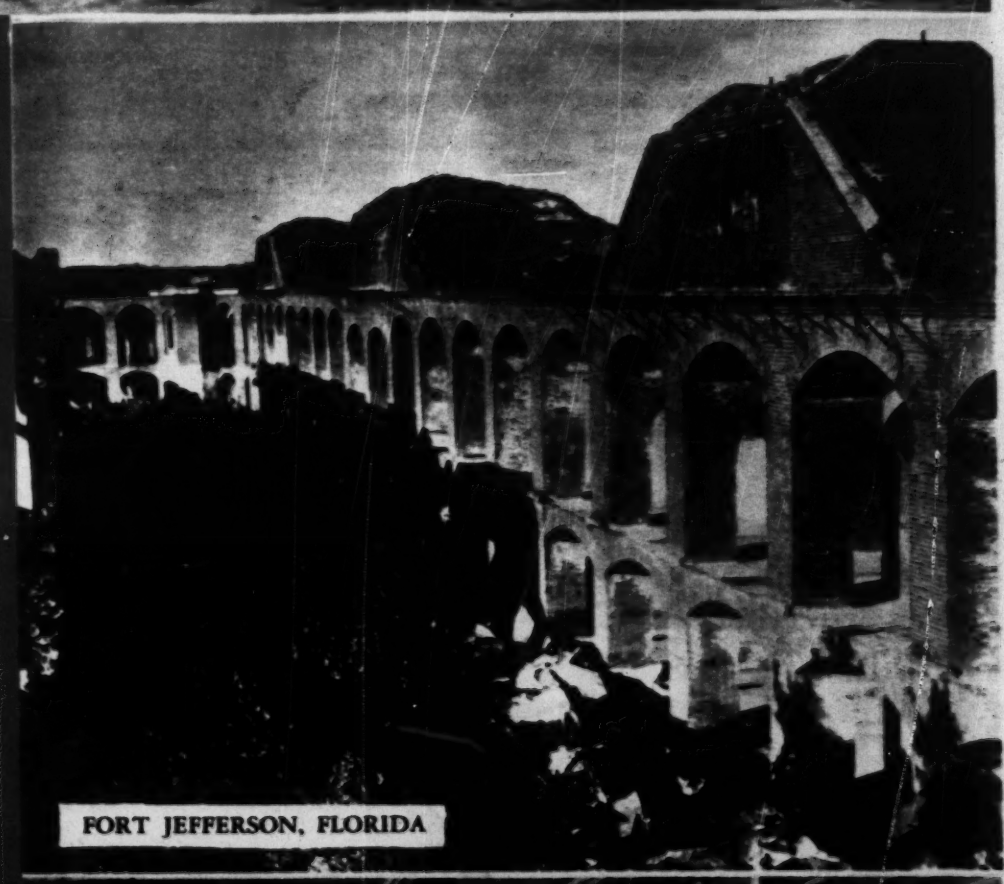
Battlefields and outposts restored include Texas' San Jacinto Battlegrounds, where Houston defeated Santa Anna and his Mexican Army in 1836; Fort Recovery in Ohio, where several decisive engagements were fought with the Indians; Old Fort Misery at Prescott, scene of the first session of the Arizona legislature; Fort Gibson, first military post in Oklahoma; Fort Nisqually, early trading-center of Hudson's Bay Colony at Tacoma, Washington; Forts Holmes and Wayne in Michigan, Forts Caspar and Bridger in Wyoming, Fort Vasquez in Colorado and Fort McKeen in North Dakota.

In memory of Audubon, painter of American birds, a museum has been erected at Henderson, Ky. Work has been done at Westerville, Ohio, on the house in which Benjamin R. Hanby composed the Civil War song, "Darling Nellie Gray." Restored is the clapboard house at Camden, N. J., in which Walt Whitman spent his final years. The boyhood home of Aviator Lindbergh has been turned into a museum, its grounds into a state park, near Little Falls, Minn.

Such colossal monuments as the stone shaft at Bunker Hill, Grant's Tomb and the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor have been repaired, have had their grounds beautified or have been otherwise improved.

Nearly two centuries after its destruction by fire, the Dock Street Theater, first playhouse in America, has been reconstructed at Charleston, S. C. Restored at the same time was the adjoining famous Planter's Hotel.

In the Pioneer Lincoln Village at Rockport, Ind., are reconstructions of Spencer County buildings frequented by the Emancipator in his youth—his father's cabin, Judge Pitcher's law-office, the church he helped erect, the store where he worked, and 11 others.



FORT JEFFERSON, FLORIDA

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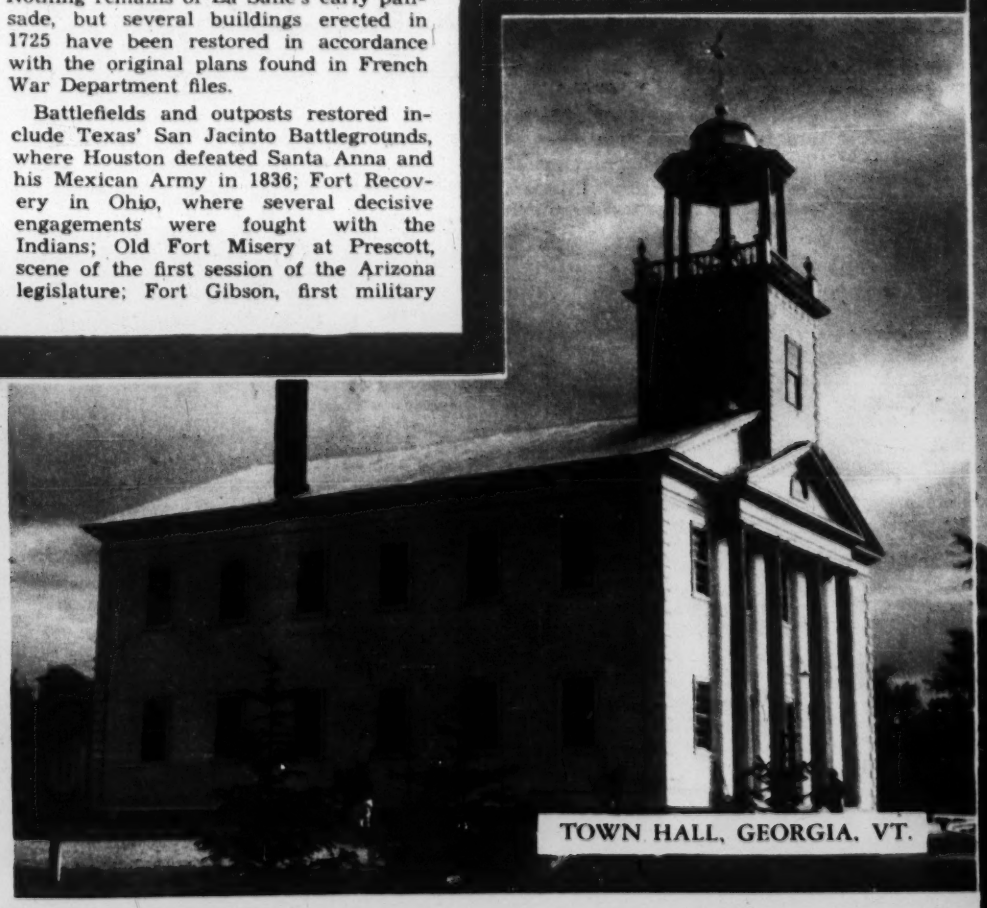

TOWN HALL, GEORGIA, VT.

Among the New Books

The French at Home—Tone and the United Irishmen—A London Letter

Danish Delight, by Monica Redlich. Duckworth. 8s. 6d.
Theobald Wolfe Tone, by Frank MacDermot. Macmillan. 15s.
The Bride, by Margaret Irwin. Chatto & Windus. 8s. 6d.
The Conquest of Life, by René Béhaine. Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.

LONDON

THE NEGLECT OF Ford Madox Ford perfectly illustrates the danger of hitching your wagon to a star. Mr. Ford hitched his to too many stars, worse still, they were in decline. Henry James, Conrad, Lawrence—he insisted on a place in their light when he could have stood well on his own, and they went out before him. Result: one regarded Mr. Ford as a dead constellation. This was quite wrong, and one of these days this writer who was too brilliant and ingenious for his time will be revived. His war novels missed the fashionable period and never hit the popular note. It seemed frivolous to the public—perhaps it was—to write of the war's effect on the intelligence.

For the French, of course, Mr. Ford had a passion. I think he over-rated some reputations, but when he brought to our notice M. René Béhaine's huge series of novels whose generic title was "A History of a Society," he did a real service. I reviewed one volume, "The Survivors," last year. A new one, not in the chronological sequence (which is a pity), with the banal title "The Conquest of Life," has just been translated.

The series has that typical modern theme—the decline of an aristocratic family before the incursion of the bourgeois. Michel, the student son of a judge, is having a youthful affair with one of the de Laignes and the parents have separated the lovers; and while the Dreyfus case howls about the streets, the courts and newspapers, and Zola is prosecuted, the lovers are shown dealing with their vacillating feelings. In this kind of analysis, precise, exquisite, and finely sifted, M. Béhaine excels; one's only complaint is that Michel is writing a novel about it, and so one gets it all twice over.

* * *

For relief from these refinements when they get too thin-blooded, there are fine domestic interiors; Michel's secret visit to his fiancée's house, his uncouth behavior at his Aunt's decorous establishment, and the marvellous picture of Michel's mother engaged in educating her daughter. The observation is fresh and exciting, and the only excuse for fiction—that it makes us see the world and people in a new way, with new eyes and understanding—is here most distinctly justified.

I am prejudiced against "escape" fiction, and nowadays there is a mass of it. The most respectable kind is historical fiction, and in this category a book like Miss Irwin's "The Bride," the story of Prince Rupert's sister and Montrose after the execution of Charles I, has a distinguished place. Packed with people and incident, written with a lulling and gently evocative nostalgia, neat in its detail and thorough, without being obtrusively so, in its history, this book has the added attraction of being a tale about a lost cause.

RENÉ BÉHAINE

The Stuarts were intolerable when they were winning; fortunately they were nearly always losing. The rain beats on the pane and the disheartened exiles of The Hague brood on the English lanes and the latest scandals of the Scottish betrayal. We see Rupert petulant in idleness but decisive, the born leader when there is something to lead; and Montrose, enigmatic, then masterful and momentous. There is a marked tidiness in these portraits. The fuss of exile in Prime Minister Hyde is remarkably observed. It is odd and instructive to observe, in these days of refugees, the Englishman as a refugee.

* * *

A jump to '98, Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen. Tone—like Arthur Griffith since—is a legendary Irish hero. Processions are always on the way to Bodenstown; no political party dare cut that ritual. The truth about legends is, however, apt to be disconcerting, and after reading Mr. MacDermot's very fair and considered Life—free of the curse of Irish partisanship, or at any rate of its conventional excesses—one wonders what it was that put Wolfe Tone on his pedestal. He was only nine years in "the fight for freedom" and over three of those were spent in exile. He was conservative in his youth and from the silences of his autobiography one may deduce that he was at one time with Pitt rather than the extremists. He certainly wavered, and perhaps worse.

* * *

The answer must lie in his extremism, his martyrdom, and, I think, in his very romantic instability. He belongs, without poetry, to the Shelley and Byron type of revolutionary. That Arthur Griffith later was to talk wildly unsound economics was a point in his favor as a legend. Gentle, honorable, unsteady, Tone was the kind of figure people turn into symbols on the score of a few passionate pages and a dominant gesture. The contradictions which are fatal to more solid men are magically forgotten.

Miss Redlich's account of her domestic life in Denmark is excellent comedy and good incidental instruction. She is a gay, acid and lively observer of the everyday muddle and excitement of housekeeping abroad when you don't know the language and are ardent to make a go of it. One learns a good deal about the Danes from her intimate vantage point, and everyone going to Denmark ought to look at this funny book.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Conversations of Jesus

The Conversations of Jesus, by Frederick Keller Stamm. New York: Harper. $2.50.

HERE IS A BOOK unique in Christology. It does not purport to deal with the life of Jesus as such; it is by no means a biography. Rather, the author undertakes to analyze the conversations of the Master in their relation to society and thereby to discover the vital import of his message. It deals only with the conversations of Jesus, and the Sermon on the Mount does not come in this category; neither do those passages which are better described as discourses than as conversations.

In a brief foreword Dr. Stamm defines his own position as a religionist, the better to make clear his interpretation of the conversations. He clings to the words of one of his theological professors, "Christianity is not a philosophy, but a *life*. The Gospel is not an argument, but a *declaration*." The author reaffirms the soundness of this position. Religion has to do with the "life of God in the soul of man," he avers. "The religious man is he whose heart is a heart of love for God, and whose light shines in the dark places of the earth through righteous acts and helpful deeds. Religion is not principally duty, but as Brother Lawrence says, it is the practice of the presence of God."

* * *

With this statement of faith, the author proceeds to interpret the conversations of Jesus in the light of his own understanding. They are arranged in the chronological order usually accepted by the more eminent New Testament scholars. He does not attempt to interpret the so-called miracles and parables, and such incidents are discussed only as a conversation was found to have dealt so directly with them as to involve some measure of interpretation.

An example of this type of interpretation is his illuminating discussion of the instance of the Canaanitish woman who sought healing of the Master. The explanation of Jesus' apparent indifference to the woman's request, of his declaration that he was not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel, indicate a depth of spiritual understanding not often found in Biblical exegesis. This seeming refusal, says Dr. Stamm, was but to throw back into the teeth of the Pharisees the narrowness of their own religious outlook. That it in no wise represented the true spiritual status of the Master is proved by what immediately followed. In tenderest words he reassured the faithful mother and healed the child.

* * *

The author is certain that true Christianity is far from the recitation of creeds or the observance of forms. His discussion of the Last Supper is instructive and inspiring. His interpretation of the incident at Caesarea Philippi, when Jesus asked and repeated that highly pertinent question, "Whom say ye that I am?" is challenging to the generally accepted view. Not what the world thought of him concerned Jesus, but what his intimate friends and followers, who had listened to his words and had witnessed his healing, thought of him. The author sees in the words spoken to Peter, as to the source of his belief that Jesus was the Christ, assurance that he accepted the title in its full significance. Not that the Master accepted it as a "claim," something he asked of God, but rather that he was accepting something bestowed by God with full knowledge of all its implication.

There is a challenging discussion as to the significance of the words that follow as to the foundation of the Church, the part Peter was to play in it and the interpretation put upon it by the great religious bodies of the world, Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Few commentations on the conversations of Jesus are more inspiring than those which this effective preacher of the Word has written in this highly interesting volume.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Tribute to Professor Harper

Wordsworth and Coleridge: Studies in Honor of George McLean Harper, edited by Earl Leslie Griggs. Princeton: Princeton University Press. $4.

ON THE OCCASION OF Professor Harper's retirement from active service in the university which he has long adorned, a number of his colleagues, friends, and former pupils have presented to him this Festschrift. Volumes such as this are often in the nature of a very heterogeneous miscellany, but the present volume has more of unity and coherence than most such.

Since Mr. Harper is best known for his monumental biography of Wordsworth, it was a happy idea to construct the book round the two figures of Wordsworth and Coleridge. With one or the other of these poets all the studies have to do save two: one on that very interesting and too much neglected figure, Helen Maria Williams, who lived in France during the Revolution, propagandized for it, and published an astonishing number of books on French affairs; and the other on Anna Seward ("the Swan of Lichfield") and the evidences of early romantic taste which are afforded by her letters.

* * *

Several hitherto unpublished documents relating to the two poets are presented to Professor Harper. A great-grandson of Coleridge now publishes for the first time Coleridge's diary-jottings of two journeys in the Lake district, one in Wordsworth's company, the other a solitary ramble. The editor, Professor Griggs, publishes an early defense of "Christabel," written by a friend of Coleridge's and probably composed under the poet's supervision and with aid and suggestions from him. Professor De Selincourt straightens out the tangled story of Wordsworth's opposition to his daughter's marriage and in doing so puts the poet in a more favorable light in relation to his son-in-law than we have hitherto seen him. Another contributor has salvaged from an obscure periodical an amusing and instructive early imitation of Wordsworth in which the element of parody is so much muted as scarcely to be distinguishable from the homage of a disciple.

* * *

There are studies of "Solitude and Silence in the poetry of Wordsworth" (a sensitive piece of investigation by Prof. R. D. Havens); of the tragic flaw in Wordsworth's philosophy; of Wordsworth's conception of the aesthetic experience; of Coleridge on the sublime; of Coleridge in Germany (this last reprinted from the London Mercury and containing some important documentary material). Other articles must be passed over in this necessarily brief review. But we cannot omit notice of Professor Spaeth's beautifully composed and warmly appreciative estimate of Professor Harper which (with a bibliography of Mr. Harper's writings) forms the second and concluding portion of the volume. Altogether this seemly and serene book is worthy of the scholars who have banded together to produce it and of the scholar to whom it has been presented.

Random House is publishing in America, "Journey to a War," by W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood. The English edition (Faber & Faber) was reviewed in The Christian Science Monitor on April 29.

"The Passing of the Aborigines," by Daisy Bates, is being published in America by Putnam. The English edition (John Murray) was reviewed in these columns on Dec. 14, 1938.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Critical Biographies of Three American Writers

Frank R. Stockton, by Martin I. J. Griffin. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $2.
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, by Mary Angela Bennett. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $2.
Henry Blake Fuller, by Constance M. Griffin. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $1.50.

SOME SMALL GAPS in the history of American letters are filled by new critical and biographical studies of three writers who headed the second rank of the literary workers of the United States during the latter half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth. The three are Frank R. Stockton (1834-1902), Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (1844-1911), and Henry Blake Fuller (1857-1929). They were not leaders in the sense that Howells, Mark Twain, and Henry James were, but they wrote well and, with the exception of Fuller, they had a large and enthusiastic public.

Martin I. J. Griffin ranks Frank R. Stockton with producers of escapist literature, but as one whose pleasant world of escape is the kind "from which we can return strengthened and refreshed, with our belief in the essential dignity of man restored to us." Stockton is remembered now for a handful of stories—"Rudder Grange," "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," and, of course, "The Lady or the Tiger?"

* * *

This quiet, dark, slender man, with a gift for portraying ordinary people in extraordinary circumstances, wrote steadily and sincerely, and became one of the most highly paid writers of his time. As assistant editor of St. Nicholas under Mary Mapes Dodge, who was able to give only one day a week to the magazine, he was virtual editor and in early years the largest contributor to a magazine that marked a milestone in the cultural progress of American youth.

Stockton's "The Lady or the Tiger?" nearly swamped his literary career, because editors persisted in demanding that he turn out more of the same kind, but he went on to write one of the greatest of his stories—one seldom read today—"The Griffin and the Minor Canon." His gift for understatement, for making copy out of his own experiences and creating characters that people talked about, and his understanding of his own limitations were the sound basis of his success.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, subject of Mary Angela Bennett's study, came of a writing family, so that she grew up, in the polemical atmosphere of Andover Theological Seminary life, with a pen in her hand. It was always a moralizing pen, and though she ranks among the earliest American short story writers to treat material realistically, her realism is tempered by her own character. Frequently intent upon some reform, she guides her story to fit that purpose, "Heaven, homeopathy, and women's rights," temperance, anti-vivisection, and dress reform were burning subjects with her, which she not only wrote about but earnestly applied in her own life. She was married at 44 to Herbert Ward, who was only 27, and her naturally somber view of life was not dispelled by an inattentive young husband.

Miss Phelps was pre-eminently a writer about the future life, and "The Gates Ajar" made her famous; also very well-to-do. At times, when she did try not too hard, she could be humorous, but she always wrote with a purpose and would have been ashamed to do anything else.

The briefest of these three studies, as well as the liveliest, is about the least familiar of the three writers. Henry Blake Fuller, subject of Constance M. Griffin's biography, was writing as late as 1929, and was regarded by Howells, Lowell, Mencken, Huneker, and other makers of public taste as a master of their common art; and yet his books are out of print and his memory neglected.

* * *

He had a passion for perfection and a sensitive love for the graces of existence and for Old World civilization. He was both romantic and realist, loved Italy and wrote about it, hated the social and economic forces dominating his city of Chicago and wrote about that. In the two contrasting moods are, for example, "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani" and "The Cliff-Dwellers." For 40 years he wrote novels, essays, plays, and short stories, was in demand by editors, was himself an editor, yet was always a "writer's writer." Two reasons, among others, explain his lack of popularity. One is his versatility, which kept him from twanging away on one string, as the public likes its entertainers to do; the other is his extreme and sedulous avoidance of publicity.

All three biographers have given careful analyses of each work written by the subjects of their studies, and all acknowledge deep gratitude for the encouragement of Dr. Arthur Hobson Quinn, of the University of Pennsylvania.

W. K. R.

From the Jacket Design for "The Captain's Wife" (Title in England, "Farewell, Night; Welcome, Day"), by Storm Jameson

Through a Glass, Darkly

The Captain's Wife, by Storm Jameson. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

STORM JAMESON continues her saga of the Hervey family in her newest book, "The Captain's Wife." The central character here is Sylvia Russell, daughter of Mary Hervey and mother of Hervey Russell, who were featured in previous volumes. A psychological study, complete in itself, of an arrogant woman's attempt to compensate for her frustrated youth by dominating her husband and children, "The Captain's Wife" is often more like a case history than a novel. Miss Jameson's individual turn of phrase, together with her relentless exposure of Sylvia, might have combined to form a powerful narrative; but the repetitive incidents and unrelieved gloominess weaken the potential strength of the book.

The story is, nevertheless, an important unit in the history of the Hervey family, in so far as it shows the devastating effect of selfishness and pride. The material goods which Sylvia so painstakingly tries to assemble through the 50 years of her marriage afford no recompense for her spiritual poverty. Reared in luxury, but cut off from it after her marriage and her subsequent estrangement from Mary Hervey, Sylvia expends much ingenuity trying to gain a measure of pocketbook comfort.

Her chief efforts, however, are employed in duplicating for herself in her home the dictatorial position which she had seen her mother achieve in the Hervey household. Blindly self-willed, she thus becomes guilty of inducing the very conditions against which she had formerly rebelled. Sylvia's story becomes, in this respect, a vivid example of that too-familiar recurrence: the transformation of a freedom-loving rebel into a tyrant as soon as he gains power.

Sylvia Russell is to be pitied rather than condemned, in spite of her obvious culpability. Miss Jameson spares no opportunity to show added proof of Sylvia's increasing selfishness and arrogance with the passing years, but the guilt involved is the negative one of her inability to overcome the attitudes ingrained in her throughout a warped childhood. The chief value of the book is unfortunately equally negative: superficially, it may seem to some readers merely a depressing account of the tribulations of a headstrong woman; but there is a warning implicit throughout, for the narrative points unfailingly to the barrenness of an existence fed only by the salt springs of resentment, selfishness, and despotism.

M. W. S.

The Book Window

1939 Essay Annual, edited by Erich A. Walter (Appleton-Century, $2). An anthology of American magazine essays.

The Bonapartes in America, by C. E. Macartney and Gordon Dorrance (Dorrance, $3). A record of the members of the Bonaparte family who migrated to the United States.

Adirondack Tales, by Eleanor Early (Little Brown, $1.75). Latest volume from a popular travel writer.

The Power of the Charlatan, by Grete de Francesco, translated by Miriam Beard (Yale, $3.75). A history of quacks.

We Didn't Ask Utopia, by Harry and Rebecca Timbres (Prentice-Hall, $2.50). Diary of a Quaker family in Soviet Russia.

American Government and Politics, by Charles A. Beard (Macmillan, $3.75). Eighth Edition, brought up to date, of a standard work.

Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution, by Thorstein Veblen (Viking, $3). A reissue of a famous work long out of print.

Hearties vs. Intellectuals

Lost Heritage, by Charles Douie. London: John Murray. 7s. 6d. net.
Barny and Sally, by Alfred Rowberry Williams. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

ONE OF THE CHARACTERS in "Lost Heritage" lays it down that society is divided into "hearties and intellectuals," and it is in such a division that the author has found the theme of his story. It is Horseback Hall, rather than Heartbreak House, upon which he concentrates; for his hero, Jerry Asterton, is among those who are, as Mr. Bernard Shaw once put it, "Exiles from the library, the music room, and the picture gallery . . . found languishing among the stables, miserably discontented."

At a moment that demands great physical courage, Jerry's nerve gives way—a catastrophe that, of course, had never befallen any other of the "hearty" Astertons since the family came into being goodness knows how many hundred years ago. Endeavoring to conceal his guilt, Jerry lays up more trouble for himself; but in the end it all comes right, and the gist of the concluding chapters is: How He Makes Good and Marries the Girl of His Choice.

Despite the somewhat naïve plot, in which the big moment is the return of the lost heir, the book would be quite readable were it not that, in addition, the picture of Horseback Hall is utterly unconvincing. It is a fantasy of hard-riding squires who, so far as intelligence and sensibility are concerned, are squires of such low degree as to seem mere galloping grotesques. Even the best of the bunch, Sir Gilchrist Asterton, head of the family, has a touch of the baronet of burlesque, and when he suffers bravely in silence, he is, indeed, too aristocratic for words. Mr. Douie does much better with the intellectuals, but one result of this is to deepen the impression of unreality made by his "hearties."

Mr. Williams' book, in contrast, is remarkable chiefly for the verisimilitude of its background. It portrays with great exactitude life on the land in an English village over a period of about 60 years, in which the turn of the century comes midway, and during which the village expands into a township. Barny is a carrier and smallholder, and Sally is the mare to whom most of his affection is given, and who works for him all her life: the story is a quiet and detailed account of the man's never wholly successful struggle against poverty. Written with perfect comprehension of the countryman's thought, and the technique of farming, it holds one's interest, but only seldom succeeds in arousing any deeper emotion.

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WHAT IS THE "HIGHEST" BIG CITY IN THE U. S.? DENVER, COLORADO

Candy Is Delicious Food—Enjoy Some Every Day

. . Spain: After the War

(Continued from Page 5)

ganized with a view to lending money at low interest to land workers.

19. The social reform of agriculture will undertake the redistribution of cultivable land in order to institute family property and to redeem from misery those who scratch sterile soil.

20. The State will launch an indefatigable campaign for reafforestation and the breeding of livestock.

21. The State will expropriate without indemnity the land of which the proprietorship has been acquired or enjoyed illegitimately.

22. The State will undertake the reconstruction of the communal possessions of the villages.

23. The State's essential mission will be to forge, by means of a rigorous discipline of education, a strong and united national spirit and to inculcate into future generations joy and pride in their country. All men will receive a pre-military training which will prepare them for incorporation in the National Army of Spain.

24. The State will organize its cultural institutions so that no talent shall be neglected for lack of economic means. All those who are found worthy of it will have easy access to the highest studies.

25. The National Movement incorporates the (Roman) Catholic Faith in the National reconstruction. The Church and State, two separate entities, will agree in their respective faculties. The Church will not intervene in politics and will be protected by the State, but no activity will be permitted which could belittle the dignity of the State or the national unity.

26. In order to establish these new principles the Phalange aspires to a National Revolution, seeing that "Life is a continuous fight and should be liyed in the true spirit of Service Sacrifice."

Allowing for the conscious ambiguity of certain clauses, the main lines of Phalangist policy are fairly clear. A beginning has already been made by the Charter of Labor of March, 1938, which established Syndicates on the now familiar Italian model in place of Trade Unions. Whatever lines the future development of Spain follows, it is clear that it can never return to precisely the mold of the prewar period. Certain social changes cannot well be reversed. Women, even on the Nationalist side, have come out of their strict seclusion, and it is unlikely that they will revert in all respects. Their assistance has been invaluable in the organization of the relief work of the Auxilio Social. Starting from humble beginnings in Valladolid, this service has established communal dining-rooms throughout the country, but particularly in the reconquered towns of Aragon and Catalonia, until it has been estimated that more than 5,000,000 free meals are given monthly.

The rebuilding of the towns ruined in the war is being seriously tackled. At Oviedo, ruined so completely that it is said that only ten houses remained intact, a new city is rising, and much the same is true of Teruel. In Seville, a real effort is being made to cope with the slum problem . . . the city probably had the largest "submerged" quarter in Spain. More than 1,000 new houses of modern design have been built to be let at the incredibly low rental of 10 pesetas a month. Social amelioration has been most marked in Andalusia, where the wage of an agricultural laborer averaged almost the lowest in Spain. A general increase in day wages has taken place, reaching as much as 20 per cent in the province of Huelva. In general, Andalusia has been a center of Phalangist activity, and the landowners have not always been able to hold their estates entirely on their own terms. The following story may fittingly be told here as an example of the permeation of the Phalange by ex-Socialist elements.

* * *

Before the civil war a certain landowner was in the habit of complaining of the petty persecutions to which he was subjected by the local Socialist mayor and the impossibility of obtaining redress at that time. A friend, meeting him recently, inquired whether he had not now settled old scores with him. "Oh, no," replied the landowner, "he is more unassailable than ever. You see, he has now become an official in the Phalange."

Four forces are maneuvering for the control of Spain: the Army (still dominating the offices of State), the Roman Catholic Church, the Phalange, and the Axis. At present the Army, with the Axis barely concealed behind it, appears to dominate the situation. It may do so for some time yet, but, lacking any constructive plan beyond the continuance of harsh repression, it is likely to act merely as the instrument of one of the other forces. General Franco himself lacks the administrative "drive" of Primo de Rivera, and in spite of an intensive and somewhat overdone photograph campaign he lacks the personality and physical appearance that are helpful for the role of dictator. His personality strikes the observer as essentially colorless, his orations as painstaking but uninspired exercises in the "grand manner." He almost totally lacks the ability to strike the imagination. For the present, no doubt, he will continue to hold absolute authority, but the substance of power is already in other hands.

"GLEAMING IN THE SUNBEAMS' GOLDEN GLOW"

If You're Off to the North Pole These Shafts of Sunlight Slanting Onto the Platform of a London Railway Terminus May Seem a Little Flamboyant and Unnecessary, But to the Traveler Who Likes More Temperate Regions, They Bring a Spontaneous Lift of the Heart. Let's Leave the Murk and Smoke of Towns, He Says—the Only Smoke That Appeals to Him at Moments Like These Is the White Thistledown Smoke That Puffs From the Engine of a Train That's Headed for the Country or Seaside. White-Tipped Waves Curl on the Beach, Bees Zoom and Murmur Over the Golden Gorse, the Grass Grows Sweet and Green. . . . If We Hurry There's Just Time to Catch That Train

. . A Danubian Alliance?

(Continued from Page 6)

the democracies, whereas otherwise they might remain neutral. One highly placed Hungarian (Fyicon Csaky) even told me that it would be a British interest to get Hungary into a war on Germany's side because of the effect on Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Another possibility that has to be reckoned with, however, is that if the major European powers were involved in war, the East and Central European States might start a minor war of their own and try to keep it distinct from the greater one. Militant Hungarians ask nothing better than to have a chance to attack Rumania without anybody else interfering; militant Rumanians would be equally delighted if only Hungary could, and would, do so. Abundant evidence of this state of mind was forthcoming in both countries during a visit there this summer. Of course, whether there is any real likelihood of the two countries being able to settle old scores without anybody else intervening is quite another question. This does not alter the fact that too many people in both countries say that they wish such a thing were possible.

On the whole, however, the general view of informed opinion both in Budapest and Bucharest is that there is to be no war. One reason undoubtedly is that really informed opinion everywhere does not want war. It has too settled a view as to the inevitable effects. Both in Budapest and Bucharest the general expectation is: an indefinite continuation of what the French call "la guerre blanche"—the white war, in which diplomacy, the massing of army corps, the skillful use of economic weapons, the marshaling of threats, and the liberal broadcasting of propaganda take the place of the bombs, airplanes, tanks, and warships with which wars have generally been fought in the past.

In this new-style war, Germany's purchasing power, its potential military strength, and the numerous minorities (German included) scattered about East Europe play a highly important role. It is possible for Germany by the expenditure of comparatively small sums to stir up trouble in and for Hungary, in and for Rumania and (particularly) in and for Yugoslavia. At present, all these countries are putting up a strong resistance to German political aims while for the most part welcoming an extension of economic ties with Germany which already takes anything from 60 per cent to 80 per cent of their total external trade.

* * *

Politically, the weak spot in South Eastern Europe is neither Hungary nor Rumania but Yugoslavia. If Yugoslavia could be brought into the Axis orbit—and such a thing is considered possible even if not likely in Danubian capitals—it is thought that the next German step would be to promote an alliance between Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Bulgaria aiming at territorial changes at the expense of Rumania—and Greece. Yugoslavia wants Salonika, Bulgaria wants Salonika or Dedeagatch or both. Yugoslavia would not really mind getting the Rumanian Banat, while Hungary definitely wants Rumanian Transylvania. This series of imperialist aims is a troubled pool in which Germany could hope to fish with very great expectations if the initial step of bringing Yugoslavia into the Axis orbit could be achieved. Yugoslavia's internal difficulties—the Croats thoroughly embittered, the Macedonians being once again encouraged by Germany, and the Albanians in South Serbia quite capable of being stirred up by Italy—are so enormous that resistance to Axis pressure is extremely difficult to maintain.

One bright spot in a highly involved situation is that Danubian and Balkan statesmen all have their eyes wide open. They feel obliged to press their respective nationalistic claims, but all of them are doing their utmost to avoid opening the door wider for Germany when doing so. It is, naturally, a game that is full of risks, but with national passions very much awake just now, the statesmen feel an even greater risk might be not to play it.

The result is all manner of curious diplomatic cross-currents. Hungary, for instance, invites Yugoslavia's friendship in order to bring pressure to bear on Rumania over Transylvania. Yugoslavia, on the other hand, seeks to make a rapprochement with Hungary conditional on an improvement in Rumano - Hungarian relations. Similarly, Germany is trying to revive the idea of a Yugoslavia-Bulgarian alliance directed against the other three members of the Balkan Entente—Rumania, Greece, and Turkey. Many Bulgarians are clamoring for exactly the same thing, mainly in order to win back Southern Dobrudja from Rumania but also so as to present a firmer resistance to German penetration. Rumania, for its part, maintains as friendly relations with Germany as possible, while doing its utmost to circumvent German plans for the disruption of the Balkan Entente, which, if they succeeded, would leave Rumania more or less at the mercy of Hungary and Bulgaria.

A factor which is sometimes overlooked is the position of Poland. Poland is a friend of both the two countries whose interests clash so seriously in Transylvania. Poland and Hungary, though neighbors for 1,000 years and more, claim never to have fought on opposite sides. Poland and Rumania have been allies since shortly after the end of the Russo-Polish War of 1920.

Perhaps Poland, therefore, can help to find the solution which will close the Rumano-Hungarian dispute and thus realize the dream of the Hungarian diplomat who spoke of ending German domination of Eastern Europe "for ever."

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Even the wide-eyed freshman knows that the brick-and-ivy setting of college calls for certain traditional indispensables—and neither the family nor the local merchants can rest until those requisites are supplied. Far and wide, excellent stores use the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor to publicize their readiness to outfit the college girl or man. These stores know the types of clothes that are approved by upper classmen. They know that sweaters and tweeds must conform to standard, while some accessories may be downright daffy—that on-campus clothes must be casual, while after-curfew clothes are something else again. Parents and students alike—yes, and teachers, too—are well advised to place their sartorial requirements for the school year into the capable hands of advertisers represented in The Christian Science Monitor.

Jobs for Lawyers

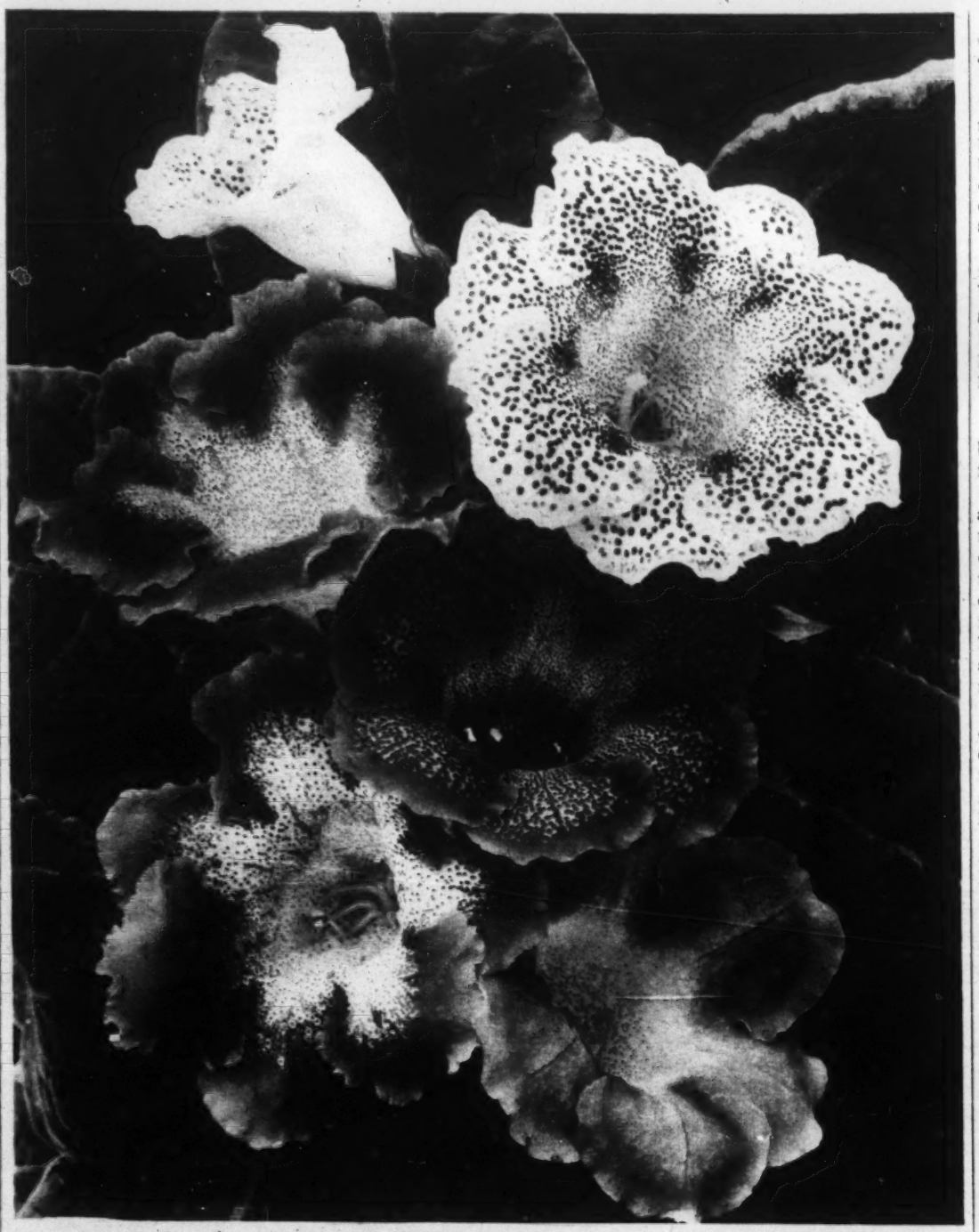
THE AVERAGE HEAD of a United States Government bureau is 58 years old, has served as a chief for 16 years, was chosen from the ranks of governmental employees, attended an institution of higher education, and has been engaged in governmental service as a career, it is revealed in a study of "Federal Administrators," published by the Columbia University Press.

Sixty-two units of the Departments of State, Labor, War, Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Navy, Justice, and Post Office were surveyed by Prof. Arthur W. Macmahon and Instructor John D. Millett of the Columbia department of government, both of whom are former members of President Roosevelt's Committee on Administrative Management. The report indicates the existence of a head civil servant in many of the bureaus who is the American equivalent of a permanent Under-Secretary.

* * *

Appointees to the positions of Under-Secretary and Assistant Secretary in the various departments are shown to have come mostly from Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. Oregon and Nevada, at the beginning of 1939, had never been honored with an appointment of a "native son" to one of these positions. The Assistant Secretaries of the Interior have come primarily from the Middle West and Far West, while the Middle West has furnished most of the Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture.

Law furnishes more Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries than any profession. Lawyers comprise five out of ten Under-Secretaries of State, and five out of seven Under-Secretaries of the Treasury. All 11 First Assistant Secretaries and 18 of 21 Assistant Secretaries of the Interior, and 6 of 12 Assistant Secretaries of Commerce were drawn from the legal profession. For the departments generally, businessmen and journalists have usually run a close race for second place, but far behind the total number of lawyers.



Courtesy of N. S. Rivers and Bodger Seed Co.

THE GLOXINIA—"Ruffled Trumpets Blazoning From Clumps of Velvety Foliage"

Brazilian Beauty

LIKE ORCHIDS, from Brazil come also those strangely lovely flowers, gloxinia. But whereas many orchids require seven years before they get about the serious business of blooming, these vigorous immigrants may be counted on to flower copiously after only seven months of preparation.

A "florist's flower" one may call the gloxinia, because in the United States they are grown in greenhouses, and because few potted plants are as popular or practical for general decorative purposes.

* * *

With their ruffled trumpets blazoning from clumps of velvety foliage, gloxinia is as generous in its production as it is exotic in appearance. A single potted plant may bear from 30 to 100 flowers, each a fluted cup holding and reflecting a vivid world of light and color. The blooms bush up almost from the level of the pot which holds them, for gloxinia have no stem—they flower in one compact mass, framed with foliage.

The full family title, bestowed on the unoffending darlings by enthusiastic botanists, is Sinningia speciosa. Of that family some 20 species, growing wild in Brazil's jungles, were discovered and brought home years ago by plant explorers. The gloxinia as we know it today are not at all like the wild originals from South America—thanks to the hybridists, who have accomplished wonders improving and perfecting the flowers. New strains have been developed, larger flowers, more flowers to the plant, and different types of flowers. Among the types is the Tigrida, or tiger strain, with the dotted petals, rich, deep blues, purples, and reds flecked with white; the white-edged petals, and the pure white strain all are the flowering of years of patient experimentation by the plant magicians.

* * *

One of the finest collections of these flaming beauties from Brazil is in Los Angeles at Nairn S. Rivers' "Roughstone Gardens." The greenhouses where they grow are the houses originally built for the once-projected Botanic Gardens in Mandeville Canyon. Mr. Rivers has one plant with 101 flowers all open on it at once, a glorious sight Southern California flower lovers flocked to see.

When a new deep-blue tiger type of gloxinia came into its first bloom at Roughstone Gardens recently, Mr. Rivers christened it "Pacificus," in honor of Rex Miller, chief of the Pacific Coast Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. And another new hybrid, the rose-red tiger gloxinia, for no really sufficient reason, has had bestowed upon it the name of your correspondent.

* * *

As a potted plant for the house, gloxinia in any of its many and varied types is a joy, and gives rich rewards for the care taken. It is advisable to protect the plants from the direct rays of the sun at all times, and never to allow water to remain overnight on the foliage, as that results in damage to the soft, velvety leaves. The best method of watering house plants, in any case, is from below; that is, to stand them in a pan of water and allow the moisture to come up through the soil.

Your potted gloxinia will probably fare better if it is given a place in an east window, instead of a south window. The potted specimens may be purchased from most florists from Easter time through June usually. However, in a greenhouse, they may be brought to flower at any season, so that neither the calendar nor temperature nor geography need restrict enjoyment of our gay flower friend from Brazil.

J. M. P.

Brashov, a Harmonious Babylon

IF YOU SHOULD COME to Brashov from the East, you might call it the beginning of Europe, the gate to western civilization. If you came to it from the West, you might call it the end of Europe and the gate to the Balkans. In both cases, you would consider it a splendid little city, magnificently situated. And you would probably be impressed by the harmony existing among the different races here. Brashov is Europe in miniature; is an epitome of history. And it shows how vital history is.

This is a German city, because, 800 years ago, Roman emperors sent colonists here from the banks of the Rhine. This is also a Hungarian city, because, some hundred years before William conquered England, tribes of barbaric horsemen from Asia wandered across wide Russian steppes and high Carpathian ridges into the Danube valley. This is a Rumanian city, too, because two millenniums ago Roman garrisons settled along the Danube and taught Dacian shepherds the tongue of Julius Caesar. They learned it much better than American schoolboys do, but during the centuries mixed it up with a good deal of Slav.

And this city is partly Jewish, because more than 2,000 years ago an Assyrian king destroyed a city on a hill, called Samaria, and a Babylonian king destroyed another city on a hill, called Jerusalem.

There it all is: A German Hapsburg, a Roman Caesar, an Asiatic Arpad, and an Assyrian Sennacherib carried out certain plans in the distant past and a beautiful city sprang up in the lap of Mother Carpathia, where half a dozen races mingle in rivalry, peace, and prosperity.

* * *

The Carpathians intersect Rumania as an "L" looking backward. Brashov sits there in the corner, with a hill rising in the middle of it and wooded mountains all around.

It is called Rumania's Salzburg. It resembles the narrow point in an hourglass; a whole fan of roads converges into it from Europe, another fan of mountain trails diverges from it and penetrates passes toward the Danube, the Balkans, and Russia. Naturally, such a place was a trading center. The Brashovian artisans and merchants became known far and wide. There's a Brashov street in a dozen cities on the plains beyond the mountains, where thrifty settlers from here set up their shops. They were the "Connecticut Yankees" of Danubia.

Brashov is made up of overflow populations. North of it is an extensive Hungarian area containing more than 500,000 people who speak Hungarian, look like Hungarians, have a strong Hungarian consciousness, and have played a vital role in Hungarian history, but are completely cut off from the main body of the Hungarian nation.

To the west is a large and very old German colony, the founders of which settled there long before Columbus discovered America.

But as far as the Rumanians are concerned, Brashov is the very center of the Rumanian world, as Leavenworth, Kansas, is the center of the United States.

* * *

Yet Brashov is by no means Rumanian in outward appearance, tradition, and culture. During most of its history, up to the end of the World War, it has been part of Hungary, one of Hungary's chief outposts. The Rumanians were then only a fourth race in culture and political importance, after the Hungarians, Germans, and Jews. Now they are masters.

The town is neat, clean, well kept, prosperous. A very large industry has developed here, and the splendid new factories would do honor to Detroit or Essen. It is a center of Rumania's arms industry; a center of traffic, of trade, of tourism.

And it strikingly reveals Rumania's supreme problem. Can the racial group, that for centuries was fourth in culture, that provided the servants and plowmen for others, now become the spiritual masters of the others? King Carol's supreme problem is to form an administration honest and efficient enough to make the Transylvanian Babylons like Brashov, happy, harmonious, and prosperous.

R. H. MARKHAM

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DRAWING BY JOHN HARDEN—John Harden's Mother, Who Was a Loved Member of His Household, Is Shown at the Left Teaching One of the Little Sons

Happiness for Inspiration

"Too happy to be a great painter" was how contemporaries described John Harden, amateur draughtsman of the early nineteenth century. But the National Gallery of Scotland has this summer honored Harden by an exhibition (May 24-Sept. 15) of 100 of his drawings. The following article is by Beryl Clay, his great-granddaughter.

As we look through the many hundreds of small drawings which John Harden has left, many measuring not more than 9 by 6½ inches, and which have remained unnoticed except by his descendants, who have treasured them, we may feel critical of the quiet way that Harden lived his peaceful country life, surrounded by the love of relatives and friends, and wonder if he avoided carrying such work through to a completion that would have made it noticed in his day, or gained for him a name in future history.

Why did he keep a gift like this for his own pleasure? It is true that he was an Irish landowner, and took rents from Crea in King's County, thus enabling himself to live simply but in comfort, in a lovely home on Windermere, not needing business or a professional life. But it was something more than this. John Harden did not strive for recognition, because he felt he had enough: he was abundantly happy.

What is at the root of this simplicity which one feels in both John Harden and in the merry Scots girl, Jessie Allen, whom he, as an Irishman from Dublin, went to Edinburgh to marry in 1803? We can see the answer in both John's and Jessie's letters, which crossed the sea to India, and were brought back later, to be treasured with John's drawings.

* * *

In their journals there pervades the spirit of a sweet and simple trust in God, the giver of all good, and an overflowing gratitude for all that they receive, and a mutual trust and understanding. John speaks of Jessie's gift for making those around her happy, and he saw in her the gift that was his own. They shared their happiness with others, and drew all who came into the circle of their sympathy. His mother lived with them, and both speak warmly of the value that her presence has for them. How grateful they are for her tutorship of their little sons.

And so it comes about that John Harden's love of home inspired the most characteristic part of his work. He was not one to close the door on his relatives and friends, and find his life alone in a great studio or workshop apart—leaving his womenfolk to their household cares and the training of the little ones. He was an integral part of every group he drew. He loved to be with them all in the spacious sunlit morning room seeing the light fall on the simple muslin gowns, or in the candle-light to watch the colors of the soft draperies, and hear the silken frocks move swiftly by, and he made notes of this in outline.

The Hardens' life was gay. There were a number of sociable people living round the lake who were cultivated in their tastes and good amateur musicians. Morning concerts were popular, and as many as 50 friends would ride and drive over to a neighboring house and sing passages from oratorios, or else have glees and choruses. Parties would meet on the water, and Harden would take his flute and music book, and the shores would ring with merry songs.

In the summer the Hardens' circle of friends was greatly increased by a number of visitors to the Lakes, for this was the fashionable tour of the time. Thus we read of visits from Raeburn and his son, and one from Alexander Nasmyth and Patrick, of John Constable and his friend Gardiner, and Reinagle and Havell. To all of these John Harden acted as guide and companion over his beloved hills.

But these summer visitors were birds of passage, and as the days shortened and grew colder, Windermere and its surrounding country was left to residents. The Hardens enjoyed this contrast between summer gaiety and winter silence, when the curtains were drawn early, and they gathered round the fire, in the candlelight, to read aloud the latest novel or play, while some busied themselves with needlework.

Friends tried again and again to make Harden use his gifts by taking up literary work in Edinburgh, but John and Jessie decided to remain in the country, just doing the things they loved to do.

BERYL CLAY

Leading Gas Users

In spite of the great increase in air traffic in recent years, only one per cent as much gasoline is used by airplanes as by automobiles. And even though the world's merchant marine is estimated to be 52 per cent oil-fired, such users of petroleum products as ships, railways, and heating plants are each a long way behind the automobile, according to the annual report of the Royal Dutch Company for the Working of Petroleum Wells in the Netherlands Indies.

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Over the Editor's Desk

An alarming recession from the elements of free trade between the states in the United States in recent years has become so evident that it has attracted the attention of the Department of Justice. It is not impossible that Federal action may yet be taken in some of the more irritating situations under the general approach to the problem as a conspiracy in restraint of trade, as defined by the anti-trust laws. Professor William Y. Elliott feels so strongly about the isolationist tactics of some of the states, with their aggressive trade barriers, that he was asked to put his thoughts into an article.

Out of his four years of observation in the Far East as correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor, William Henry Chamberlin has written his answer to the often-heard question: "How long can Japan keep up hostilities in China?"

Many men have merely been waiting for a little encouragement, it seems, to stop dressing for winter in summer. Elizabeth Hawes had a good deal to do with starting the revolution, probably, for over a year ago in her book on women's clothes, "Fashion Is Spinach," she shot many an incidental broadside at men's apparel. This summer she aimed the full force of her wit against masculine clothes customs in a book called "Men Can Take It." We asked Joseph G. Harrison of the Monitor's New York office to talk with her.

Godfrey Lias, of the Monitor's European News Bureau, has recently made a series of observations in the Balkans, particularly in regard to Rumania's relations with Bulgaria and Greece. In this issue Mr. Lias discusses the key position of Rumania in political negotiations that are now going on.

Many people today are wondering about the political reconstruction of Spain, the formation of a new national front that is accompanying the transferral of the country from a war to a peace basis. Christopher Buckley, a European observer of long experience, was asked by the Monitor's European News Bureau to discuss the subject.

A worker for the public good, over a long period of years, too often comes to be taken for granted. Only when special attention is called to a task well done are people reminded of such a worker, as when Columbia University in June bestowed upon Evangeline Booth, international head of the Salvation Army, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Few people, probably, are aware of the large accomplishment of the Works Progress Administration in assisting local authorities throughout the United States in carrying out long-contemplated plans for the rehabilitation of historic landmarks. Paul Ellerbe, in his information service position in Washington, is able to provide a quick sketch of a subject that easily could fill a book with descriptions and illustrations.

Things to Come

The remarkable change that the Reich has wrought in ancient Nuremberg, in the course of building up a large-scale National Socialist rally center, is to be described in an early issue by J. Emlyn Williams, the Monitor correspondent in Germany. The issues that will face Britain at the general election that is expected to come in a few months have been analyzed by E. C. Cotes.

Letters

War Is a Failure . .

The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section:

In his excellent article, "They Know War Is a Failure," published in your magazine supplement of July 8, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard makes one unfortunate mistake. He says: "Much will be made of the fact that in England the students of Cambridge University who a few years ago voted that they would not fight for 'King and Country' have overwhelmingly endorsed the conscription plan of Mr. Chamberlain after hearing it upheld by the eloquent Winston Churchill."

Actually it was the students of Oxford University who said they would not fight in 1933 but voted in favour of conscription in a Union Society debate between Randolph Churchill (not Winston Churchill), who supported it, and Captain Basil Liddell-Hart, who opposed it, in April this year. On the very night conscription was announced, students of Cambridge University opposed conscription by 204 votes to 144 after a debate between Mr. L. S. Amery and Capt. Liddell-Hart at the Cambridge Union Society.

In fairness to both Universities, I think this correction should be published.

MAURICE CRANSTON
Tunbridge Wells, England

SCROLL OF PEACE

We receive the due reward of our deeds."
Luke 23:41

Peace is not found at bargain counters. It can be more costly in courage, intelligence and goodwill than war. It does not mean preserving the status quo . . . Whenever the ruling class, in national or international affairs, insists in keeping the status quo and refuses to consider peaceful change, revolutionary situations are bound to develop.

—Vera Micheles Dean

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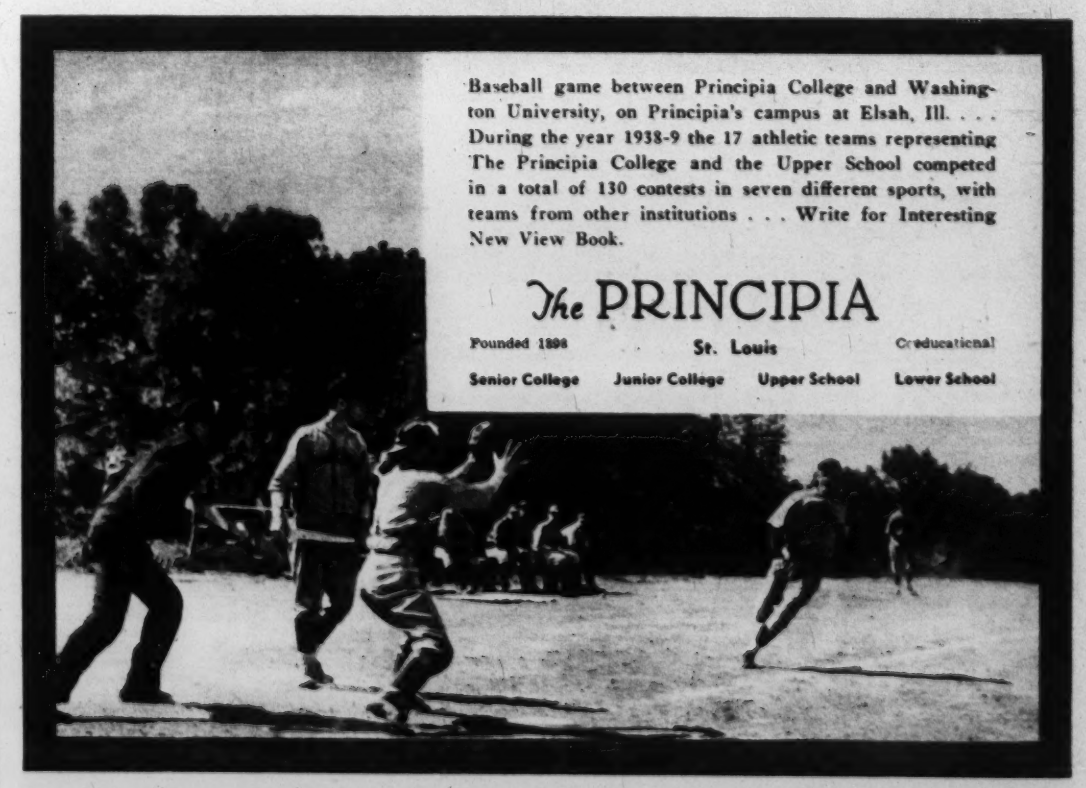
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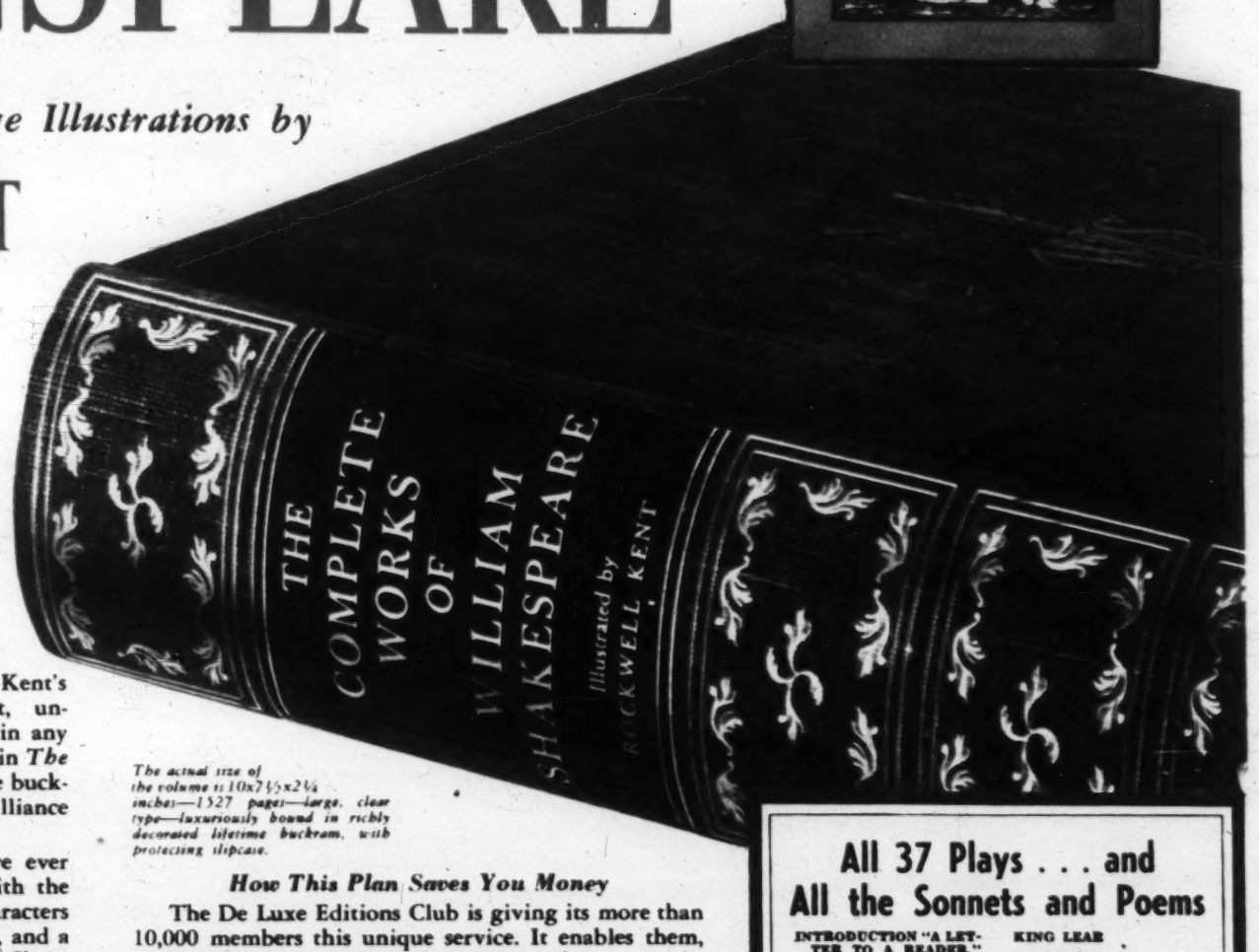

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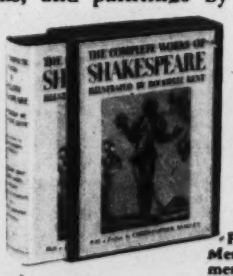

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